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SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

§ 1. Special Characteristics of Australian Population.

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

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

The subsequent progress of Australia resulting from extensive mineral discoveries and the development of its great natural resources, pastoral, agricultural, forestal, etc., have tended to attract male rather than female immigrants, particularly in view of the distance from the principal centres of European population. Even at the end of 1908, after more than 120 years of settlement, there were 111 males to each 100 females, and this notwithstanding the equalising tendency due to additions to the population by means of births and to deductions therefrom by the deaths of immigrants.

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

expressed numerically as the number of males to each 100 females. The masculinity of the population of the Commonwealth at intervals of five years from 1800 to 1905, and also for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 is as follows:—

MASCULINITY OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1800 to 1908

Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
1800	263.05	1845	163.38	1885	118.33
1805	233.35	1850	143.20	1890	116.06
1810	190.53	1855	145.48	1895	113.41
1815	188.84	1860	140.15	1900	110.55
1820	243.71	1865	125.38	1905	111.23
1825	329.77	1870	121.10	1906	111.70
1830	303.30	1875	118.25	1907	111.48
1835	260.71	1880	117.28	1908	111.31
1840	201.75				

The curious inequalities of the increases in the number of males and in the number of females for the Commonwealth as a whole, and for the individual States respectively, will be seen by referring to the graphs on pages 148 and 149.

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

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	No. of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	No. of Males to each 100 Females.
New Zealand ...	1908	113.33	Ireland ...	1901	97.40
Australia ...	1908	111.31	Prussia ...	1905	97.38
India (Feudatory States)	1901	106.02	Russia (European) ...	1897	97.18
Servia ...	1905	105.87	German Empire ...	1905	97.16
Canada ...	1901	105.04	France ...	1901	96.85
United States of America	1900	104.87	Austria ...	1900	96.65
Rumania ...	1899	103.30	Sweden ...	1907	95.46
British India ...	1901	103.26	Spain ...	1900	95.36
Japan ...	1904	102.03	Scotland ...	1901	94.58
Poland (Russian) ...	1897	101.42	Denmark ...	1906	94.49
Greece ...	1907	101.37	Norway ...	1900	94.37
Belgium ...	1900	98.70	England and Wales ...	1901	93.63
Netherlands ...	1907	98.47	Portugal ...	1900	91.53

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1861 to 1901.

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

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

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

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

is of a most unreliable nature, and can be regarded as little more than the result of mere guessing.

Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly-disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase our knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs, and language, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts either in private life or the public service. Strange to say, an enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any State Census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has usually been made. As stated above, various guesses at the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been made, and the general opinion appears to have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. Recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this total. Thus, in his report of June, 1908, the Queensland Chief Protector of Aborigines estimates the total at 74,030, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 6960; Victoria, 270; Queensland, 20,000; South Australia (including the Northern Territory) 19,800; Western Australia, 27,000. A somewhat similar estimate made by Dr. Roth, formerly Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland, gives Queensland at least 18,000; Western Australia at least 24,000, and the Northern Territory from 20,000 to 22,000. In view of these figures it would appear that the number of aboriginal natives in Australia may be said to be not more than 100,000. The whole matter, however, is involved in considerable doubt, and it is proposed to make an attempt to enumerate the aboriginal population of Australia in connection with the first Commonwealth Census to be taken in 1911.¹

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

ABORIGINAL NATIVES ENUMERATED AT CENSUS OF 1901.

Persons, etc.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Males	2,451	163	3,089	14,076	2,933	0	22,712
Females	1,836	108	2,048	12,357	2,328	0	18,677
Total	4,287 ¹	271	5,137	26,433	5,261	0	41,389
Masculinity ² ...	133.5	150.9	150.8	113.9	126.0	—	121.6

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

2. Number of males per hundred females.

These figures, as noted above, refer only to those natives who were, at the date of the census, in the employ of whites or were living in contiguity to the settlements of whites.

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

As regards the immigrant races, it may be said that they consist mainly of natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and their descendants. The proportion of Australian-born contained in the population of the Commonwealth has, in recent years, increased rapidly, and at the Census of 31st March, 1901, out of a total population of

1. An article on the Aborigines of Australia, specially written for this Year Book by W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B., C.M., F.R.S.E., Permanent Head of the Department of Public Health of South Australia, will be found in Section IV., § 12, page 158.

3,765,879 persons whose birthplaces were specified, no fewer than 2,908,303, or 77.23 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 679,159, or 18.03 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, and 25,788, or 0.68 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, that is, 95.94 per cent. of the total population at the date of the Census had been born in either Australasia or the United Kingdom. The other birthplaces most largely represented in the Commonwealth were Germany, 38,352 (1.02 per cent.); China, 29,907 (0.79 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark), 16,144 (0.43 per cent.); Polynesia, 10,363 (0.28 per cent.); British India, 7637 (0.20 per cent.); United States of America, 7448 (0.20 per cent.); and Italy, 5678 (0.15 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 47,014 (1.25 per cent.), of whom 3593 were born in Japan.

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

4. *Differences among the States.*—(i.) *Sex Distribution.* The varying circumstances under which the settlement of the several States has been effected, and the essentially different conditions experienced in the due development of their respective resources, have naturally led to somewhat marked differences in the constitution of their populations. In the matter of sex distribution the States in which the normal condition of older countries is most nearly represented are those of Victoria and Tasmania, in the former of which the numbers of males and females have, for some years, been practically identical, while in the latter there are 105 males to each 100 females. In Western Australia and Queensland, on the other hand, the position of affairs is quite abnormal, the numbers of males to each 100 females being respectively 137 and 119.

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

MASCULINITY* OF THE POPULATION, 31st DECEMBER, 1900 to 1908.

Year.	Masculinity of the Population on 31st December.						
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1900	111.14	101.23	125.33	104.04	157.54	107.97	110.55
1901	110.22	101.37	125.58	103.50	155.85	107.37	110.29
1902	111.17	100.77	124.39	103.08	154.14	108.15	110.42
1903	111.55	100.31	123.91	103.02	149.41	107.65	110.28
1904	112.42	99.96	123.06	105.53	147.15	106.95	110.64
1905	113.40	100.13	122.01	109.28	144.31	106.58	111.23
1906	114.26	100.25	120.66	112.85	142.15	106.46	111.70
1907	114.92	99.88	119.51	112.72	139.08	106.01	111.48
1908	114.36	100.16	118.84	113.94	137.46	105.33	111.31

* Number of males to each 100 females.

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

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

State.	Number of persons of				Proportion of Population of		
	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).	All ages.	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).
					%	%	%
New South Wales ...	486,996	821,277	46,573	1,354,846	35.94	60.62	3.44
Victoria ...	409,363	725,647	66,060	1,201,070	34.08	60.42	5.50
Queensland ...	182,432	302,824	12,873	498,129	36.62	60.79	2.59
South Australia ...	129,287	218,982	14,938	363,157	35.59	60.30	4.11
Western Australia ...	53,270	127,532	3,322	184,124	28.93	69.26	1.81
Tasmania ...	64,025	101,427	7,023	172,475	37.12	58.81	4.07
Commonwealth ...	1,325,323	2,297,689	150,789	3,773,801	35.12	60.88	4.00

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

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

BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 31st MARCH, 1901.

Birthplace.	Total Population of Commonwealth at Census.						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Australia ...	1,079,154	940,830	323,436	289,993	126,952	147,938	2,908,303
New Zealand ...	10,589	9,020	1,571	711	2,704	1,193	25,788
United Kingdom	220,401	214,371	126,159	56,862	41,551	19,815	679,159
Other European Countries ...	20,151	16,548	21,174	9,326	6,076	1,998	74,673
Asia ...	14,208	8,793	13,878	4,376	4,810	949	47,014
Africa ...	986	926	378	235	243	101	2,869
America ...	4,813	3,659	1,688	811	1,151	385	12,507
Polynesia ...	1,139	203	8,877	39	78	27	10,363
At Sea ...	1,967	1,564	634	539	317	182	5,203
Unspecified ...	1,438	5,156	334	265	242	487	7,922
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

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

PERCENTAGE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE,
31ST MARCH, 1901.

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

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

§ 2. Commonwealth Population—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

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

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH on 31st DECEMBER, 1900 to 1908.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
MALES.							
1900 ...	716,047	601,773	274,684	184,637	110,088	89,763	1,976,992
1901 ...	721,043	609,546	281,658	186,007	118,241	90,289	2,006,784
1902 ...	738,783	608,038	283,195	186,106	129,386	92,202	2,037,710
1903 ...	752,627	605,364	285,297	187,151	135,960	93,045	2,059,444
1904 ...	771,248	605,038	287,799	191,355	144,255	93,123	2,092,818
1905 ...	792,682	609,677	290,206	197,484	150,494	93,435	2,133,978
1906 ...	814,139	616,748	292,609	203,499	153,652	92,898	2,173,545
1907 ...	838,913	623,683	294,959	203,076	152,159	94,690	2,212,480
1908 ...	849,164	636,102	299,953	216,858	154,625	95,325	2,252,027

FEMALES.

1900 ...	644,258	594,440	219,163	177,470	69,879	83,137	1,788,347
1901 ...	654,197	601,336	224,286	179,724	75,868	84,091	1,819,502
1902 ...	664,549	603,410	227,660	180,552	83,942	85,256	1,845,369
1903 ...	674,697	603,491	230,237	181,670	90,995	86,435	1,867,525
1904 ...	686,014	605,268	233,861	181,324	98,035	87,070	1,891,572
1905 ...	699,038	608,896	237,847	180,722	104,285	87,664	1,918,452
1906 ...	712,558	615,192	242,504	180,330	108,094	87,258	1,945,936
1907 ...	730,029	624,412	246,806	184,588	109,404	89,318	1,984,557
1908 ...	742,509	635,072	252,392	190,321	112,486	90,499	2,023,279

TOTAL.

1900 ...	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	362,107	179,967	172,900	3,765,339
1901 ...	1,375,240	1,210,882	505,944	365,731	194,109	174,380	3,826,286
1902 ...	1,403,332	1,211,448	510,855	366,658	213,328	177,458	3,883,079
1903 ...	1,427,324	1,208,855	515,534	368,821	226,955	179,480	3,926,969
1904 ...	1,457,262	1,210,306	521,660	372,679	242,290	180,193	3,984,390
1905 ...	1,491,720	1,218,573	528,053	378,206	254,779	181,099	4,052,430
1906 ...	1,526,697	1,231,940	535,113	383,829	261,746	180,156	4,119,481
1907 ...	1,568,942	1,248,095	541,765	392,664	261,563	184,008	4,197,037
1908 ...	1,591,673	1,271,174	552,345	407,179	267,111	185,824	4,275,306

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

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

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA)

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1788 TO 1824.

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

1. On 26th January.

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

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

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA)

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1825 TO 1858.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1825	40,288	12,217	52,505	1842	153,758	87,226	240,984
1826	41,289	12,593	53,882	1843	158,846	92,002	250,848
1827	43,053	13,247	56,300	1844	165,034	99,253	264,287
1828	44,778	13,419	58,197	1845	173,159	105,989	279,148
1829	46,946	14,988	61,934	1846	181,342	111,907	293,249
1830	52,885	17,154	70,039	1847	190,265	118,532	308,797
1831	57,037	18,944	75,981	1848	201,612	130,716	332,328
1832	62,254	21,683	83,937	1849	221,978	151,384	373,362
1833	71,669	26,426	98,095	1850	238,683	166,673	405,356
1834	76,259	29,297	105,556	1851	256,975	180,690	437,665
1835	81,929	31,425	113,354	1852	304,126	209,670	513,796
1836	89,417	35,703	125,120	1853	358,203	242,789	600,992
1837	94,881	39,607	134,488	1854	414,337	280,580	694,917
1838	105,271	46,597	151,868	1855	470,118	323,142	793,260
1839	115,480	54,459	169,939	1856	522,144	354,585	876,729
1840	127,306	63,102	190,408	1857	574,800	395,487	970,287
1841	144,114	76,854	220,968	1858	624,380	426,448	1,050,828

(iii.) 1859 to 1908. From 1859, the year in which Queensland came into existence as a separate colony, until the beginning of 1901, when the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, Australia consisted of six States, practically independent of each other in all matters of government. During this period, the population of the Commonwealth increased from 1,050,828 at the end of 1858 to 3,765,339 on the 31st December, 1900. The particulars for this period are given in the table hereunder.

During the eight years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 509,967, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,275,306 on 31st December, 1908. See table hereunder:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA)

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1859 TO 1908.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	644,376	452,929	1,097,305	1884	1,411,996	1,193,729	2,605,725
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	1885	1,460,394	1,234,124	2,694,518
1861	669,373	498,776	1,168,149	1886	1,510,954	1,277,096	2,788,050
1862	683,650	523,268	1,206,918	1887	1,559,118	1,322,244	2,881,362
1863	704,259	555,033	1,259,292	1888	1,610,548	1,371,129	2,981,677
1864	740,433	584,750	1,325,183	1889	1,649,094	1,413,383	3,062,477
1865	773,278	616,765	1,390,043	1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355
1866	800,648	643,307	1,443,955	1891	1,736,617	1,504,368	3,240,985
1867	819,127	664,721	1,483,848	1892	1,766,772	1,538,981	3,305,753
1868	849,272	690,280	1,539,552	1893	1,791,815	1,570,080	3,361,895
1869	875,139	717,018	1,592,157	1894	1,824,217	1,602,543	3,426,760
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	1895	1,855,539	1,636,082	3,491,621
1871	928,918	771,970	1,700,888	1896	1,887,174	1,665,924	3,553,098
1872	947,422	795,425	1,742,847	1897	1,917,460	1,700,323	3,617,783
1873	972,907	821,613	1,794,520	1898	1,937,629	1,727,086	3,664,715
1874	1,001,096	848,296	1,849,392	1899	1,959,074	1,756,914	3,715,988
1875	1,028,489	869,734	1,898,223	1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339
1876	1,061,477	897,202	1,958,679	1901	2,006,784	1,819,502	3,826,286
1877	1,102,340	928,790	2,031,130	1902	2,037,710	1,845,369	3,883,079
1878	1,132,573	959,591	2,092,164	1903	2,059,444	1,867,525	3,926,969
1879	1,168,781	993,562	2,162,343	1904	2,092,818	1,891,572	3,984,390
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	1905	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430
1881	1,247,059	1,059,677	2,306,736	1906	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481
1882	1,289,892	1,098,190	2,388,082	1907	2,212,480	1,984,557	4,197,037
1883	1,357,423	1,148,313	2,505,736	1908	2,252,027	2,023,279	4,275,306

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

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 147, and of each sex considered separately on pages 148 and 149.

3. **Variations in Masculinity.**—In the second issue of this publication on pages 163 to 165 an extended table was published, shewing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year, from 1796 to 1907. The following table gives similar particulars for every fifth year, from 1800 to 1905, and also for the three years, 1906 to 1908. The graphs corresponding to these figures will be found on page 153:—

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1800 to 1908.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	West Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1800	263.05	...	...	...	...	...	263.05
1805	233.35	...	...	...	...	...	233.35
1810	190.53	...	...	...	...	...	190.53
1815	188.84	...	...	...	...	...	188.84
1820	243.71	...	...	...	...	...	243.71
1825	325.51	...	...	...	...	341.71	329.77
1830	317.18	...	...	...	297.29	293.44	308.30
1835	268.40	...	...	...	190.26	251.68	260.71
1840	204.16	...	...	130.10	163.51	229.53	201.75
1845	153.33	...	...	132.75	150.22	215.62	163.37
1850	138.47	...	...	129.15	154.81	179.49	143.20
1855	125.08	187.40	...	100.62	193.55	123.65	145.48
1860	131.29	158.85	149.63	105.06	166.93	123.61	140.15
1865	120.08	129.60	158.47	109.11	173.90	116.42	125.38
1870	120.48	121.59	150.31	105.85	161.17	112.98	121.10
1875	119.09	114.46	152.61	107.24	148.61	111.45	118.25
1880	120.45	110.42	142.50	114.33	135.06	111.70	117.28
1885	121.95	110.61	143.95	110.58	135.47	110.73	118.33
1890	118.05	110.65	132.21	108.60	146.85	111.88	116.06
1895	113.78	105.23	128.15	105.05	226.54	108.16	113.41
1900	111.14	101.23	125.33	104.04	157.54	107.97	110.55
1905	113.40	100.13	122.01	109.28	144.31	106.58	111.23
1906	114.26	100.25	120.66	112.85	142.15	106.46	111.70
1907	114.92	99.88	119.51	112.72	139.08	106.01	111.48
1908	114.36	100.16	118.84	113.94	137.46	105.33	111.31

§ 3. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

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

In more recent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia in 1886 and subsequent years, led to such extensive migration to that State that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 35,959, increased in 23 years by no less than 231,152, totalling 267,111 on 31st December, 1908. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was but slight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A reference to the graphs of population on pages 147 to 152 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

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

NATURAL INCREASE¹ OF THE POPULATION

OF AUSTRALIA, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1908.

MALES.

Period.	N S. W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,761	72,956
1866 to 70 ...	25,850	34,997	5,739	10,881	754	3,281	81,502
1871 to 75 ...	30,067	35,132	6,704	9,979	710	3,077	85,669
1876 to 80 ...	34,040	31,985	7,960	13,676	1,023	3,472	92,156
1881 to 85 ...	42,658	33,614	7,986	16,969	1,002	5,284	107,513
1886 to 90 ...	54,753	39,528	17,872	16,519	1,755	6,093	136,520
1891 to 95 ...	56,834	45,606	20,525	15,758	1,436	6,889	147,048
1896 to 1900 ...	48,692	33,645	17,724	12,562	3,402	6,373	122,398
1901 to 1905 ...	51,179	34,332	16,628	11,926	8,283	7,955	130,303
1906 to 1908 ...	36,818	22,638	12,214	7,953	6,454	5,094	91,171
1861 to 1908 ...	402,946	345,763	115,796	125,868	25,584	51,279	1,067,236

FEMALES.

1861 to 65 ...	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,987	1,105	4,415	85,031
1866 to 70 ...	30,327	40,919	7,571	11,223	1,301	4,451	95,792
1871 to 75 ...	35,567	41,472	9,706	10,944	1,255	4,192	103,136
1876 to 80 ...	40,276	37,551	12,291	14,608	1,585	4,699	111,010
1881 to 85 ...	50,204	39,833	15,262	18,033	1,738	6,364	131,434
1886 to 90 ...	62,090	48,131	24,238	17,320	2,609	7,228	161,616
1891 to 95 ...	63,930	53,190	25,757	16,792	3,376	7,781	170,826
1896 to 1900 ...	57,107	40,474	24,037	13,443	7,054	6,718	143,833
1901 to 1905 ...	59, 63	39,831	22,910	12,729	11,468	8,027	154,128
1906 to 1908 ...	41,348	25,126	14,802	8,345	7,919	5,007	102,547
1861 to 1908 ...	466,355	406,142	160,140	133,424	39,410	58,882	1,264,353

EXCESS OF FEMALES OVER MALES, 1861-1908.

Number ...	63,409	60,379	44,344	7,556	13,826	7,603	197,117
Percentage of Male Increase ...	15.74%	17.46%	38.29%	6.00%	54.04%	14.83%	18.47%

1. Excess of Births over Deaths.

PERSONS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,176	157,987
1866 to 70 ...	56,177	75,916	13,310	22,104	2,055	7,732	177,294
1871 to 75 ...	65,634	76,604	16,410	20,923	1,965	7,269	188,805
1876 to 80 ...	74,316	69,536	20,251	28,284	2,608	8,171	203,166
1881 to 85 ...	92,862	73,447	23,248	35,002	2,740	11,648	238,947
1886 to 90 ...	116,843	87,659	42,110	33,839	4,364	13,321	298,136
1891 to 95 ...	120,764	98,796	46,282	32,550	4,812	14,670	317,874
1896 to 1900 ...	105,799	74,119	41,761	26,005	10,456	13,091	271,231
1901 to 1905 ...	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,655	19,751	15,982	234,431
1906 to 1908 ...	78,166	47,764	27,016	16,298	14,373	10,101	193,718
1861 to 1908 ...	869,301	751,905	275,936	259,292	64,994	110,161	2,331,589

With a single exception, viz., Tasmania, for the period 1906 to 1908, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the 48 years referred to in the foregoing table. This excess, for the total period 1861 to 1908, is shewn in the table both in absolute numbers and as percentages of the male increase. The quinquennial period in which the largest natural increase of population took place was that of 1891-5 with a total for the Commonwealth of 317,874. For the individual States the quinquennia of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland 1891-5, South Australia 1881-5, and Western Australia and Tasmania 1901-5.

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

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
Australasia (1904-8).		Europe—continued.		Europe—continued.	
Tasmania ...	18.74	Rumania ...	15.06	Belgium ...	10.15
Western Australia ...	18.53	Prussia ...	15.00	Spain ...	9.14
New Zealand ...	17.46	German Empire ...	14.40	Ireland ...	5.92
New South Wales ...	16.67	Denmark ...	14.28	France ...	0.82
Queensland ...	16.49	Finland ...	13.17	Asia—	
Commonwealth ...	15.44	Norway ...	13.13	Japan ...	10.84
South Australia ...	14.00	England & Wales ...	11.92	Ceylon ...	8.41
Victoria ...	12.79	Scotland ...	11.84	America—	
Europe (1903-7)*—		Austria ...	11.30	Jamaica ...	12.37
Bulgaria ...	19.75	Italy ...	10.68	Canada (Province	
Servia ...	16.37	Sweden ...	10.63	of Ontario) ...	9.03
Netherlands ...	15.57	Hungary ...	10.56	Chile ...	6.14
		Switzerland ...	10.29		

* 1903-7 generally for rest of table.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 152.

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

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
MALES.							
1861 to 65 ...	2,984	— 15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	— 2,865	31,762
1866 to 70 ...	23,381	13,516	10,190	— 242	1,182	— 313	47,714
1871 to 75 ...	20,346	— 8,093	26,236	3,833	— 80	— 1,916	40,326
1876 to 80 ...	48,378	— 5,696	13,892	25,056	— 179	2,418	83,869
1881 to 85 ...	70,996	19,925	54,867	— 1,982	2,701	1,860	148,367
1886 to 90 ...	29,345	51,894	18,514	— 12,895	6,411	2,648	95,917
1891 to 95 ...	8,671	— 33,192	5,088	— 1,493	39,443	— 2,857	15,660
1896 to 1900...	— 854	— 39,805	8,095	— 8,239	36,953	2,905	— 945
1901 to 1905...	25,456	— 26,428	— 1,106	921	32,123	— 4,283	26,683
1906 to 1908...	19,664	3,787	— 2,467	11,421	— 2,323	— 3,204	26,878
1861 to 1908...	248,367	— 39,963	167,340	26,650	119,444	— 5,607	516,231
FEMALES.							
1861 to 65 ...	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	— 1,165	54,709
1866 to 70 ...	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	— 500	32,705
1871 to 75 ...	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	— 18	— 2,500	21,336
1876 to 80 ...	25,081	— 169	7,792	12,977	130	462	46,273
1881 to 85 ...	38,867	7,861	27,526	— 100	957	562	75,673
1886 to 90 ...	23,220	34,337	14,811	— 11,310	1,768	— 42	62,784
1891 to 95 ...	12,793	— 13,656	— 422	1,964	7,758	— 1,705	6,732
1896 to 1900...	— 143	— 23,777	927	— 7,627	32,043	2,009	3,432
1901 to 1905...	— 4,383	— 25,375	— 4,226	— 9,477	22,938	— 3,500	— 24,023
1906 to 1908...	2,123	1,050	— 257	1,254	282	— 2,172	2,280
1861 to 1908...	125,459	20,998	81,013	— 4,345	67,327	— 8,551	281,901
PERSONS.							
1861 to 65 ...	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	— 4,030	86,471
1866 to 70 ...	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	— 813	80,419
1871 to 75 ...	29,741	— 5,595	37,423	4,607	— 98	— 4,416	61,662
1876 to 80 ...	73,459	— 5,865	21,684	38,033	— 49	2,880	130,142
1881 to 85 ...	109,863	27,786	82,393	— 2,082	3,658	2,422	224,040
1886 to 90 ...	52,565	86,231	33,325	— 24,205	8,179	2,606	158,701
1891 to 95 ...	21,464	— 46,848	4,666	471	47,201	— 4,562	22,392
1896 to 1900...	— 997	— 63,582	9,022	— 15,866	68,996	4,914	2,487
1901 to 1905...	21,073	— 51,803	— 5,332	— 8,556	55,061	— 7,783	2,660
1906 to 1908...	21,787	4,837	— 2,724	12,675	— 2,041	— 5,376	29,158
1861 to 1908...	373,826	— 18,965	248,353	22,305	186,771	— 14,158	798,132

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

During the period 1861-1908, viz., 48 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 798,132 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,331,589. That is, nearly 26 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 48 years has been due to "net immigration" and about 74 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution of individual States to the total net immigration of 798,132, it may be said that for two, viz., Victoria and Tasmania, the departures for the period in question actually exceeded the arrivals, viz., by 18,965 in the case of the former, and 14,158 in that of the latter, while in South

Australia the total gain for the period was only 22,305. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 48 years were respectively 373,826; 248,353; and 186,771.

The quinquennial period in which the greatest net immigration to the Commonwealth occurred was that of 1881-5 with a total of 224,040, whilst that in which the smallest was recorded was the period 1896-1900 with the total of only 2487. The quinquennial periods in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows:—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows:—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland and Tasmania 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, and Western Australia 1906-8.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 150 and 151.

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

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1881 to 1907.

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—					
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1907.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—						
Commonwealth ...	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.49	1.88
New South Wales ...	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	2.11	2.77
Victoria ...	2.60	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.34	1.31
Queensland ...	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.13	1.24
South Australia ...	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.97	2.30
Western Australia ...	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.16	—0.07
Tasmania ...	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	0.65	2.14
New Zealand ...	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.90	2.28
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ...	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Scotland ...	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Ireland ...	—0.95	—0.94	—0.60	—0.43	—0.26	—0.25
Austria ...	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.96	||
Belgium ...	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	1.09
Denmark ...	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.10	1.15
Finland ...	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.32	||
France ...	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.14	\$ 0.00
German Empire ...	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.47	||
Hungary ...	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	1.01	1.03
Italy ...	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.65	0.70
Netherlands ...	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.38
Norway ...	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.55	0.41
Prussia ...	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.50
Rumania ...	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.50
Servia ...	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	||
Spain ...	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.79
Sweden ...	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.78
Switzerland ...	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	0.95	||
ASIA—						
Ceylon ...	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	2.07	0.07
Japan ...	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	† 1.24	||
AMERICA—						
Canada ...	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.08	2.85
Chile ...	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	† 1.69	||
Jamaica ...	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.76
United States ...	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	1.62	1.90

— Decrease. † 1900 to 1905. ‡ 1901 to 1905. || Information not available. \$ No increase.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* : During the twenty-six years 1881-1907, the annual rate of increase in the population of the Commonwealth has exhibited a marked decline, falling from an average of 3.86 per cent. for the five years 1881-6 to an average of 1.49 for 1901-6, the rate for the latter period being also the average for the five years 1896-1901. During the year 1907, however, an improvement took place, the rate of increase for that year being 1.88 per cent., or almost identical with the rate for the period 1891-6. For the year 1908 the rate of increase was 1.86 per cent. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, the rates of increase in all cases except that of Western Australia were lower, and in most instances considerably lower, for the period 1901-6 than for 1881-6, while in all cases except that of Western Australia the rate of increase for 1907-8 was higher than for the preceding quinquennium.

(iii.) *Unsatisfactory Nature of Commonwealth Rate.* The annual rate of increase in the Commonwealth population for the quinquennium 1901-6 was practically identical with the annual rate for Germany, the figures being respectively 1.49 per cent. and 1.47 per cent. In view of the sparsity of the population of Australia, and the recency of its settlement, this rate of increase, equal only to that of such a densely populated country as Germany, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. When contrasted with the growth of population in the United States the comparison is even less favourable, since the annual rate of increase of that country for the period 1901-6 was 1.62 per cent. Further, if the increase in the population of the Commonwealth be compared with that of the United States under comparable conditions as to density of population, it will be seen that whilst during the seventy years 1790-1860 the population of the United States increased at a rate of slightly more than 3 per cent. per annum, that of the Commonwealth, during the ten years 1899-1908, increased at little more than half that rate. The full significance of the difference between these two rates of increase will be seen on comparing the figures shewn in line (a) below with those appearing on line (b). The former represent the population of the Commonwealth in the years specified, on the assumption that the rate of increase experienced in the Commonwealth during the ten years 1899-1908 remains permanently in force, while the latter shew what it would be in the same years if the rate of increase experienced in the United States during the seventy years 1790-1860 were in force.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESENT RATE OF GROWTH OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION.

	31st Dec. 1908.	31st Dec., 1909.	31st Dec., 1910.	31st Dec., 1920.	31st Dec., 1930.	31st Dec., 1940.	31st Dec., 1950.
(a)	4,275,306	4,342,000	4,409,000	5,144,000	6,001,000	7,001,000	8,167,000
(b)	4,275,306	4,405,000	4,539,000	6,121,000	8,256,000	11,133,000	15,015,000

(a) On basis of Commonwealth rate of increase 1899-1908.

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

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

5. *Density of Population.*—From one aspect population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in respect of the density of its distribution. The Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1908, of 4,275,306, has a density of only 1.44 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilised countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 113; Asia, 55; Africa, 13; and America, 10. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about 14 per cent. of the density of that of America, about 11 per cent. of that of Africa, about 2½ per cent. of that of Asia, and about 1½ per cent. of that of Europe.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been derived from the 1909 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the case of Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable :—

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	*Density		Number.	*Density
Continents—					
Europe	434,599,708	112.58	Cambodia	1,800,000	40.00
Asia	937,065,692	55.29	Bokhara	1,250,000	15.06
Africa	136,155,700	13.18	Federated Malay States	978,000	37.07
North & Central America			Khiva	800,000	33.33
and the West Indies ...			Oman	800,000	9.76
South America	118,039,249	13.05	Borneo and Sarawak ...	660,000	7.94
Australasia & Polynesia			Laos	650,000	6.63
	46,962,259	6.41	Straits Settlements ...	620,127	387.58
	7,122,103	2.06	Goa	475,513	323.70
			Hong Kong & Territory		1,072.71
Total	1,679,944,711	33.22	Timor, etc.	300,000	40.93
			French India	287,402	1,466.34
Europe—			Cyprus	256,433	71.55
Russia (including Poland			Bhutan	250,000	12.50
Ciscaucasia & Finland)	129,798,300	61.15	Wei-hai-wei	150,000	526.32
German Empire	62,097,000	297.43	Bahrein Islands	70,000	280.00
Austria & Hungary (incl.			Macao, etc.	63,991	15,997.75
Bosnia & Herzegovina)	49,763,092	190.64	Damao and Diu	56,285	333.05
United Kingdom	44,538,718	366.91	Aden & Dependencies ...	41,222	4.54
France	39,267,000	189.65	Kiauchau	33,000	165.00
Italy	33,910,000	306.44	Brunei	25,000	8.33
Spain	19,712,585	101.21	Tientsin	17,000	944.44
Belgium	7,317,561	643.42	Sokotra & Kuria Muria Is.	12,000	8.68
Rumania	6,700,000	132.10	Labuan	9,000	300.00
Turkey (including Crete)	6,440,400	93.68			
Netherlands	5,747,269	454.40	Total	937,065,692	55.29
Sweden	5,377,713	31.11			
Portugal	5,137,000	146.44	Africa—		
Bulgaria & E. Roumelia	4,035,623	105.98	Congo Independ't State	20,000,000	21.99
Switzerland	3,490,000	218.45	Turkish Dependencies		
Servia	2,780,000	149.06	(incl. Egypt & Sudan)	14,189,978	8.11
Denmark (incl. Iceland)	2,708,470	48.94	Abyssinia	10,000,000	50.00
Greece	2,631,952	105.22	French Congo	10,000,000	14.95
Norway	2,330,361	18.77	Northern Nigeria Prot.	7,164,751	27.94
Montenegro	250,000	68.87	German East Africa ...	7,002,845	18.24
Luxemburg	236,543	237.02	Southern Nigeria & Prot.	6,000,000	77.66
Malta	209,974	1,794.65	Algeria	5,231,850	15.23
Gibraltar	18,644	9,332.00	Senegambia and Niger ...	5,000,000	71.43
Monaco	15,180	1,897.50	Morocco	5,000,000	22.83
San Marino	11,439	301.03	Angola	4,119,000	8.50
Liechtenstein	9,650	148.46	British East Africa Prot.	4,038,000	20.19
Andorra	5,231	29.89	Kamerun	3,500,000	18.31
			Uganda Protectorate ...	3,300,000	28.04
Total	434,599,708	112.58	Portuguese East Africa	3,120,000	10.63
			Madagascar & adjacent		
Asia—			Islands	2,706,661	11.87
China & Dependencies ...	433,553,030	101.36	Cape Colony	2,507,500	9.05
British India	231,555,533	213.27	French Guinea	2,200,000	23.16
Fedutary Indian States	62,461,549	91.94	Ivory Coast	2,000,000	15.38
Japan & Dependencies ...	52,571,461	302.72	Tunis	2,000,000	40.00
Dutch East Indies	38,000,000	65.00	Liberia	1,800,000	45.00
Russia in Asia	22,211,000	3.40	Gold Coast and Protect.	1,696,970	14.23
Turkey in Asia	17,736,924	25.57	Rhodesia	1,426,254	3.28
Tonking	10,000,000	215.52	Transvaal	1,347,227	11.44
Korea	10,000,000	140.85	Natal	1,164,285	32.92
Persia	9,500,000	15.13	Togoland	1,000,268	29.68
Philippine Islands	7,635,426	59.72	Sierra Leone and Protect.	1,000,000	33.33
Siam	6,686,846	34.29	Dahomey	1,000,000	15.38
Annam	6,124,000	117.54	Nyasaland Protectorate	948,270	21.75
Nepal	5,000,000	92.59	Portuguese Guinea ...	820,000	58.82
Afghanistan	4,750,000	19.00	French Sahara	800,000	0.52
Ceylon	3,988,064	157.43	Eritrea	450,000	5.08
Cochin China	2,968,529	148.43	Orange River Colony ...	447,008	8.87
Arabia (Independent) ...	2,000,000	2.07	Italian Somaliland ...	400,000	4.00
			Mauritius and Depend.	378,195	536.45
			Basutoland	348,626	33.87

* Number of persons per square mile.

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	*Density		Number.	*Density
British Somaliland ...	300,000	4.41	St. Pierre & Miquelon ...	5,482	58.95
Zanzibar ...	236,000	231.37	Turks & Caicos Islands...	5,300	31.93
German S. W. Africa ...	200,000	0.62			
French Somali Coast, etc.	180,000	31.09			
Reunion ...	177,677	184.12			
Cape Verde Islands ...	147,424	99.61			
Rio Muni & C. San Juan...	140,000	14.29			
Gambia & Protectorate	137,516	38.04			
Bechuanaland Protect...	133,100	0.48			
Rio de Oro and Adrar ...	130,000	1.86			
Senegal ...	107,826	246.18			
Comoro Islands...	47,000	75.81			
Prince's & St. Thomas Is.	42,103	116.95			
Fernando Po, etc. ...	21,946	28.14			
Seychelles ...	21,502	134.39			
Mayotte...	11,640	83.14			
Spanish N. & W. Africa	10,412	800.92			
St. Helena ...	3,746	79.70			
Ascension ...	120	3.43			
Total ...	136,155,700	13.05			
North & Central America					
& West Indies—					
United States ...	85,817,000	28.89			
Mexico ...	13,605,919	17.74			
Canada ...	6,153,789	1.64			
Cuba ...	2,048,980	46.57			
Haiti ...	1,900,000	186.20			
Guatemala ...	1,882,992	38.99			
Salvador ...	1,116,253	154.50			
Porto Rico ...	953,243	277.61			
Jamaica ...	830,261	197.68			
San Domingo ...	610,000	33.80			
Nicaragua ...	600,000	12.20			
Honduras ...	500,136	10.81			
Windward Islands ...	372,400	554.17			
Costa Rica ...	351,176	19.09			
Trinidad and Tobago ...	273,898	146.63			
Newfound'd & Labrador	234,163	1.44			
Guadeloupe and Depend.	190,273	276.56			
Martinique ...	182,024	477.75			
Leeward Islands ...	127,536	181.93			
Alaska ...	63,592	0.11			
Bahamas ...	59,713	10.96			
Curaçao ...	52,758	130.91			
British Honduras ...	42,406	5.61			
Danish West Indies ...	30,527	221.21			
Bermudas ...	17,535	876.75			
Greenland ...	11,893	0.25			
			St. Pierre & Miquelon ...	5,482	58.95
			Turks & Caicos Islands...	5,300	31.93
			Total ...	116,039,249	13.80
			South America—		
			Brazil ...	19,980,646	6.07
			Argentine Republic ...	6,210,428	5.47
			Colombia ...	4,303,000	9.89
			Peru ...	4,000,000	5.75
			Chile ...	3,871,000	12.58
			Venezuela ...	2,646,835	7.27
			Bolivia ...	1,953,916	3.23
			Ecuador ...	1,400,000	12.07
			Uruguay ...	1,140,799	15.80
			Paraguay ...	631,347	6.44
			Panama ...	400,000	12.70
			British Guiana ...	304,549	3.37
			Dutch Guiana ...	78,124	1.70
			French Guiana ...	39,349	1.29
			Falkland Islands and		
			South Georgia ...	2,266	0.30
			Total ...	46,962,259	6.41
			Australasia & Polynesia—		
			C'wealth of Australia ...	† 4,375,306	1.47
			New Zealand ...	1,021,000	9.75
			Papua ...	501,225	5.54
			German New Guinea &		
			Bismarck Archipelago	298,483	3.32
			Dutch New Guinea ...	200,000	1.32
			Hawaii ...	154,001	23.88
			Solomon Islands (British)	150,000	17.94
			Fiji ...	128,404	17.27
			German Solomon Is., etc.	56,000	10.85
			New Caledonia & Depend.	53,346	6.97
			New Hebrides ...	50,000	10.00
			Samoa (German) ...	33,478	33.48
			French Estab. in Oceania	30,563	20.11
			Gilbert Islands ...	30,000	180.72
			Tonga ...	22,040	56.51
			Guam ...	11,490	57.45
			Samoa (American) ...	5,800	73.42
			Norfolk Island ...	967	96.70
			Total ...	7,122,103	2.06

* Number of persons per square mile.

† Inclusive of an allowance of 100,000 for Aboriginal Natives. ‡ Inclusive of Maoris and population of Cook and other Pacific Islands.

§ 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the natural increase of the population is greatest in the quarter ending 30th September, and least in that ending 31st March. The birth rate is usually at its highest, and the death rate at its lowest, in the September quarter, and *vice versa* in the March quarter. The average natural increase in population of the several States for each of the quarters, based upon the experience of the eight years 1901 to 1908, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the quarter in which the rate of natural increase is highest is that ended 30th June for Victoria and Queensland, that ended 30th September for New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and that ended 31st December for Tasmania. The rate of natural increase is lowest in the quarter ended 31st March in all the States except Western Australia, in which the lowest rate occurs in the quarter ended 31st December.

**AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH,
1901 to 1908.**

State.	* Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural In- crease per annum, 1901-8.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo
New S'th Wales	5,586	3.84	5,930	4.06	6,111	4.16	5,937	4.02	23,564	16.07
Victoria ...	3,543	2.91	3,990	3.27	3,981	3.26	3,727	3.04	15,241	12.49
Queensland ...	1,881	3.62	2,244	4.29	2,209	4.20	1,986	3.77	8,320	15.89
South Australia	1,136	3.04	1,384	3.70	1,395	3.72	1,204	3.19	5,119	13.64
W. Australia ...	966	4.18	1,056	4.50	1,258	5.28	985	4.10	4,265	18.05
Tasmania ...	761	4.27	789	4.45	827	4.67	883	4.94	3,260	18.34
Commonwealth	13,873	3.49	15,393	3.86	15,781	3.94	14,722	3.66	59,769	14.94

* The symbol ‰ denotes "per thousand."

2. Net Immigration.—For the Commonwealth as a whole the excess of arrivals over departures for the years 1901 to 1908 was greatest in the September quarter, while in the March quarter the average excess of departures over arrivals was 1115. In New South Wales also the September quarter gives the greatest excess of arrivals over departures. In Western Australia the largest excess is in the June quarter. In South Australia and Tasmania the arrivals largely exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but in all the other quarters the departures were in excess. In Queensland, the June quarter was the only one shewing an average excess of arrivals. Victoria shews an excess of departures for every quarter, except that ended 31st December. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

**AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH,
1901 to 1908.**

State.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1901-8.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo	Persons	o/oo
N.S.W.	1,149	0.79	1,290	0.88	3,025	2.06	— 107	—0.07	5,357	3.65
Victoria	—1,930	—1.58	—2,973	—2.44	—1,303	—1.07	336	0.27	—5,870	—4.81
Q'land	— 450	—0.87	1,962	3.75	— 127	—0.24	—2,392	—4.54	—1,007	—1.92
S. Aust.	— 822	—2.20	— 950	—2.54	— 252	—0.67	2,539	6.72	515	1.37
W. Aust.	2,554	11.05	3,071	13.07	1,700	7.13	— 698	—2.91	6,627	28.05
Tas.	—1,616	—9.06	—1,984	—11.19	— 266	—1.50	2,221	12.42	—1,645	—9.26
C'wealth	—1,115	—0.28	416	0.10	2,777	0.69	1,899	0.47	3,977	0.99

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

§ 6. Urban Population.

1. The Metropolitan Towns.—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 19 and 45 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 31st December, 1908, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the

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

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	31st Dec., 1908.	592,100	37.20
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...		549,200	43.20
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...		137,670	24.93
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...		181,285	44.52
Western Australia ...	Perth ...		52,000	19.47
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...		41,610	22.39
Commonwealth ...	(6 Cities ...)		1,553,865	36.35
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...		73,697	7.67
Denmark ...	Copenhagen ...	1906	514,134	19.73
England ...	London *	1908	4,795,757	13.57
Saxony ...	Dresden ...	1905	516,996	11.47
Norway ...	Christiania ...	1900	227,626	10.16
Belgium ...	Brussels ...	1907	629,917	8.61
Bavaria ...	Munich ...	1905	538,983	8.26
Scotland ...	Edinburgh ...	1908	350,524	7.26
France ...	Paris ...	1906	2,763,393	7.04
Portugal ...	Lisbon ...	1900	356,009	6.56
Ireland ...	Dublin ...	1901	290,638	6.54
Greece ...	Athens ...	1907	167,479	6.36
Austria ...	Vienna ...	1907	1,999,912	7.25
Sweden ...	Stockholm ...	1907	337,460	6.28
Prussia ...	Berlin ...	1905	2,040,148	5.47
Netherlands ...	The Hague ...	1907	254,504	4.43
Hungary ...	Budapest ...	1900	732,322	3.80
Spain ...	Madrid ...	1900	539,835	2.90
Switzerland ...	Berne ...	1905	71,748	2.07
Italy ...	Rome ...	1901	462,743	1.42
Russia (European) ...	St. Petersburg ...	1905	1,429,000	1.33

* Population of Greater London 7,323,327.

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

In the following table are given the estimated populations of the principal Australian towns. These particulars relate to the year 1908, except in the case of the Queensland provincial towns, the figures for which represent the population within a radius of five miles at the date of the Census of 1901, and the Western Australian and Tasmanian provincial towns, the figures for which represent the position as in 1907. The metropolitan towns are included for the purpose of giving a complete view of the urban population of the Commonwealth. In all cases the populations given for the towns include those of contiguous suburban areas:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Town (including Suburban Areas).	State in which Situatd.	Popula- tion.	Town (including Suburban Areas).	State in which Situatd.	Popula- tion.
100,000 and upwards—			5000 and under 10,000, cont.		
Sydney	N.S.W.	592,100	Claremont and Cottesloe ...	W.A.	5,634
Melbourne	Vic.	549,200	Stawell	Vic.	5,500
Adelaide	S.A.	181,285	Rookwood	N.S.W.	5,500
Brisbane	Qld.	137,670*	Grafton and S. Grafton ...	N.S.W.	5,450
20,000 and under 100,000—			Mackay	Qld.	5,157*
Newcastle	N.S.W.	64,270	Auburn	N.S.W.	5,000
Perth	W.A.	50,527	Armidale	N.S.W.	5,000
Ballarat	Vic.	48,063	3000 and under 5000—		
Bendigo	Vic.	44,510	Cobar	N.S.W.	4,900
Hobart	Tas.	41,610	Petersburg	S.A.	4,676
Broken Hill	N.S.W.	32,020	Liverpool	N.S.W.	4,620
Geelong	Vic.	28,361	Wellington	N.S.W.	4,600
Launceston	Tas.	24,536	Forbes	N.S.W.	4,680
Charters Towers	Qld.	20,976*	Hamilton	Vic.	4,500
10,000 and under 20,000—			Dubbo	N.S.W.	4,500
Rockhampton	Qld.	19,691*	Windsor	N.S.W.	4,250
Fremantle	W.A.	18,945	Warwick	Qld.	4,225*
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ...	W.A.	17,311	Inverell	N.S.W.	4,170
Townsville	Qld.	15,506*	Wollongong	N.S.W.	4,120
Ipswich	Qld.	15,246*	Ararat	Vic.	4,100
Kadina, Moonta & Wallaroo ...	S.A.	14,710	Midland Junction	W.A.	4,062
Gympie	Qld.	14,431*	Echuca	Vic.	4,060
Toowoomba	Qld.	14,087*	St. Arnaud	Vic.	4,024
Farramatta	N.S.W.	13,830	Wangaratta	Vic.	4,005
Maryborough	Qld.	12,900*	Penrith	N.S.W.	4,000
Port Pirie	S.A.	12,715	Parkes	N.S.W.	3,860
Maitland, East and West ...	N.S.W.	11,900	Daylesford	Vic.	3,780
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,700	Maldon	Vic.	3,750
5000 and under 10,000—			Casino	N.S.W.	3,750
Bathurst	N.S.W.	9,700	Katoomba	N.S.W.	3,660
Bundaberg	Qld.	9,666*	Colac	Vic.	3,600
Castlemaine	Vic.	8,500	Horsham	Vic.	3,600
Mount Morgan	Qld.	8,486	Sale	Vic.	3,575
Lithgow	N.S.W.	8,160	Glen Innes	N.S.W.	3,500
Granville	N.S.W.	7,770	Devonport	Tas.	3,474
Orange and East Orange ...	N.S.W.	7,180	Cairns	Qld.	3,474*
Lismore	N.S.W.	7,100	Kyneton	Vic.	3,433
Albury	N.S.W.	6,980	Bunbury	W.A.	3,410
Mt. Gambier	S.A.	6,896	Broome	W.A.	3,300
Tanworth	N.S.W.	6,800	Narrabri and W. Narrabri ...	N.S.W.	3,250
Warrnambool	Vic.	6,600	Baconsfield	Tas.	3,176
Queenstown	Tas.	6,196	Bairnsdale	Vic.	3,120
Mudgee and Cudgewong ...	N.S.W.	6,180	Croydon	Qld.	3,103*
Maryborough	Vic.	5,930	Singleton	N.S.W.	3,080
Wagga Wagga	N.S.W.	5,830	Tenterfield	N.S.W.	3,040
Zeehan	Tas.	5,732	Young	N.S.W.	3,040
			Shepparton	Vic.	3,015

* Population at Census of 1901.

§ 7. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance practically ceased in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. In New South Wales general State-aided immigration was discontinued in the year 1887, but those who arrived under that system and were still residing in New South Wales might, under special regulations, send for their wives and families. A certain amount of passage money, graduated according to the age of the immigrant, was required to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations immigrants to the number of 1994 received State assistance during the years 1888 to 1899, inclusive. From 1900 to 1905 no assistance of any kind was given, but in 1906 assistance was again afforded, a total of 680 State-assisted immigrants being recorded for that year, 2845 for the year 1907, and 2896 for the year 1908. In Queensland and Western Australia, such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. The numbers so assisted during 1908 were 1975 in Queensland and 1136 in Western Australia. During 1908 assistance to 360 immigrants was rendered by the Victorian Government.

The total number of immigrants to Australia from the earliest times up to the end of 1908, the cost of whose introduction was wholly or partly borne by the State, is approximately as follows:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS UP TO END OF 1908.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
No. of Assisted Immigrants	218,393	140,589	173,448	95,348	10,588	21,699	660,065

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES.

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

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

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

continue unchanged during the current period. Again, in the United States, it has been assumed, in certain cases, that the numerical increase per annum ascertained for the preceding intercensal period will hold good for the current period. From the earliest times in Australia, "statistics of fluctuation" have been obtained from the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. With reasonable thoroughness in the collection of such statistics, the deduced estimates possess much greater weight than those based on the mere assumption of a continuation of the increase experienced in the preceding period. In most cases, however, estimates of population, based on statistics of fluctuation, are found to be in excess at the Census, thus indicating a uniform tendency to over-estimation, and the necessity for a correction. In the population figures given in the earlier portion of the present section, the estimates of the population of the several States have been carefully revised, the results of the various Censuses being taken in conjunction with the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. It is believed that by this means the population of the Commonwealth from the date of settlement onwards has been obtained with a high degree of accuracy, and that the figures supplied represent a reasonably close approximation to the actual numbers. Particulars for the several States from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shewn by graphs on pages 147 to 149:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

MALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	3,780
1805	5,395	...	...	...	...	...	5,395
1810	7,585	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
1815	9,848	...	...	...	...	...	9,848
1820	23,784	...	...	...	...	...	23,784
1825	29,309	...	...	...	...	10,979*	40,288
1830	33,900	...	...	...	877	18,108	52,885
1835	51,949	...	...	...	1,231	28,749	81,929
1840	85,560	...	...	8,272	1,434	32,040	127,306
1845	113,739	...	...	12,810	2,689	43,921	173,159
1850	154,976	...	...	35,902	3,576	44,229	238,683
1855	147,822	226,462*	...	48,843	8,311	38,680	470,118
1860	197,851	330,302	16,817*	64,340	9,597	49,653	668,560
1865	222,890	348,717	53,292	84,255	13,575	50,549	773,278
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	902,494
1875	322,534	424,269	102,161	108,706	16,141	54,678	1,028,489
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	1,204,514
1885	518,606	504,097	186,866	162,425	20,688	67,712	1,460,394
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	1,692,831
1895	668,209	607,933	248,865	180,314	69,733	80,485	1,855,539
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	184,637	110,088	89,763	1,976,992
1901	721,043	609,546	281,658	186,007	118,241	90,289	2,006,784
1902	738,783	608,038	283,195	186,106	129,386	92,202	2,037,710
1903	752,627	605,364	285,297	187,151	135,960	93,045	2,059,444
1904	771,248	605,038	287,799	191,355	144,255	93,123	2,092,818
1905	792,682	609,677	290,206	197,484	150,494	93,435	2,133,978
1906	814,139	616,748	292,609	203,499	153,652	92,898	2,173,545
1907	838,913	623,683	294,959	208,076	152,159	94,690	2,212,480
1908	849,164	636,102	299,953	216,858	154,625	95,325	2,252,027

*Previously included with New South Wales.

† Details not available.

FEMALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
1805	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	2,312
1810	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
1815	5,215	...	...	...	...	...	5,215
1820	9,759	...	...	...	...	...	9,759
1825	9,004	...	...	...	...	3,213	12,217
1830	10,688	...	...	...	295	6,171	17,154
1835	19,355	...	...	...	647	11,423	31,425
1840	41,908	...	...	6,358	877	13,959	63,102
1845	74,179	...	...	9,650	1,790	20,370	105,989
1850	111,924	...	...	27,798	2,310	24,641	166,673
1855	118,179	120,843*	...	48,544	4,294	31,282	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	11,239*	61,242	5,749	40,168	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	177,470	69,879	83,137	1,788,347
1901	654,197	601,336	224,286	179,724	75,868	84,091	1,819,502
1902	664,549	603,410	227,660	180,552	83,942	85,256	1,845,369
1903	674,697	603,491	230,237	181,670	90,995	86,435	1,867,525
1904	686,014	605,268	233,861	181,324	98,035	87,070	1,891,572
1905	699,038	608,896	237,847	180,722	104,285	87,664	1,918,452
1906	712,558	615,192	242,504	180,330	108,094	87,258	1,945,936
1907	730,029	624,412	246,806	184,588	109,404	89,318	1,984,557
1908	742,509	635,072	252,392	190,321	112,486	90,499	2,023,279

PERSONS.

1788	859	...	...	...	...	...	859
1790	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	2,056
1795	3,466	...	...	...	...	...	3,466
1800	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	5,217
1805	7,707	...	...	...	...	...	7,707
1810	11,566	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
1815	15,063	...	...	...	...	...	15,063
1820	33,543	...	...	...	...	...	33,543
1825	38,313	...	...	...	...	14,192*	52,505
1830	44,588	...	...	...	1,172	24,279	70,039
1835	71,304	...	...	...	1,878	40,172	113,354
1840	127,468	...	...	14,630	2,311	45,999	190,408
1845	187,918	...	...	22,460	4,479	64,291	279,148
1850	266,900	...	...	63,700	5,836	68,870	405,356
1855	266,001	347,305*	...	97,387	12,605	69,962	793,260
1860	348,546	538,234	28,056*	125,582	15,346	89,821	1,145,585
1865	408,506	617,791	86,921	161,477	21,381	93,967	1,390,043
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	1,647,756
1875	593,367	794,934	169,105	210,076	27,002	103,739	1,898,223
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	2,231,531
1885	943,867	959,838	316,681	309,313	35,959	128,860	2,694,518
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	3,151,355
1895	1,255,503	1,185,676	443,064	351,968	100,515	154,895	3,491,621
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	362,107	179,967	172,900	3,765,339
1901	1,375,240	1,210,882	505,944	365,731	194,109	174,380	3,826,286
1902	1,403,332	1,211,448	510,855	366,658	213,328	177,458	3,883,079
1903	1,427,324	1,208,855	515,534	368,821	226,955	179,480	3,926,969
1904	1,457,262	1,210,306	521,660	372,679	242,290	180,193	3,984,390
1905	1,491,720	1,218,573	528,053	378,206	254,779	181,099	4,052,430
1906	1,526,697	1,231,940	535,113	383,829	261,746	180,156	4,119,481
1907	1,568,942	1,248,095	541,765	392,664	261,563	184,008	4,197,037
1908	1,591,673	1,271,174	552,345	407,179	267,111	185,824	4,275,306

* Previously included with New South Wales.

† Details not available.

The tables on the two preceding pages, shewing the quinquennial figures for the male, female, and total population of each State and the Commonwealth, give sufficient indication, for general purposes, of its progress. A reference to the diagrams given hereinafter (pp. 147 to 149), on which the graphs shew the particulars for *each* year, is also desirable. The characteristics of the fluctuations of each element, or of the totals, will be more readily perceived by reference to the graphs than they possibly can by reference to these numerical tables. The earliest date for which particulars as to sex were available was 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive are based upon the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made on the basis of the Census results and the annual returns of births and deaths and immigration and emigration.

§ 9. Principal Results of Census of 1901.

1. **Census Results.**—In the first issue of the Official Year Book tables are given shewing in some detail particulars for the several States under the headings of Ages, Birthplaces, Occupations, Religions, and Conjugal Condition. Similar information in a very condensed form is given hereunder. For fuller particulars reference should be made to the first issue (see Year Book No. 1, pp. 164 to 179).

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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.—Continued.

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
PERSONS.							
Under 5 years	158,861	131,955	61,994	40,077	20,675	20,865	434,427
5 and under 15	327,814	276,580	120,417	89,160	32,572	43,160	889,653
15 „ 21	167,370	140,652	55,674	47,514	16,172	21,904	449,286
21 „ 45	484,958	439,957	182,010	124,366	92,403	60,011	1,383,705
45 „ 65	166,216	141,609	60,316	46,549	18,665	19,365	452,720
65 and upwards	46,573	66,060	12,873	14,988	3,322	7,023	150,789
Not stated ...	3,054	4,307	4,845	553	315	147	13,221
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, ON 31st MARCH, 1901,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

Birthplace.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
MALES.							
Australasia ...	546,311	463,736	168,261	143,108	73,315	75,930	1,470,661
Europe ...	143,553	125,364	84,918	36,348	33,632	12,262	436,077
Asia ...	13,221	8,019	13,291	4,099	4,416	726	43,772
Africa ...	642	503	257	129	160	51	1,742
America ...	3,486	2,376	1,267	570	918	272	8,889
Polynesia ...	783	90	8,446	16	52	11	9,398
At Sea ...	1,100	782	336	259	182	88	2,747
Unspecified ...	909	2,850	227	172	200	284	4,642
Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928
FEMALES.							
Australasia ...	543,432	486,114	156,746	147,596	56,341	73,201	1,463,430
Europe ...	96,999	105,555	62,415	29,840	13,995	8,951	317,755
Asia ...	987	774	587	277	394	223	3,242
Africa ...	344	423	121	106	83	50	1,127
America ...	1,327	1,283	421	241	233	113	3,618
Polynesia ...	356	113	431	23	26	16	965
At Sea ...	867	782	293	280	135	94	2,456
Unspecified ...	529	2,306	107	93	42	203	3,280
Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—Continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Total C'with.
MALES.							
Class.							
I.—Professional	26,855	20,380	9,122	5,372	5,103	3,067	69,899
II.—Domestic	20,128	13,128	7,791	3,452	4,373	1,463	50,335
III.—Commercial	67,097	64,632	22,958	17,080	10,280	6,097	188,144
IV.—Transport and Communication	42,822	50,318	17,745	12,591	10,736	4,518	118,730
V.—Industrial	122,692	113,507	44,065	34,255	19,602	16,475	350,596
VI.—Primary Producers	168,212	140,112	79,421	45,898	35,081	25,439	494,163
VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means)	3,597	7,242	740	180	207	301	12,267
VIII.—Dependents	256,634	210,922	94,084	64,094	27,229	32,039	685,002
Unspecified	1,968	3,479	1,077	1,779	264	225	8,792
Total	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928

FEMALES.							
I.—Professional	14,529	14,841	4,486	3,485	1,964	1,930	41,235
II.—Domestic	52,690	53,676	16,402	14,529	6,930	6,474	150,701
III.—Commercial	10,567	14,415	3,524	3,085	1,523	1,400	34,514
IV.—Transport and Communication	1,045	1,198	341	259	256	330	8,429
V.—Industrial	23,996	32,706	7,407	6,978	2,208	2,275	75,570
VI.—Primary Producers	4,642	24,998	3,090	3,263	491	2,460	38,944
VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means)	5,927	2,824	691	213	117	357	10,129
VIII.—Dependents	531,164	451,284	184,344	145,214	57,571	66,942	1,436,519
Unspecified	281	1,408	841	1,430	189	683	4,332
Total	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

PERSONS.							
I.—Professional	41,384	35,221	13,608	8,857	7,067	4,997	111,134
II.—Domestic	72,818	66,804	24,193	17,981	11,303	7,937	201,036
III.—Commercial	77,664	79,047	26,482	20,165	11,803	7,497	222,658
IV.—Transport and Communication	43,867	31,516	18,066	12,850	10,992	4,848	122,159
V.—Industrial	146,688	146,213	51,472	41,233	21,810	18,750	426,166
VI.—Primary Producers	172,854	165,110	82,511	49,161	35,572	27,899	533,107
VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means)	9,524	10,066	1,431	393	324	658	22,396
VIII.—Dependents	787,798	662,206	278,428	209,308	84,800	98,981	2,121,521
Unspecified	2,249	4,887	1,918	3,209	453	908	13,624
Total	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

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

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

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

(a) MALES.

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

* Included under other heads.

(a) MALES—Continued.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
NOT STATED.							
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	9
21 " 45 ...	710	897	215	...	151	142	2,115
45 " 60 ...	227	281	71	...	31	55	665
60 and upwards ...	190	296	40	...	16	49	591
Unspecified adults	1,559	1,162	134	...	115	59	3,029
Total ...	2,690	2,636	465	*	313	305	6,409

TOTAL.

Under 15 ...	246,356	206,713	92,227	65,209	26,845	32,511	669,861
15 and under 21 ...	83,177	69,311	28,514	23,625	9,045	11,052	224,704
21 " 45 ...	255,828	216,062	106,535	63,123	61,714	31,850	735,112
45 " 60 ...	78,587	57,800	31,214	21,136	10,984	8,553	208,274
60 and upwards ...	43,771	51,785	14,699	11,329	4,026	5,558	131,168
Unspecified adults	2,286	2,049	3,041	...	261	120	7,757
Total ...	710,005	603,720	276,230	184,422	112,875	89,624	1,976,876

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

(b) FEMALES.

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

NEVER MARRIED.

Under 15 ...	240,638	202,650	90,205	64,028	26,425	31,514	655,460
15 and under 21 ...	79,266	69,087	25,543	23,060	6,403	10,234	213,593
21 " 45 ...	76,394	90,379	21,616	23,118	7,804	9,729	229,040
45 " 60 ...	4,437	5,396	816	1,420	306	788	13,163
60 and upwards ...	1,447	2,102	267	496	58	301	4,671
Unspecified adults	144	312	77	...	8	5	546
Total ...	402,326	369,926	138,524	112,122	41,004	52,571	1,116,473

(b) FEMALES—Continued.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
WIDOWED.							
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	30	7	11	14	1	3	66
21 " 45 ...	7,558	7,309	2,492	1,845	1,014	788	21,006
45 " 60 ...	11,133	12,367	3,536	2,986	1,027	1,296	32,345
60 and upwards ...	16,429	23,211	4,167	5,874	1,066	2,584	53,331
Unspecified adults	57	127	12	...	4	1	201
Total ...	35,207	43,021	10,218	10,719	3,112	4,672	106,949

DIVORCED.

Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	7
21 " 45 ...	580	252	33	...	39	18	922
45 " 60 ...	111	59	10	...	3	3	186
60 and upwards ...	13	13	...	...	...	1	27
Unspecified adults	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	708	331	44	*	42	22	1,147

NOT STATED.

Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	56	...	13	...	3	2	74
21 " 45 ...	190	370	26	...	35	48	669
45 " 60 ...	42	114	10	...	1	31	198
60 and upwards ...	81	151	17	...	4	35	288
Unspecified adults	45	596	45	...	5	10	701
Total ...	414	1,231	111	*	48	126	1,930

TOTAL.

Under 15 ...	240,640	202,650	90,205	64,028	26,425	31,514	655,462
15 and under 21 ...	84,193	71,341	27,160	23,889	7,127	10,872	224,582
21 " 45 ...	229,130	223,895	75,475	61,243	30,689	28,161	648,593
45 " 60 ...	58,704	54,549	18,362	17,395	5,006	7,358	161,374
60 and upwards ...	31,727	43,535	8,914	11,627	1,971	4,919	102,693
Unspecified adults	447	1,880	250	...	31	27	2,135
Total ...	644,841	597,350	†220,366	†178,182	71,249	82,851	1,794,839

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

§ 10. Naturalisation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Statistics of Naturalisation.—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalisation issued under the Act during each of the five years 1904 to 1908, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table. Corresponding particulars as to certificates issued under the State Acts during the years 1901 to 1903 are not available in such detail as to admit of comparison:—

COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1904 to 1908.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
German	687	379	446	365	475	Germany	502	318	360	296	381
Swedish	311	120	144	137	157	Great Britain	567	213	231	209	224
Italian	193	103	95	98	132	Italy	166	97	82	82	118
Danish	145	82	92	84	93	America (North)	165	51	78	71	74
Russian	222	77	89	66	83	Sweden	86	42	64	51	72
Norwegian	158	69	73	59	65	Denmark	73	47	55	44	66
Austrian	67	65	40	28	45	Norway	73	39	41	28	34
French	82	47	35	46	39	France	65	35	21	30	31
Swiss	42	23	24	38	36	South Africa	36	17	19	23	30
Greek	76	61	52	50	33	Switzerland	24	16	19	26	23
American (Nth.)	32	15	42	31	25	Austria	22	45	17	13	23
Dutch	24	13	12	8	14	Russia	16	...	13	11	21
Spanish	9	6	10	8	11	Egypt	32	23	20	23	19
Turkish	9	28	1	7	10	New Zealand	49	17	26	24	18
Rumanian	20	7	6	1	9	Greece	30	26	22	25	17
Belgian	8	4	10	1	7	Belgium	24	...	17	9	15
Portuguese	13	14	8	7	2	Spain	...	...	...	...	7
Chinese	...	...	...	...	2	Finland	19	...	10	...	...
Brazilian	...	1	1	1	1	Turkey	...	25	...	...	...
Bulgarian	2	...	...	1	1	Syria	22	11	...	...	...
Montenegrin	...	...	...	...	1	China	15	...	...	...	...
Servian	...	...	2	1	...	Mauritius	14	...	...	...	...
American (Sth.)	7	...	2	1	...	Holland	13	...	...	...	...
Chilian	...	...	1	1	...	Poland	11	...	...	...	...
Mexican	...	...	...	1	...	Other Countries	83	96	92	77	68
Peruvian	...	...	...	1	...						
Uruguayan	...	...	...	1	...						
Armenian	...	...	1	...	...				
Cuban	...	1	1	...	...				
American (Gen.)	...	1	...	...	...			
Icelandic	...	1	...	...	...			
Timorian	...	1	...	...	...			
Total	2,107	1,118	1,187	1,042	1,241	Total	2,107	1,118	1,187	1,042	1,241

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during the years 1904 to 1908 were resident. The numbers of certificates granted under the several State Acts during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 are also given.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1901 to 1908.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
1901 ...	507	574	449	109	58	70	1,767
1902 ...	386	500	375	54	111	28	1,454
1903 ...	400	397	355	43	75	149	1,419
1904 ...	1,379	319	115	25	248	21	2,107
1905 ...	544	213	150	34	166	11	1,118
1906 ...	475	301	177	45	150	39	1,187
1907 ...	458	214	193	27	134	16	1,042
1908 ...	396	243	377	45	152	28	1,241

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

NUMBER OF NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECTS

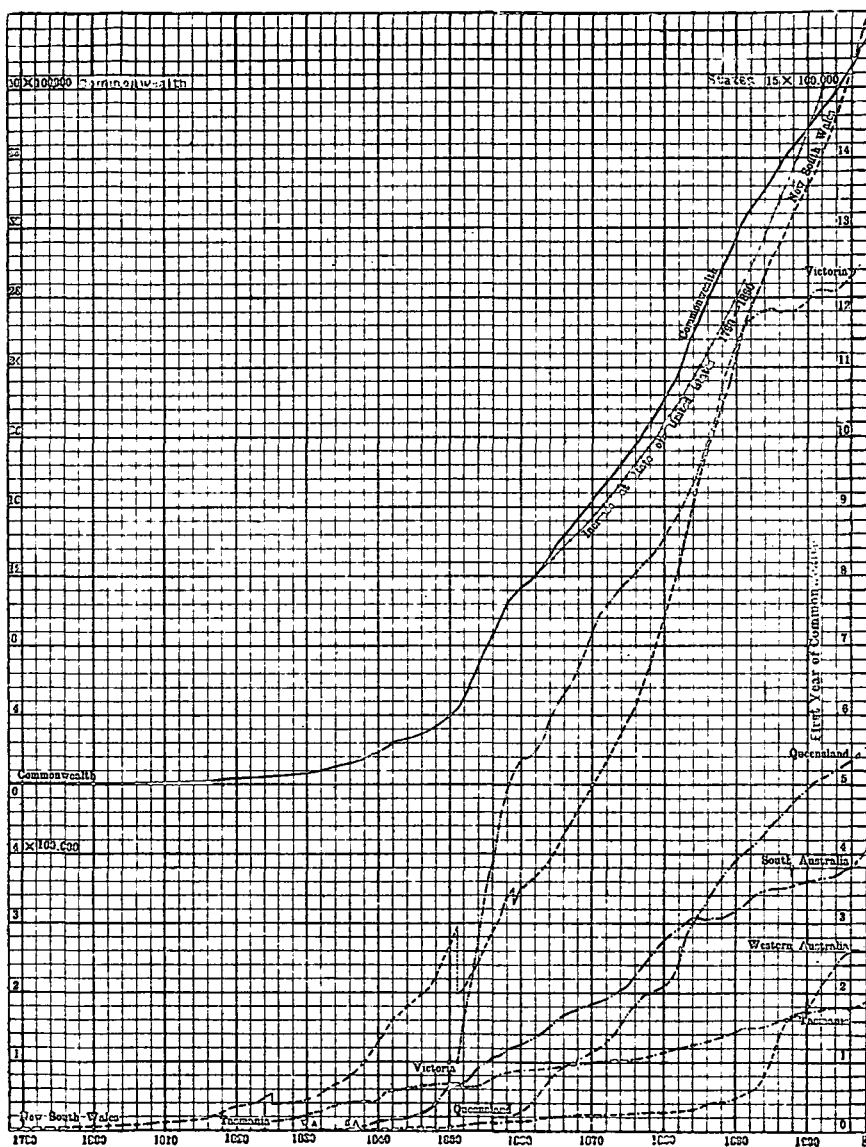
RECORDED AT THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF 1901.

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

1. Not ascertained. 2. Exclusive of Queensland.

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

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1908.



(See Table pages 117 to 119.)

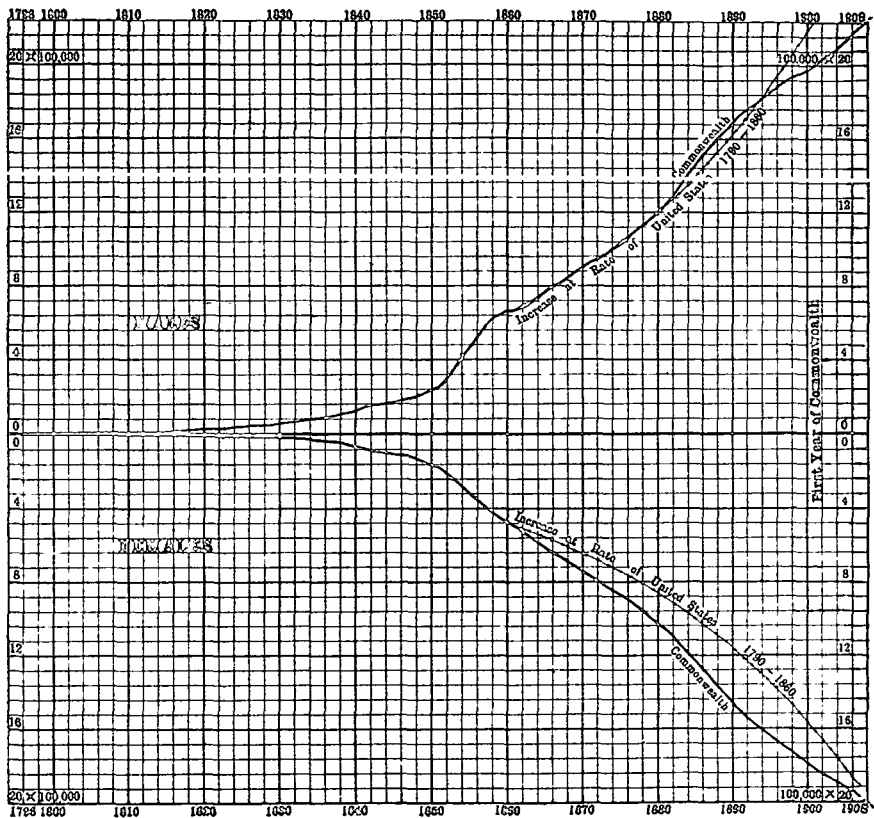
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth,"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

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

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

The manner in which the population of the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1908 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860, is shown for purposes of comparison.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA, 1796-1908.

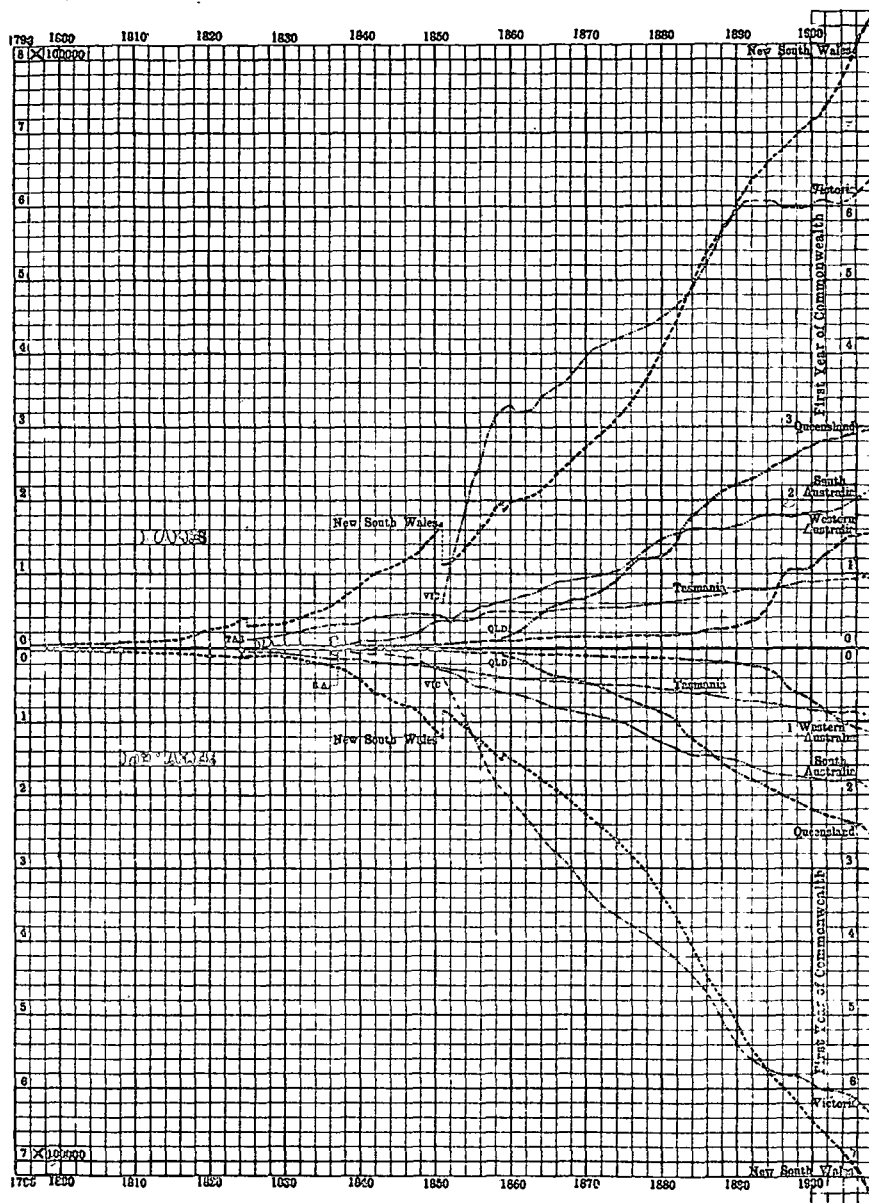


(See Table page 117.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 80,000 persons. The distances upward from the heavy zero line denote the number of males, and downward the number of females. From 1860 onward is shewn, for purposes of comparison, the manner in which the numbers of each sex in the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1908 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860.

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

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1908.



(See Table pages 117 to 119.)

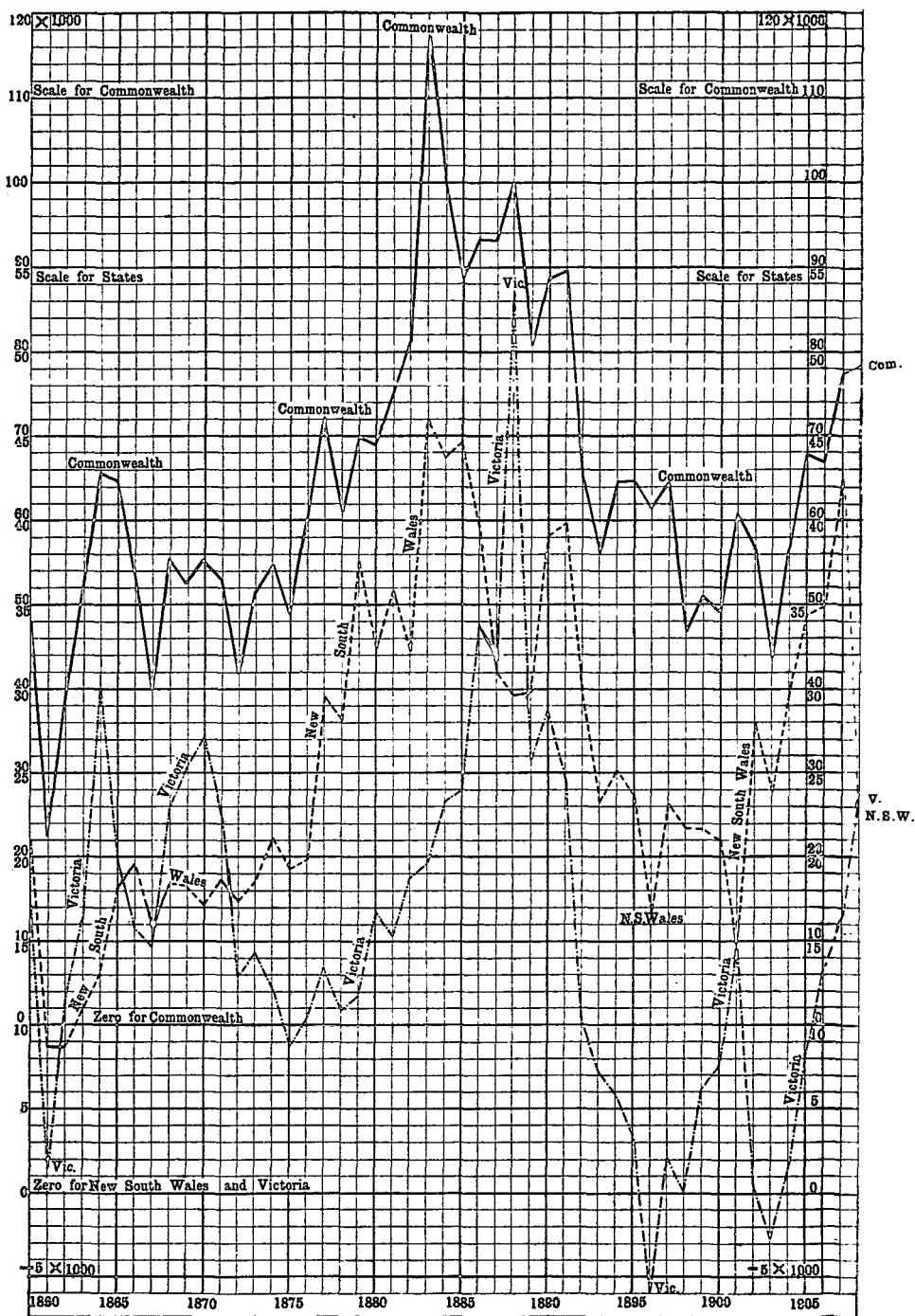
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

The sudden falls denote the creation of new colonies.

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

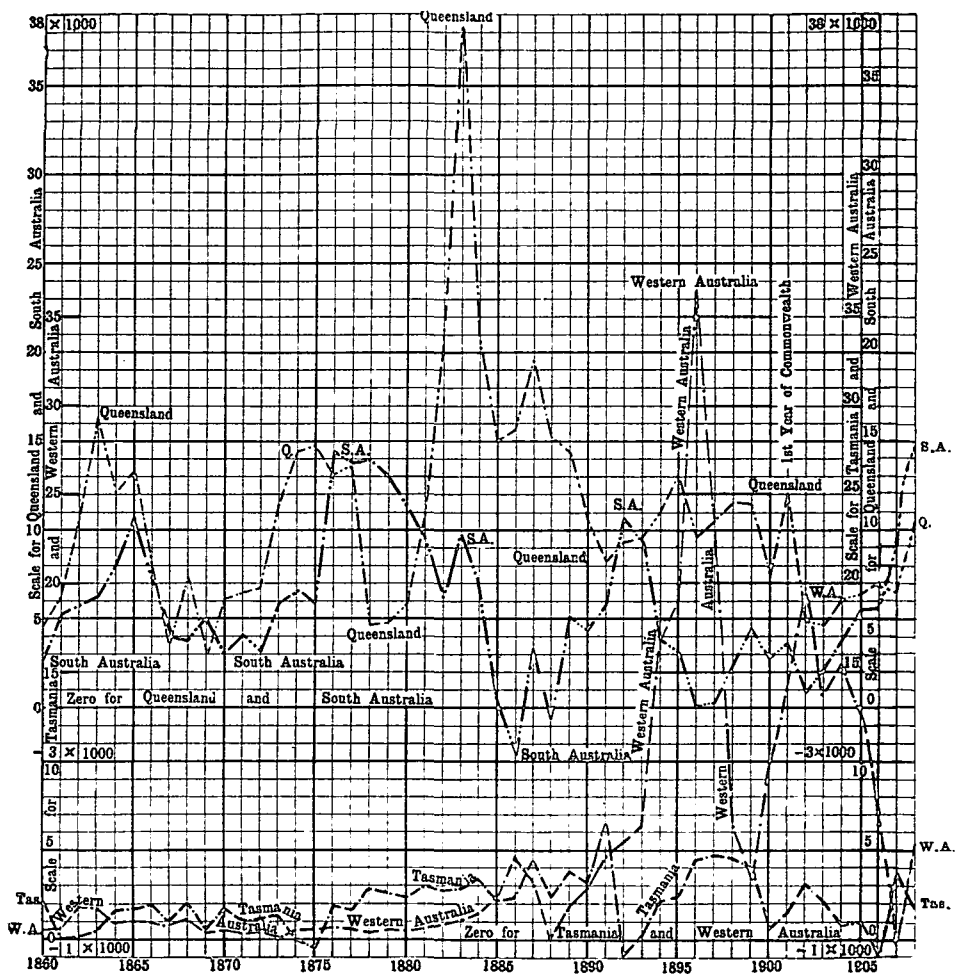
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860-1908.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1908.



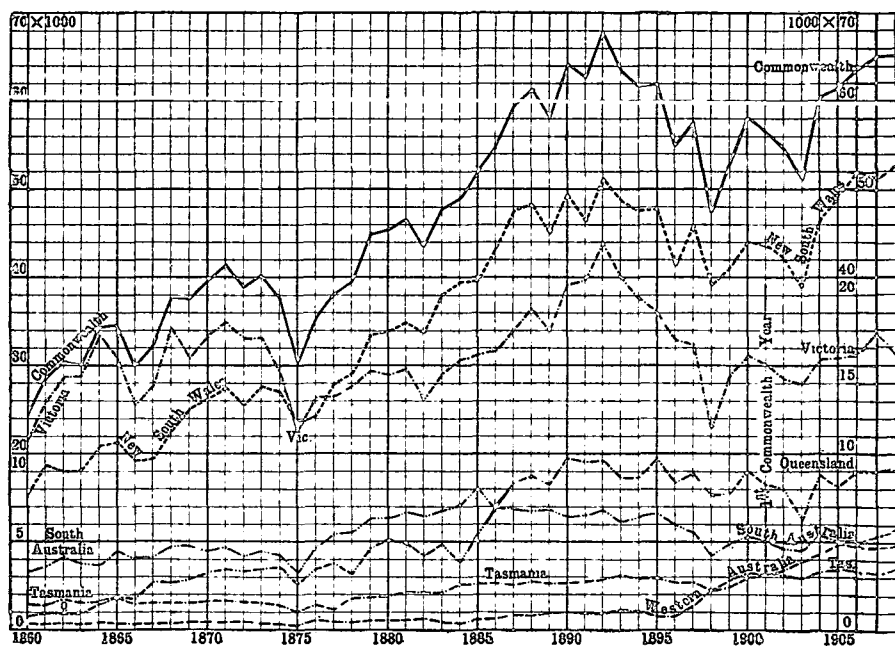
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 2000 for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States. Four zero lines are taken, viz.—(i.) For the Commonwealth; (ii.) for New South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

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

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

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

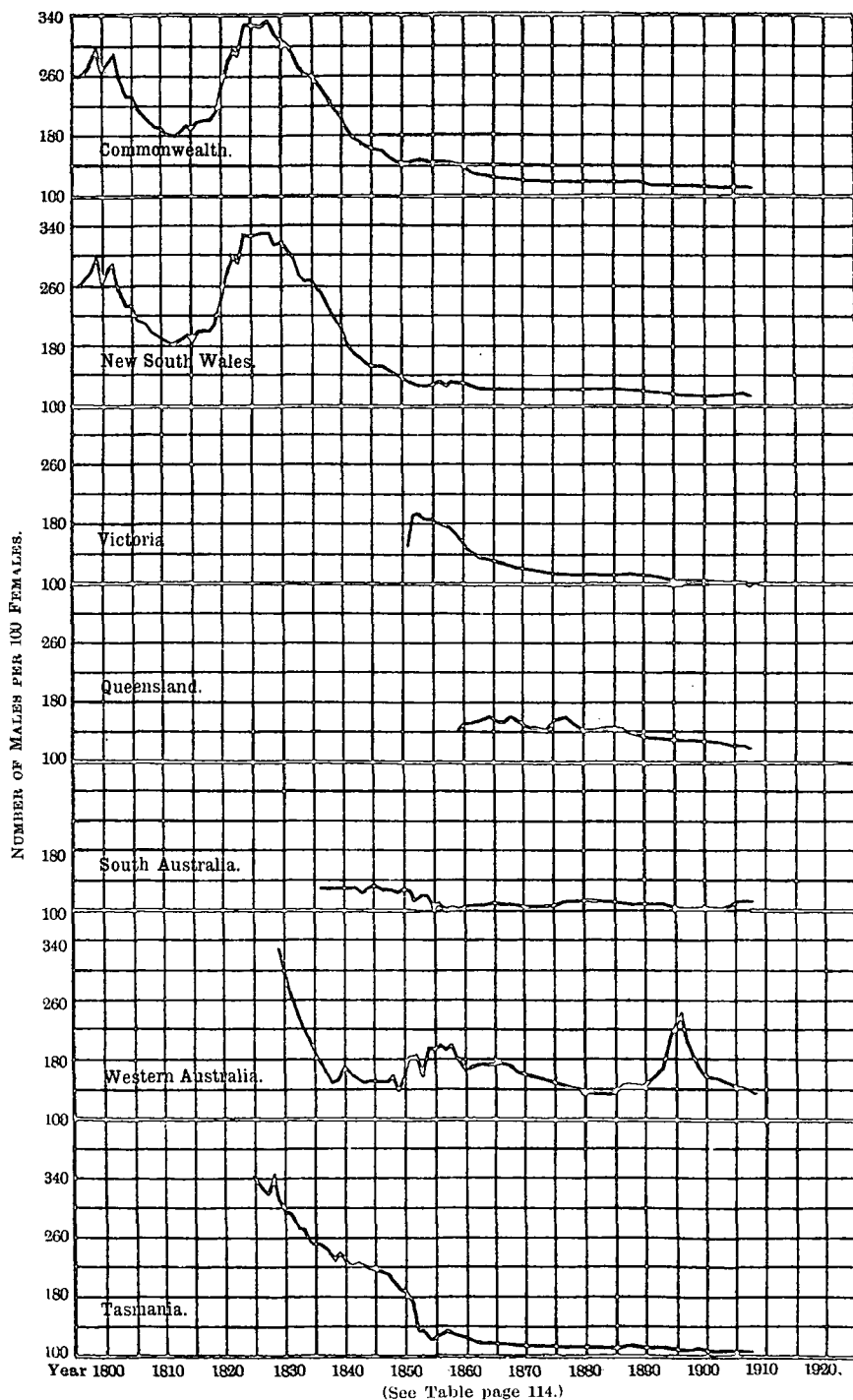
GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1908.



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

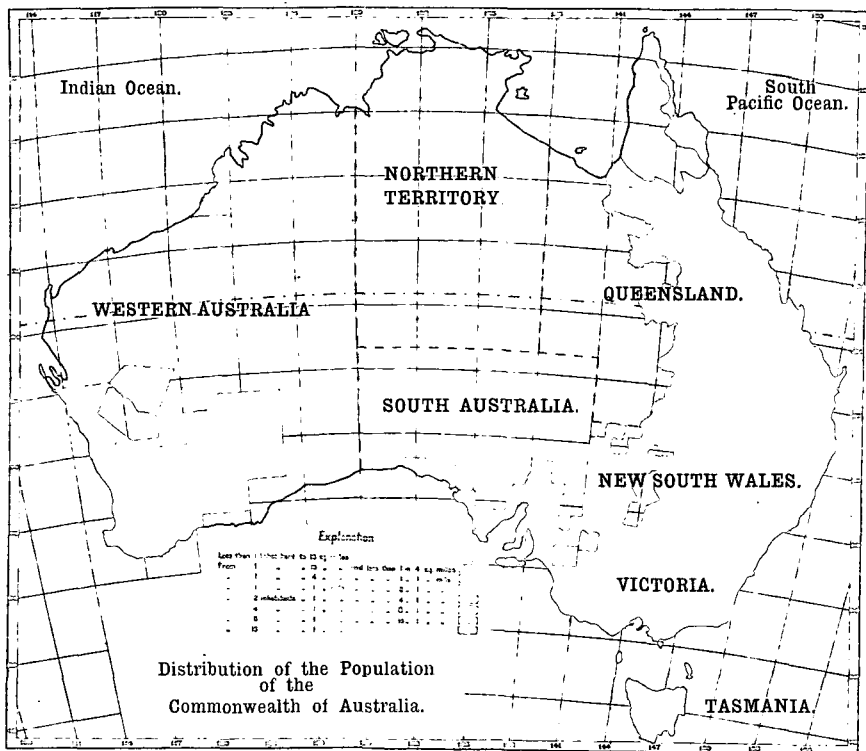
The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Commonwealth and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The smaller scale running 0. 5. 10. 15. 20 relates to the States, while the larger running 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. relates to the Commonwealth curve. The names shew the States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

GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES
OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1908.



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

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



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

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

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

§ 11. Graphical Representation of Growth of Population.

1. **General.**—The nature of the fluctuations of the numbers representing (a) total population, or those representing (b) births and deaths from year to year, or (c) the natural increase, *i.e.*, the difference of births and deaths, or (d) the net immigration, all of which taken together make up the element of increase of total population, cannot be readily discerned from mere numerical tables. It has been deemed desirable therefore to furnish a series of graphical representations, shewing in some cases the characteristics of these elements from 1788 to 1908, and in others from 1860 to 1908. The graphs furnish at a glance a clear indication of the changes taking place, and of their significance from year to year. The great importance of such representations is that only by their means can the most recent changes be justly apprehended, either in their relation to the past, or their meaning for the future.

2. **Graphs of Total Population** (page 147).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and also of the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860, less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1908. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and nearly three times that of New South Wales.

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

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

The curve for Western Australia indicates that the population increased regularly but very slowly until 1886, when the discovery of gold in the Kimberley division caused an influx of population. The effects of the further rich discoveries of gold in the Murchison and Coolgardie districts in 1891 and 1892, are clearly shewn in the rapid increase of

population in those and subsequent years to 1897. Two years of retarded progress then occurred, followed by a satisfactorily rapid rate of increase from 1899 to 1906, a slight decline in 1907 and a further advance in 1908. The population of Western Australia became greater than that of Tasmania in 1899. Its density is little more than half of that of South Australia, one-third of that of Queensland, one-eighteenth of that of New South Wales, and about one-fiftieth of that of Victoria.

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

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 148). These curves shew the relative growth of male and female population of the Commonwealth, and it will be seen that the former are far more liable to marked fluctuations than the latter. The curves representing an increase of population on the basis of the United States rate for 1790 to 1860, indicate that on the whole the female rate of increase in the Commonwealth has been a fairly satisfactory one, and that from 1860 to 1893 the same might be said of the male population. From 1893 onwards, however, the male population of the Commonwealth has fallen considerably below this rate, and it may be added that the rapid lowering of the rate of increase of the male population must be regarded as unsatisfactory from a national standpoint.

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

4. Graphs for each State of Male and Female Population (page 149).—These graphs, shewing the relative progress in male and female population for each of the States, disclose the fact that in all cases the female population is much less liable to marked fluctuations than the male, and further, that in cases where rapid increases have taken place in the latter—a similar, but much more gradual, increase is in evidence in the former, commencing usually, however, somewhat later than in the case of the males. A comparison of the graphs of each of the States with that of the Commonwealth shews that the fluctuations in the latter case are smaller than in the former. This is largely due to internal migrations of the male element of the population, brought about by various causes, amongst which mining developments figure prominently.

5. Graphs of Natural Increase of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 152).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, viz., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, when, however, it fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shows a fairly rapid rise to 1908. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, and 1900; and the years of extraordinarily low rates of natural increase were 1866, 1875, 1882, 1898, and 1903. The low rate of 1898 was due in large measure to a phenomenally high death rate experienced in practically all the States in that year, when an epidemic of measles was prevalent throughout the Commonwealth. The low rate of 1903 was brought about by the low birth rates and high death rates which accompanied the drought of 1902-3, while the advance in the rate of natural increase since 1903 has been collateral with the marked improvement in material conditions experienced throughout the Commonwealth during that period.

6. Graphs shewing Net Increase of Population (pages 150 and 151).—The graphs disclose the fact that the most notable years of large net increases of population of the Commonwealth as a whole were 1864, 1877, 1883, 1888, 1907, 1908. The highest increase was attained in 1883. The net increase for 1908 was higher than for any year since 1891. The years in which low net increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high net increase of population between 1876 and 1893, advancing to a maximum in 1883, and then declining to 1901. From the latter year onwards to 1907 an advance in the net increase was in evidence, followed by a decline in 1908.

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

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

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

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

In the case of the Tasmanian graph indications of a very varied net increase are in evidence, the principal high points being those for the years 1887, 1891, 1897, 1902, and 1907, while actual decreases were experienced in 1874, 1875, 1892, and 1906.

7. Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 153).—These graphs furnish information concerning the variations which have taken place in the relative numbers of males and females in the populations of the Commonwealth and the several States during the years 1796 to 1908, and incidentally serve to indicate special features of growth in the respective populations. In general it will be noted that in recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a masculinity of 100, that is, to a condition in which the numbers of males and females in the population were equal, but that with the exception of Victoria in 1904 and 1907 the masculinity has never fallen below 100. The early experience of the Commonwealth exhibits a fairly rapid decline in masculinity to 1812, followed by an even more rapid rise to 1828 and a subsequent fall with more gentle slope to 1850. From 1850 onwards the decline in masculinity has been fairly continuous though subject to fluctuations. It should be noted that the marked variations of the earlier as compared with the later years have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that, owing to the smallness of the population, any considerable influx of male immigrants had a marked effect in increasing the masculinity of the population, while an influx of female immigrants tended to considerably reduce it. Two points of special interest in the graphs of the separate States are the maxima attained in 1852 in Victoria and 1896 in Western Australia, as the result of extensive male immigration consequent on the gold discoveries in the respective States.

§ 12. The Aborigines of Australia.¹

1. **Theories as to Origin.**—The Australian aborigines are generally allowed to belong to one of the most primitive races of mankind. A primitive or generalised, or non-specialised race, like a primitive animal, is not necessarily primitive in all or even in most of its physical characters; on the contrary, it is usually on account of its possessing some one or several very greatly specialised characters that it has been able to survive and to remain generalised, or because it has been geographically cut off and not subjected to competition in the struggle for existence with outside competitors. In the case of some animal forms it is very easy to point out such greatly specialised characters. Man, for example, though but poorly specialised in body generally when compared with the donkey or the deer, has one particular and peculiar feature that stands out prominently as a mark of distinction and specialisation. That feature is his brain. A highly specialised brain means less necessity for specialisation of the other parts of the body. His teeth and jaws remain generalised because he can catch and cook. His skin is smooth, and thin because he can provide means of shelter and defence.

The question arises: What characters indicate primitiveness, and what characters indicate specialisation, or a departure from primitive conditions? In the case of the great mammalian order of Primates, of which man forms one branch, the Hominidæ, the available results of comparative anatomy regarding origins and affinities are scanty, because the labourers have been few, very few. But there is now beginning to be a consensus of zoological opinion as to what characters are to be considered as indicating primitive animals and what are to be regarded as indicating specialised animals. Zoologists are becoming agreed upon what features or points shall count, and what relative values are to be assigned to these features when determining origins and tracing affinities.

It is now regarded as fairly certain that man's nearest relatives are the anthropoid apes, viz., the gorilla, orang, gibbon, and chimpanzee. He possesses about 300 structural features in common with the gorilla and the chimpanzee that are not found in any of the lower monkeys. Turner has pointed out that the simian features are not all concentrated in any single race. It is allowed, however, that the Australian aborigines have furnished the largest number of ape-like characters. The more one investigates, the more confirmation does this statement receive. Recent advances in science have given two unexpected proofs of affinity in entirely new fields. The homolytic test puts human blood and the blood of the apes in the same class, and separates both from the blood of the lower monkeys. Again, man and the anthropoid apes are subject to a class of diseases that does not affect any other animals.

If the aboriginal is the nearest to the original stock, what are his affinities? Formerly the Australian was classed with the American negro, because both possessed flat nose, protruding lips, projecting jaws, and large-sized teeth. But this is just as if one should put the echidna and the porcupine in the same order on account of their spines, to the total disregard of the broadest and most fundamental structural distinctions. The characters mentioned are very variable, not only in the Australian aborigines and in the negroes, but in all races, and are just those characters that change very rapidly in the individual and in the race on account of changes in habits. Further, they are the characters that would become specially developed and fixed in the apes and lower human races on account of similarity of food, habits, and surroundings.

With respect to the brain of man, Professor Elliot Smith, of Cairo, has been able to do a great deal towards establishing what anatomical characters shall be considered primitive and what shall be accepted as evidence of specialisation—what value shall be

1. Contributed by W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B., C.M., F.R.S.E., Permanent Head of the Department of Public Health of South Australia.

attached to the various features of the brain as an indication of specialisation and racial affinities. By applying the criteria he has established to Australian aborigines' brains, Dr. Flashman, of Sydney, has been able to say, with a fair amount of certainty considering the all-too-limited material at his disposal, that, on the important points that count, the aboriginal shows undoubted primitive racial features.

Other parts of the body also furnish evidence regarding the origin and the racial affinities of the aboriginal. For example, it has been found that the molars and wisdom teeth in the upper jaw develop in a manner quite different from what is found in the white man, but similar to what obtains in certain of the lower animals. Researches on this subject have not as yet proved sufficiently extensive to enable one to say what other races, if any, exhibit a process of dental development similar to what is found in the Australian aboriginal.

Again, it was believed until recently that the shin bone in the Moriori, the original race inhabiting New Zealand, and now found only in the Chatham Islands, showed a nearer approach to the sabre-shape in its upper part than in any other race; in other words its platycnemic index was the lowest. Now, however, it has been found that the Australian aboriginal shows indices very much lower than the Moriori. In this respect, then, these two races are brought into close affinity. This condition is found in the shin bones of prehistoric man, and occurs in all the anthropoid apes except the orang. A condition associated with this, viz., retroversion of the head of the shin bone, which is very marked in the aboriginal, also occurs in prehistoric man and in the human embryo in all races, but disappears early in Caucasian children, persisting, however, in some of the lower races.

The question now arises: Where did the Australian race come from? To this various and varied answers have been given. Topinard and others had concluded that Australia was originally inhabited by a race of the Tasmanian type that disappeared before a taller race that came from—somewhere. Flower and Lydekker, in 1891, thought the Australians were a cross between two already-formed stocks. Keene still holds that they are a blend of two, or at the most three, different elements in extremely remote times.

Huxley held that the Australians were a homogeneous group. Finsch, from extensive observations, concluded in 1884 that they were all of one race. Alfred Russel Wallace, in 1893, pointed out the aboriginal's resemblance to certain Asiatic races, the Veddas, Todas, and Ainus, and concluded that the Australian aborigines were really a low Caucasian type.

Dr. Semon, in his work "In the Australian Bush," 1899, adopts the theory, giving the reasons that lead him to do so, that the Australians and the Dravidians, primitive inhabitants of India, have sprung from a common branch of the human race, and that the Caucasians have undoubtedly sprung from the Dravidians. This makes the Australian aboriginal more nearly allied to us than the comparatively civilised Malays, Mongols, or Negroes. Speaking popularly, according to this view the Australian aboriginal, racially, would be the uncle of the Caucasian.

Lydekker, in 1898, abandoned the two-race theory, and reached independently the same conclusion as Wallace. Most anthropologists now accept the one-race theory. Professor Gregory, in "The Dead Heart of Australia," says he accepts this view and abandons the position he took up in 1903 in "The Geography of Victoria."

This view certainly enhances our interest in the aboriginal, and brings the subject of the anthropology of the black nearer home to us. Some writers give the Australian even greater importance. Stratz has taken him as a central unit, a prototype, around which he groups all the rest of the races of men; and another writer, Schoetensack, holds that all the races of men were evolved in the Australian continent.

In a recent communication to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Sir William Turner discusses the Craniology, Racial Affinities, and Descent of the Aborigines of Tasmania in a comprehensive and detailed manner, and incidentally deals with their relation to, and their affinity with, the Australian aborigines. He revises and adds to the recorded physical characteristics of the Tasmanians, and compares these with the recent observations on New Caledonian skulls made by Dr. Waterston and others. After reviewing all

the trustworthy evidence available, he sums up thus:—"The whole question of the descent of the Tasmanians is one of great complexity and difficulty, which has been much discussed by ethnologists. Huxley considered them to be the Negrito modification of the great Negroid type or division of mankind, which had migrated eastwards to New Caledonia and subsequently southwards to Tasmania. Topinard, whilst of opinion that they were the remains of an autochthonous race, recognised that they might be a cross between it and an invading member of the Polynesian family. Barnard Davis regarded them as a peculiar and distinct race, dwelling in their own island. De Quatrefages and Hamy said that, owing to their special characters, they had no affinities with any other race, and that they formed a distinct subdivision of the black races. Flower thought them to be aberrant members of the Melanesian group modified from the original type. Ling Roth considered that the physical characters, manners, customs, mental qualities and language of the Tasmanians supported the theory that they were the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia, in course of time displaced by the present straight-haired Australian natives.

"If the Tasmanian occupied his island when it formed continuous land with Australia, and arrived in it along with the marsupial animals, his advent would go back to a time before land and water had assumed their present relations, thousands of years ago. If a great migration eastwards from Asia of the early Negritos did take place, they may at that period have reached Tasmania by way of the Australian continent. Though, as has already been stated, a woolly-haired race is not now represented in Australia, the tendency of the South Australians to show Tasmanian characters in the cranial vault is worthy of consideration in this particular, as an indication of the probable route of migration and of racial affinity."

The differences between the Australian aborigines and neighbouring races are given thus by Sir William Turner:—"The aborigines of Australia as known to the British colonists present in their affinities and descent, equally with the aborigines of Tasmania, an ethnological problem. They have racial characters which distinguish them from the dolichocephalic, mop-haired, black-skinned Papuans and Melanesians; from the brachycephalic, brown-skinned Polynesians; from the brachycephalic, straight black-haired, yellow-skinned Malays; and from the brachycephalic, woolly-haired, black-skinned dwarf-like Negritos."

This is being confirmed by every additional observation. The unity of the race may be accepted as established. The latest word on the subject is expressed by the same author thus:—"The balance of opinion is indeed in favour of the view that throughout Australia the present natives generally conform to one pattern in features, colour, and mental character; though possibly on the coast, local infusion of Papuan, Polynesian or Malay blood may from time to time have been introduced amongst them. Indeed, as Gignoli has suggested, the idea of an existing woolly-haired race in Australia is probably due to the loose way in which the terms woolly and crisp have been used by explorers who were not anthropologists."

Much anthropological observation has confirmed the conclusions drawn by Eyre in 1845 from other considerations. He said:—"The aborigines of Australia, with whom Europeans have come in contact, present a striking similarity to each other in physical appearance and structure; and also in their general character, habits, and pursuits. Any difference that is found to exist is only the consequence of local circumstances or influences, and such as might naturally be expected to be met with among a people spread over such an immense extent of country. Compared with aboriginal races, scattered over the face of the globe, the New Hollander stands alone."

Summed up, it appears established that the aboriginals are a homogeneous race, unmixed in descent, of Caucasian stock, not negro or negrito, but differing from every race in geographical propinquity to them in their physical characters and language, and in their ignorance of such matters as pottery, agriculture, sea-craft, bows and arrows and architecture—a primitive race, a relic of the oldest human stock.

While the Australian race is one, and exhibits a large substratum of uniformity, too much must not be inferred from mere casual examination; and one must be prepared to find a large amount of well-marked variation. The examination of a number of Austra-

lian aborigines will show facial resemblances to all the known recognised human types, Ethiopian, Mongolian, Caucasian, American. In this respect there is some analogy between the Australian aborigines and the Australian fauna. The primitive marsupials, distinguished by certain features, such as epipubic bones, inflected angle of the lower jaw, 'aplacentation,' double uterus, etc., having been cut off at an early period from competition with nearly all other classes of mammals, have developed along lines similar to those along which other forms have specialised, and now mimic other classes of animals, *e.g.*, carnivora, insectivora, rodents, etc. The Australian aborigines have to a certain degree undergone similar development, and now mimic in facial expression the four primary groups of Hominidæ, as well as many intermediate forms. These statements are made generally, not in strictly scientific language nor in detail. When Professor Klaatsch, of Heidelberg, was in Adelaide in 1905, Dr. Rogers showed him a large number of photographs showing these variations of type, and presented him with some illustrative examples.

As to the physical and mental differences found in tribes in various parts of the continent, say in the Alligator River district and in certain parts of Central Australia, it was pointed out, long before the days of Darwinism, that food and climate and mental degradation will, within a comparatively short time, cause enormous variations in the people. Prichard, in "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," gives a number of careful observations on the subject. Much has to be learned in this connection, judging from the amount that has been forgotten.

2. Distribution Initially (1788) and Now.—It is generally supposed that, from a centre in the north or north-west, the continent became peopled by tribes that dispersed or migrated in certain definite directions. These lines of migration are defined according to the occurrence along them of tribes possessing similar physical characters, dialects, traditions and customs. The fact that adjacent tribes often shew considerable differences in these respects is explained by supposing that they arrived at these particular places at different times and by different routes, having acquired variation in the process of migration.

With the limited knowledge of dialects, weapons, habits, customs and traditions of the various tribes at his disposal, Eyre hazarded the opinion that "Australia was first peopled on its north-western coast, between the parallels of 12° and 16° S. latitude. From whence we might surmise that three grand divisions had branched out from the parent tribe, and that from the offsets of these the whole continent had been overspread. The first division appears to have proceeded round the north-western, western and south-western coast, as far as the commencement of the Great Australian Bight. The second, or central one, appears to have crossed the continent inland to the southern coast, striking it about the parallel of 134° E. longitude. The third division seems to have followed along the bottom of the Gulf of Carpentaria to its most southerly bight, and then to have turned off by the first practicable line in a direction towards Fort Bourke, upon the Darling. From these three divisions various offsets and ramifications would have been made from time to time as they advanced, so as to overspread and people by degrees the whole country round their respective lines of march, each offset appearing to retain fewer or more of the original habits, customs, etc., of the parent tribe in proportion to the distance traversed, or its isolated position, with regard to communication with the tribes occupying the main line of route of its original division; modified also, perhaps, in some degree by the local circumstances of the country through which it may have spread."

Eyre also entered into further particulars regarding subdivisions and lines of route. He expressed his confidence that the precise original divisions and the routes of distribution might be determined when more particulars were collected regarding the various tribes. It is to be feared, however, that there is less hope now of doing this than there was in Eyre's time. Further study by Spencer and Gillen and Howitt has led to the conclusion that there were three main lines of distribution corresponding roughly to those laid down by Eyre. The chief evidence is founded on the occurrence in the various

tribes of similarities in grammar, dialects, the practice of circumcision, subincision, knocking out certain front teeth, and other observances.

It is obviously impossible at the present time to form any accurate estimate of the numbers of aborigines in various parts of the continent towards the end of the eighteenth century. Not until men like Grey, Eyre, Threlkeld, Teichelman, Schurman, Meyer, Schürmann, Taplin, Wyatt, and Gascon began to write and record do we find materials available for estimating the numbers existing over half a century ago; and what impresses one in the writings of each and all of these observers is the extreme difficulty the authors encounter in arriving at even an approximation of the number of the aborigines. Eyre despairs of forming an opinion, even approximating the truth, of the aggregate population of the continent, or the average number of persons to be found in any given space. A district, he says, that may at one time be thinly inhabited, or even altogether untenanted, may at another be teeming with population. The wanderer may at one time be surrounded by hundreds of savages, and at another, in the same place, he may pass on alone and unheeded. Grey says he has found the number of inhabitants to a square mile to vary so much from district to district, from season to season, and to depend upon so great a variety of local circumstances, that he is unable to give any computation which would even nearly approach the truth. Modern writers, however, shew remarkable unanimity in recording the aboriginal population at 150,000 at the time of the settlement of Europeans. If there were any means of ~~proving~~ or disproving the correctness of the estimate something critical might be said regarding it. All that can be said is that it is a guess.

When we come to inquire into the numbers in districts occupied by Europeans at the time when observations were attempted, we find that the observers express the great difficulty they experienced on forming conclusions. In South Australia (*i.e.*, not including the Northern Territory) Mr. Moorhouse concluded that in 1843 there were about 1600 aborigines in regular or irregular contact with the Europeans, distributed in the Adelaide district, Encounter Bay, Moorunde, Port Lincoln, and Hutt River. He estimated that there were about 3000 scattered over a tract extending 160 miles north and 200 miles east of Adelaide. Eyre thought there must be about twice as many. Mr. J. D. Woods, on the basis of Eyre's estimate, calculated that there might be about 12,000 in all in South Australia. The census of 1876 gave a total of 2203 males and 1750 females for the whole province, only 1000 of these being in contact with the settled districts. Mr. Woods estimated that in forty-two years 67 per cent. of the black population had disappeared.

Since then the numbers have been decreasing. In the districts where Mr. Moorhouse sixty years ago estimated 1600 only a dozen or two can now be found. With the exception, perhaps, of a solitary member, the Gawler, Adelaide and Port Adelaide tribes are extinct. Not one individual survives in the Kapunda, Burra, or Rufus districts. The Port Lincoln tribe is reduced to about half-a-dozen. In 1840 the Narrinyeri tribe numbered about 3000; in 1877 it had dwindled to 613. At the present day only two individuals survive. The hundreds or thousands of blacks in the Murray district fifty years ago are represented to-day by a score or two among the 320, half of whom are half-castes, at the Point Macleay Mission Station on Lake Alexandrina. At the Point Pierce Mission Station on Yorke's Peninsula there are 20 blacks and over 130 half-castes. Three other mission stations furnish a total of from 300 to 400 blacks and half-castes. The total aboriginal population of South Australia in 1908, exclusive of the Northern Territory, was 3386 and 502 half-castes. The number in the Northern Territory is estimated at about 22,000.

3. **Physical Characteristics.**—The Australian aborigines are a primitive race. This established and accepted fact, taken in conjunction with superficial observations of early explorers, the misrepresentations of some of the early settlers, and inaccurate reports of later writers, has given rise to an impression that they are a degraded race. But primitiveness and degradation are not synonymous. Hand-reaping by the hook or sickle is a primitive method of harvesting compared with the self-binder or the stripper, but it is not on

that account degrading. And here one must record definitely and emphatically that the Australian race is not a degraded one, physically, mentally, or morally. Some tribes and some individuals may exhibit inferior and degraded traits, but as a race it shows no signs of retrocession, degeneration, or degradation.

The average height among aborigines is little, if anything, less than among the English. Very tall individuals, over six feet, are not uncommon, and they may occur anywhere—Mr. David Lindsay's boy, Dick Moogee, from Central Australia, who was twenty-one years old, was 6 feet 6 inches high. The upper part of the body is usually better developed than the lower; but although in many the legs are proportionally long and lack girth, especially in the calves, this is not always so. Many show excellent proportions, and are well-built and muscular. The wrists and hands are small and finely formed. The lunule of the nail is as well-marked as in Europeans. The men have fine deep and broad chests. They may remain lithe, active and supple to a very great age; the women, as a rule, "go off" in condition early, probably on account of the hard work and privations to which they are subjected.

The skull of the aboriginal is long, the sides are nearly vertical, and the vault is rafter-like or roof-shaped. The forehead is low and flat. The hair is long and straight, wavy, or curly, never woolly like the negro's, and not frizzy except from manipulation. It is usually worn short by both sexes, and is abundant and of a silken, glossy appearance. In colour it is very dark brown or black; its shaft, in section, is oval and relatively thick, although one meets with many specimens of very fine silky hair. In some women the hair is as black and lanky as among the Mongolians. Beards and moustaches are common. Some natives are very hairy all over the body. Old women sometimes grow very strong grey beards and moustaches. The hair turns grey on all parts of the body. Baldness is almost unknown. When it occurs it appears to begin on the forehead and to extend backwards. The skin is usually velvety in smoothness and is chocolate-brown, or dark copper colour, but varies much in its depth of tint, very largely on account of the amount of exposure to which it is subjected. When thoroughly clean it may shew marked iridescence. The sooty tinge of the African negro is said not to occur. The skin of the newly-born child is of a honey colour, but it soon grows dark. The bodies of children are often covered by long, soft, downy hair, especially along the spine. The skin of children shews the same varieties of tint as in older people. The aspect of the face varies greatly in tribes and in individuals. The eyes are sometimes said to be far apart; sometimes to be near; but examination shows that in this respect they resemble those of the European. They are deeply set, and are of a dark-brown or reddish-hazel colour, soft and intelligent looking, with black eyelashes. The pupils are large and dark, and the "whites" are yellowish. The blacks are said to have much keener vision than Europeans; but vision, like some other senses, is so much a matter of inference and cultivation that the statement requires qualification. The deep notch at the root of the nose and the overhanging brows are very characteristic. These characters are very quickly "bred out" in crossing with the white, and the same is true also of the dark colour of the skin. The progeny of half-castes with half-castes or whites, as in the case of the Maoris, is nearly white. The nose is very flat and very wide. The excessive width of nose and the openness of the nostrils is usually ascribed to the custom of wearing a "nose stick," but it is well-marked in young children. A Jewish cast of countenance, possibly more apparent than real, is frequently and widely met with. The mouth is wide; the lips are rather thick, but not swollen like the American negro's; and the jaws are usually somewhat projecting. The teeth are large, well-formed, regular, and, in the uncivilised individual, they may be evenly worn from excessive use but not decayed. Any irregularities are almost invariably due to crowding in the front part of the jaws. The grinders are of large size. The upper jaw in the vast majority does not overhang the lower, but bites flush against it. The cheek bones are often high, and the chin receding. The neck is short and thick. The ankles are small. The heel resembles that of the European. The forepart of the foot is usually very broad and thick, the great toe is "loose," and a native is as ready to pick things up by the foot as he is with his hand. The carriage of the aborigines is graceful, with the trunk erect, the head thrown back

and the knee lifted forwards in a peculiar fashion rarely seen in any other race. One can hardly be said to have seen human grace of carriage who has not seen an aboriginal walk. In sitting on the ground, which is his usual custom, the blackfellow crosses his legs and brings his heels nearly under him; a woman usually sits almost on her knees with one foot right in the crutch. These positions, like the difference in the "fighting fist" of whites, seem to be sexual distinctions. The men in standing often place one foot against the opposite knee and help to balance themselves with a wommera or some other weapon or implement. Even the young children naturally assume this figure-of-four pose.

The body exhales an odour quite characteristic of the race, noticeable by whites, horses, cattle and dogs.

The voice is soft and musical, and rich in inflections.

Mentally the aboriginal in his native surroundings is observant, self-reliant and quick. Under civilisation, however, he lacks stability. Children in school can be educated like white children and to the same extent, and the parents object to any distinction in the curriculum or the standard required. It is usually said that they never pass a certain stage, that they come to a dead wall beyond which they cannot progress, and that in arithmetic particularly they are deficient, and unable to count above two or four. There is really no evidence for such assertions. In some tribes uncivilised, there are numerical names for children up to the number of ten. A blackfellow, born of uncivilised parents and brought up among whites or mixing a great deal with them, will tell off the distance between two places thus: A to B, 10 miles; B to C, 6; C to D, 14; D to E, 8; E to F, 5, and say the total, 43, without a halt. The ordinary blackfellow is as good at figures as his white brother. Some become great in oratory and speak English chastely and beautifully. Some train themselves in music and can play classical choruses and such-like pieces on the organ with great skill and expression. Some shew great mechanical ingenuity, and read and understand books on mechanics and physics. Women learn all sorts of domestic work, and can read and write as well as their white sisters in similar circumstances.

As a race the aboriginals are polite, proper in their behaviour, modest, unassuming, gay, fond of jokes and laughter, and skilful mimics. Even in rough "horse-play" they seldom lose temper. Some possess a fund of humour. They are by nature frank, open and confiding, and of a lively disposition, and cheerful under all sorts of privation. Sometimes they shew great delicacy of feeling. In many things the aboriginal is scrupulously honest; and his morality, according to his lights and teaching, is as high as among the generality of uneducated white people. Inter-tribal etiquette is punctilious, and breaches of it lead to fighting. In many cases the aboriginals shew great courage.

Edward John Eyre, in 1845, said it would afford him much gratification to see an interest excited on behalf of the blacks proportioned to the claims of a people who have hitherto been misjudged or misrepresented. Since that time the misjudgment and misrepresentation have continued, due very largely to the fact that those who know the aboriginal most intimately have not had the inclination or opportunity to write or speak what they know about him, and that the writings of those who investigate and record from the point of view of physical or mental science, are not so well known as they ought to be by literary people who prepare hotch-potch for the reading public.

Eyre himself was resident, in responsible authority, in the most densely populated native district in South Australia for three years. No settler had ventured to live there before him, and before he arrived frightful scenes of bloodshed, rapine, and hostility between the natives and parties coming overland with stock, had been of frequent and very recent occurrence. During his stay there he went almost alone among hordes of those fierce and bloodthirsty savages, as they were then considered, and stood singly amongst them in the remote and trackless wilds, where hundreds were congregated around, without ever having received the least injury or insult. During the whole of the three years he was resident there, not a single case of serious injury or aggression ever took place on the part of the natives against the Europeans; and the district, once considered the wildest and most dangerous, was, when he left it, looked upon as one of the most peaceable and orderly in the province. With reference to murders, or retaliations or whatever name one

calls the acts by, Eyre says :—"I believe were Europeans placed under the same circumstances equally wronged, and equally shut out from redress, they would not exhibit half the moderation or forbearance that these poor untutored children of impulse have invariably shown." In reading recent works on the aborigines we must remember that history is not always written by experts in ethics or in law.

4. **Manners, Customs, and Religion.**—The task of gathering information regarding the manners and customs of aborigines is beset with difficulty. In the first place, a blackfellow desires to please and will give the answer that he thinks his questioner desires. Secondly, his answer may be entirely misunderstood; for example, the name of a river may be stated on the authority of a blackfellow to be such and such, the word really meaning "I don't understand." Thirdly, both in regard to information supplied by the blackfellow and in regard to what an observer sees for himself, it must be remembered that what is true for one tribe may be quite misleading when applied to another in close proximity. Writers are liable to be right in what they affirm, but very apt to be wrong when they begin to deny.

(i.) *Clothing.* Clothing and decency are not synonymous. Decency is a matter of custom and education among savages and civilised alike. Prudery and self-consciousness begin with clothing, whether the covering be a necklace or a loin cloth. The Australian aboriginal in the northern parts wears nothing, and has no desire to wear anything. Even civilised blacks there when alone throw off their clothing; and when they hear that a white fellow is coming along, they make a scramble for European dress. Among southern tribes kangaroo rugs and skins of the opossum and wallaby form the chief or only articles of clothing. One single garment only is worn, varying in size according to the season. It is usually oblong in form and is worn fur side out, over one shoulder and fastened with a wooden pin in front, so as to leave the other shoulder bare and the arm free. In some places sea-weed or rushes are made into clothing, and the tough fibrous material formed by the scum of the lakes, when dried on the beach in large flat pieces, is used as blankets. No head covering is worn or used, except at times perhaps some green bunches or wet weeds.

(ii.) *Ornamenting.* The scarring of the skin so commonly found throughout the Continent, is usually placed in the category of the ornamental. The fact that the scars are preceded in children by painted imitations, would seem to lend weight to the explanation. It is probable, however, that this scarring, in the male at least, did not originate in the ornamental or artistic. Among some tribes in the Northern Territory the scars in women have reference to the family history of the individual, and show the number and sex of the children and whether they are dead or alive; also they indicate other relationships and widowhood. In men they do not appear to have a similar significance; and it is remarkable that they occur in such positions in the body as would brace up the joints and prevent the looseness of tissues that is so apt to occur in well-fed individuals, but that is so detrimental to their fighting powers. In this respect the aborigines remind one of the Scythians and Nomades, mentioned by Hippocrates, who produced similar scarring with a very definite object in view. This subject increases in importance when one takes into account the theory of the origin of the Caucasian origin of the Australian.

The ornaments most commonly seen are brow decorations made of the lower incisor teeth of the kangaroo; broad fillets made of string smeared with ochre; necklaces made of fur spun or twisted into string, or of short pieces of the stems of grass threaded together, or made of a shell threaded by string; tassels made of the tips of the wild dog's tail; armlets made of woven grass or strips of skin; belts made of scores of yards of hair or of bark carved and coloured; and pieces of wood, bones, or feathers stuck through a hole in the septum of the nose. The practice of painting and anointing the body in connection with bellicose or funeral or joyous occasions may also be included. The native is fond of his decorations and not a little vain when wearing them.

(iii.) *Carving and Drawing.* The aboriginal is not devoid of artistic tendencies, although the results of his efforts do not shew much skill. It has to be noted that he does

not exhibit any tendency towards indecency, and he rarely attempts to depict the female form. Weapons and implements are usually carved, sometimes very elaborately. The rock pictures in the neighbourhood of Sydney Harbour have been studied, and are the subject of a monograph by Mr. W. D. Campbell. They are mostly plain outlines representing men and animals more or less recognisable. Sir George Grey reproduces pictures he discovered on the north-west coast; but the art they show differs in matter and manner from what is found anywhere else. Some of them are like children's attempts at reproducing ecclesiastical pictures. Dr. Herbert Basedow has reproduced a number of rock drawings and paintings of animals and other objects he found in the Ayres Ranges and the Victoria and Katherine Rivers and also some bark drawings. As artistic productions they seem much superior to those found near Sydney. Many drawings have been found in various parts of Queensland.

(iv.) *Dwellings and Camps.* A blackfellow camping for a night usually makes a breakwind of bark, boughs, or bushes on the side from which he expects the wind to blow during the night. His forecast is almost invariably correct, but if there should be occasion to alter the three-foot high erection he has made, he can do so in a few minutes. The camp forms a greater or less segment of a circle, the convexity being exposed to the wind and the fire being between the occupant and the open gap to leeward. It is made before darkness sets in. The bed is formed of green twigs, reeds or grass. Camps intended to be more stationary usually consist of bark huts open in front. In some places bark is almost exclusively used, and makes excellent huts, since it can be procured sometimes in slabs about twelve feet long and ten broad. Overhanging rocks, hollow trees and caves are sometimes used, although caves are not in much favour. When many natives happen to camp together, there are recognised rules and customs regarding the position and arrangement of the huts and the mode in which various parties pass to and fro in camp. All boys and uninitiated young men sleep at a distance from the huts of the adults. Each inmate or family has a separate fire or several fires. Large common fires are not used in camps.

(v.) *Occupations.* The Australian is a wandering hunter, and a gatherer of such things as Nature produces for him, without any special foresight on his part or any effort except what is required in the capture or the search. He is not an agriculturist in any sense. Even when civilised and apparently domesticated, he has, and she likewise, an intense and irresistible longing to "go bush," and he becomes really ill if this longing or home sickness is not satisfied. A native who can continue at laborious work for any length of time without growing ill bodily is a curiosity, seen sometimes, but very rarely.

The men pass their time in hunting, fishing, fighting, and making arms and implements. The women gather and prepare food, make nets and bags, and attend to the children. On the march they are the camp baggage carriers. A good idea of the relative occupations and duties of man and wife may be gathered from Grey's accounts of their equipment. He says:—"The Australian hunter is thus equipped: Round his middle is wound, in many folds, a cord spun from the fur of the opossum, which forms a warm, soft and elastic belt of an inch in thickness, in which are stuck his hatchet, his kiley or boomerang, and a short heavy stick to throw at the smaller animals. His hatchet is so ingeniously placed, that the head of it rests exactly on the centre of his back, whilst its thin, short handle descends along the backbone. In his hand he carries his throwing stick, and several spears, headed in two or three different manners so that they are equally adapted to war or the chase. A warm kangaroo skin cloak completes his equipment in the southern portions of the continent; but I have never seen a native with a cloak anywhere to the north of 29° S. lat.

The contents of the native woman's bag are:—A flat stone to pound roots with; earth to mix with the pounded roots; quartz for the purpose of making spears and knives; stones for hatchets; prepared cakes of gum, to make and mend weapons, and implements; kangaroo sinews to make spears and to sew with; needles made of the shin bones of kangaroos, with which they sew their cloaks, bags, etc.; opossum hair to be spun into waist belts; shavings of kangaroo skins to polish spears, etc.; the shell of a species of

of mussel to cut hair, etc. with; native knives; a native hatchet; pipe clay; red ochre, or burnt clay; yellow ochre; a piece of paper bark to carry water in; waistbands, and spare ornaments; pieces of quartz, which the native doctors have extracted from their patients, and thus cured them from diseases; these they preserve as carefully as Europeans do relics; banksia cones (small ones), or pieces of a dry white species of fungus, to kindle fire with rapidly, and to convey it from place to place; grease, if they can produce it from a whale, or from any other source; the spare weapons of their husbands, or the pieces of wood from which these are to be manufactured; the roots, etc. which they have collected during the day. Skins not yet prepared for cloaks are generally carried between the bag and the back, so as to form a sort of cushion for the bag to rest on. In general each woman carries a lighted fire-stick, or brand, under her cloak and in her hand."

(vi.) *Hunting.* Hunting, in the case of the aboriginal, is not a mere matter of endurance, speed, or accuracy of aim; it is observation brought to a fine art and acted upon. The blackfellow knows the track, cry and habits of every animal, and takes advantage of its every peculiarity or characteristic to secure his prey. His knowledge of animals, and his skill and inexhaustible patience and perseverance, make his securing of them a certainty. He will track the opossum by its claw-marks on a tree-trunk, or by observing the flight of mosquitoes if no claw-marks are visible. He will decoy pelicans within his reach by imitating the jumping of fish by throwing mussel shells or splashing the water with his fingers. Being almost amphibious in habit, he will creep or swim up to the ducks with grass round his head and pull the birds one by one under water, breaking their necks and letting them float till he has enough. He will find and capture snakes by watching the movements of their companions the butcher birds. He will catch a bee, stick a piece of feather or down on it, let it go, and follow its flight until he finds its hive and honey. He will walk into the sea at a place where a white man cannot see a single shell and in a few minutes, by digging in the spots of yielding sand with his feet or fingers, he will find enough of cockles for a meal; in short, he will find abundance, and live at ease where a white man would see nothing and starve to death. His power of tracking is due to observation and not to instinct. A white man can learn the art without very much difficulty.

The blackfellow's ingenuity is seen almost as much in fishing as in hunting. Hooks made of shells or tortoise-shell, harpoons, spears, baskets, cages, nets, hollow log traps, weirs, dams, fences and poisoning are all employed as a means of obtaining fish. The remora or sucker-fish, with a string attached to its tail, is used as a guide to direct the blackfellow to turtle, dugong, or to other fish.

(vii.) *Food.* The variety of food is enormous, both from necessity and from choice. The dietary extends from clay to kangaroo, from nardoo to honey. Dr. Walter E. Roth has catalogued and described 240 edible plants and 93 species of molluscs used by the North Queensland aboriginal. When it is considered that many of these articles of food require special methods of preparation, some of which are necessary in order to modify their poisonous properties, it will be understood that the blackfellow's knowledge of food and cooking is of no mean order. In some places white clay as a great delicacy is elaborately prepared and eaten, as is also the clay forming the outside covering on the ant-hills. Among articles of food used by the aboriginal, but not usually favoured by whites, are ants, grubs, caterpillars, moths, the larvæ of wasps, lizards, iguanas, frogs, rats, mice and snakes. The native is sometimes pitied on account of his having to eat such things as grubs, but this is just like commiserating an Englishman for eating oysters, or a Frenchman for eating frogs. These things are really luxuries, or articles of ordinary diet. Even white children of all classes will indulge in eating tree-grubs. The native, in fact, lives well. He is more of an epicure than a gourmand. He knows what every district produces and when the products are in season, and how he can obtain them. He wanders about in consequence. The varying food supply has made him a nomad.

The aboriginal, from our point of view, is very wasteful as regards his food supply; he kills immature animals and even devours young birds in the egg. It is often said

that he has no foresight in the matter of providing food. This is a mistake; he rarely leaves the gathering or catching of food until he is hungry. On journeys he husbands his provisions with the greatest care; in some instances he looks even a long way ahead in the matter of supplies. The huge beds of cockle-shells, some of them about a mile long and some hundreds of yards across, with ovens of flat stones *in situ*, found among the sandhills near the shore, in parts of the country, testify to the enormous numbers of molluscs gathered and cooked; and inquiry shews that the preparation and preserving of this sort of food was quite an extensive industry in those parts.

One is struck with the very extensive knowledge displayed by the aboriginal in the methods of preparing and cooking food. Cooking is certainly a fine art. One writer is so astonished that he thinks the blackfellow received his knowledge of certain culinary operations by divine interference. Among the processes employed are broiling, roasting, grilling, baking, steaming and sometimes boiling; and the results would satisfy the utmost requirements of any ordinary civilised individual.

(viii.) *Drink*. In many parts of Australia the water problem is a serious one on account of the general lack of springs; and this fact has made the aboriginal an expert water-finder. By looking at certain rushes or other vegetation and noting the disposition of the ground, he is able to tell where and at what depth water will be found, and he sinks his water-hole accordingly. Further, he has such an intimate knowledge of every foot of country, that he knows where he will find water after a shower or on a dewy morning, which he can collect and store in his water bag. In some places shells, the *haliotis*, for example, are used as drinking dishes; in others, skulls may be similarly employed. Among the Narrinyeri tribe, who lived in places where water was at times very scarce, skulls, with the sutures sealed up, were used as water-containing and water-carrying vessels. It is doubtful if such a custom obtains in any other tribe in the world. In some parts large shells, like the *Melo*, are used for water-carrying. Very commonly water-bags are made of the skins of animals. In desert places the aboriginal is able to obtain water in quantity from the long lateral roots of the gum scrub—a good root yielding about two-thirds of a pint. The captain of H.M.S. *Beagle* records that the blacks about the Gulf of Carpentaria have accustomed themselves to drink salt water almost habitually for lack of fresh. An artificial drink is made in some places by dissolving manna or gum in water. Various plants are used for sweetening drinks.

(ix.) *Stimulants and Narcotics*. It does not appear that the aboriginal anywhere manufactures intoxicants. The use of pituri, or pitcheri, as a narcotic is very general. Tribes will send messengers hundreds of miles to obtain by barter the parts of this plant which are prepared for chewing. It produces a voluptuous, dreamy sensation. Sometimes it is smoked in pipes. In some parts, at corroborees, the natives chew the leaves of the stinging tree and thereby produce a condition of frenzy. Sexual stimulants are not unknown. At Port Keats, in the Northern Territory, the men use an infusion of the leaves of a plant as a local application for this purpose. In the civilised state both men and women use tobacco universally, and some are much addicted to alcohol if they can obtain it. Others acquire the opium habit, and will make opium pipes out of beer bottles.

(x.) *Medicines*. The subject of medicine is much bound up with magic, sorcery, witchcraft, and disenchantment. Nevertheless there is a fairly large amount of rational or empirical medicine practised, consisting in the use of a few animal and vegetable preparations, taken inwardly, and liniments, lotions, resins, poultices, fomentations, heat, ashes, dust, ligatures, and such-like, applied externally. Bleeding, as a general and local remedy, is not uncommon. Fractures are treated by splints of wood or bark and bandages. Snake-bite is treated in various ways, sucking the wound after applying ligatures to the limb being one of the commonest and most successful. The blackfellow recovers very quickly from all sorts of surgical injuries that would inevitably prove fatal to a European under treatment; but he has very little power of resistance against what may be termed "medical diseases."

(xi.) *Weapons and Implements.* Excepting perhaps in some parts of Queensland the use of the bow and arrow is unknown. The chief weapon everywhere is the spear. The long spears, with stone points or barbs cut out of the wood, are thrown by hand or by means of the wommera, and are used in war. Short spears, with the fore portion made of heavy hardened wood, and the main shaft made of reeds or light wood, are also thrown by the wommera, and are used in hunting and also in fighting. Fishing spears are short and usually barbed with bone. In some places the long spear is used only at corroborees, but the native almost invariably carries the flat wommera.

Speaking generally there are two sorts of wommeras, the flat and the round. The flat wommera measures from 20 to 40 inches in length, and may be lath-like or expanded and flattened in the middle part, and sometimes hollowed on the spear-side. The round wommera is usually about 40 inches long and is formed of light wood or a reed. In both, a tooth of a kangaroo or some similar pointed body at the posterior end fits against the hollowed end of the spear, while the other or fore end of the wommera, on which a knob is formed, is held by the hand which also grasps the spear.

The boomerang is a thin, flat piece of hard wood about two feet long and about two inches wide, and is of two sorts. The return boomerang is short, and flat on one side and somewhat rounded on the other. It is slightly twisted on its long axis. This form is used as a toy and sometimes for killing birds in flocks. The other form is longer and heavier and is not twisted. It is used in hunting and in war, and does not return. Clubs are of various sizes and sorts. In some places two-handed wooden swords are used. These appear to be variations of the boomerang, which they resemble in appearance, but are straight. Pointed sticks from one to two feet long are used in hunting. The shields used when fighting with the spear are light and thin; those employed for defence against the club are thick and strong and hard or tough. The handle, which is of a piece with the shield, is always very small, too small for a European's hand. Wommeras, boomerangs, and shields are usually carved.

The tomahawk, or axe, consists of a stone head, very similar to what is found all the world over, with a handle made of a flattened sapling bent round it and secured to it with string and gum. It is extensively used in the manufacture of shields, clubs, houses and canoes. A modification of it, shaped somewhat like a spear-head, is used for cutting honey out of hollow trees. In some places "knives" are made by attaching pieces of flint or quartz to the edge of a piece of wood somewhat in the form of the teeth of a saw. Chisels are made by fixing a piece of stone to the end of a short stick by means of twine and gum. The knives used for circumcision and subincision in various parts of the continent are made of flinty quartzite and fixed in short wooden handles. They are kept in a sheath made of bark surrounded with string composed of hair or fur.

Canoes are found among the lake and river tribes and on parts of the coast. They are commonly made of a large sheet of bark removed from a tree-trunk, and bent or shaped into form by heating. A large one, twenty feet long, to hold seven or eight people, can be made in a day. On some parts of the north coast there are wooden canoes with outriggers; and in other parts catamarans are found, made of several logs of light wood tied together.

Among the implements may be mentioned needles and awls from the leg-bones of the emu or kangaroo; netting-needles, made of sticks or reeds about the size of a lead pencil; thread, of emu or kangaroo tendon; nets for hunting or for making bags or other purposes, made from the tendons or the fur of animals or the fibres of plants, the fibres being prepared by chewing; and string made of fibres twisted by rubbing on the thigh.

For grinding grass-seeds and other similar substances into flour the natives use stones. The lower stone is usually large, from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter, flat or hollowed out from use, and made of sandstone; the upper stones are rounded, are about the size of the fist, or somewhat larger, and are usually harder. Good nether stones, in districts where the nardoo plant is found, will be carried many miles with the tribes, and will be brought at first from districts at an immense distance.

Fire is made by taking a round fire-stick about a foot long and placing its blunted point against another stick either similar or flat and softer, and twirling the fire-stick rapidly by means of the palms of both hands. In other cases a groove is made in a piece of wood and a stick rubbed quickly backwards and forwards generates heat sufficient to set tinder or grass alight. Sometimes fire is obtained by sawing one stick against another.

It often happens that one tribe wishes to pass into or through the country of another for the purpose of gathering food, or obtaining it or other necessities by barter. On such occasions a very rigid etiquette is observed. A messenger is sent in advance, dressed elaborately in emu feathers or other recognised ornaments and bearing his credentials—a message-stick somewhat larger than a finger, or a “pass-it-on” cubical stone about three-quarters of an inch in size. Message-sticks are also used between members of the same tribe. These are usually regarded as merely the credentials of the messenger, and the markings are believed not to have any significance apart from what may have been agreed upon beforehand between the sender and the receiver. It is possible, however, that there may be something more than this, but the subject, like that of smoke-signals, has not been thoroughly investigated.

(xii.) *Fighting Customs.* These are somewhat peculiar. One does not find one tribe carrying on a well-directed or continued war of extermination or of vengeance against another. The reasons for a fight are clearly recognisable, and its beginning, its form, and its end can all be predicted, whether it be between individuals or tribes. The rules or conditions of fights appear to be as definite as those of civilised tournaments or duels.

(xiii.) *Marriage.* Grey, writing in 1841, noted that the natives were divided into certain great families, all the members of which bore the same names, as a family, or second name; further, that in different districts the members of these families gave a local name to the one to which they belonged, which was understood in that district to indicate some particular branch of the principal family. He found that these family names were perpetuated, and spread through the country, by the operation of two remarkable laws:—(1) That children of either sex always take the family name of their mother; (2) That a man cannot marry a woman of his own family name. He also concluded that these family names were derived from some vegetable or animal being very common in the district which the family inhabited, and that hence the name of this animal or vegetable became applied to the family. He says:—“A certain mysterious connection exists between a family and its *kobong*, so that a member of the family will never kill an animal of the species to which his *kobong* belongs, should he find it asleep; indeed, he always kills it reluctantly, and never without affording it a chance to escape. This arises from the family belief that some one individual of the specie is their nearest friend, to kill whom would be a great crime, and to be carefully avoided. Similarly, a native who has a vegetable for his *kobong*, may not gather it under certain circumstances, and at a particular period of the year.” Grey pointed out the similarity of the *kobong* to the totems of the North American Indians.

The subject of marriage has been very much studied of recent years, and it has given rise to not a little controversy. Here it will be sufficient to set forth the main facts without referring to the origin of the practices or the principles underlying them.

The simplest, and probably the most primitive, marriage arrangement is met with among a few tribes in the Lake Eyre district. A tribe is divided into two “phratryes,” or classes for marriage purposes. Each individual belongs to one or other of these. A man or woman is forbidden to marry an individual of the same phratry, *i.e.*, mating cannot occur between two persons of the same phratry. This ensures exogamy, or outbreeding, to a certain extent. But this is not all. Each phratry is subdivided into several totemic-groups; and similar rules are applicable to these as regards mating. By these means exogamy is further ensured. The children usually take the phratry name of the mother, not of the father. The reason for this is apparent, when one considers that a woman once married becomes the legal or matrimonial property of her husband's brothers, in fact of every man in the group. In certain tribes the two phratryes are sub-

divided into four or eight classes or sub-phratries. This gives rise to greater complexities and further ensures out-breeding. In some tribes, however, there is a provision for the compulsory marriage of cousins—a man must marry his mother's elder brother's daughter. This is of special interest in connection with the subject of the fertility and the vitality of the children of such marriages among the Fijians, where this system of marriage of the children of brother and sister was compulsory, the marriage of the children of two brothers or two sisters being forbidden.

Writers refer to promiscuous intercourse and lack of morality among the aboriginals. There could be no greater mistake. The punishment for adultery and incest may be death; and it is carried out. All care is taken to see that, except when they are temporarily suspended, the laws regarding marriage and marital fidelity and etiquette are strictly obeyed and the recognised punishments inflicted for breach of them.

It used to be supposed that all the marriage customs had direct reference to the subject of in-and-out breeding; but it seems probable that some of them had reference to the food supply, and that this vital subject was at the root of this and other social institutions.

Property in land, not for agricultural purposes but for food supply, is clearly recognised among the aboriginals, wanderers though they are, and the limits of each tribe's country are accurately defined and recognised.

(xiv.) *Children*.—The aboriginal child, like all children of uncivilised races, comes into the world very easily. The mother may be at her duties a few minutes after its birth, which is hardly an incident in the routine of the camp or the march. A blow on the head may terminate its existence, if its mother be young or if it be likely to be an encumbrance to the parents. Women may bear as many as a dozen children; the average is about five; but in many places only two of these would be reared.

Female children are betrothed within a few days of their birth, and their future is determined according to their relations to their husband and his relatives, and not by their own parents. They usually go to their husbands at about twelve years of age, but do not bear children before sixteen, although they menstruate for some years previously. Childhood as a rule is a happy time. The blacks are fond of their children, and seldom beat or correct them. There are many games and amusements for them. Idiocy is uncommon. Mania sometimes occurs. Deaf mutes are often very intelligent and express themselves intelligibly.

(xv.) *Corroborees*. The Corroboree appears to be a universal institution. It is "the medium through which the delights of poetry and the drama are enjoyed." It is also the occasion for all sorts of festivities and enjoyments, gymnastic displays and competitions, displays of dress that do not interfere with displays of the figure, religious observances, and secret rites; and it is the tribal circuit court. Descriptions of it are not uncommon.

(xvi.) *Initiation Ceremonies*. Initiation ceremonies of various sorts are practised in all the tribes. They consist of such rites as knocking out one or more front teeth, circumcision, partial subincision, complete subincision, excision of the clitoris, incision of the perineum, depilation of various parts of the body, and amputation of part of a finger. We are accustomed to regard these initiatory mutilations from the same point of view as a blackfellow would judge one of our surgical operations, the necessity or reason for which was not apparent to him. But they are not inflicted for the sake of mere cruelty, nor in any case with the idea of limiting population, which they do not effect, but on account of certain beliefs that find their necessary expression in these ritualistic ceremonies.

In some parts women are warned off from the neighbourhood of the men's initiation ceremonies by the "bull-roarer," "buzzer" or "bummer," which must not be shewn to a woman, under pain of death to her and to the one who shews it.

The desire to initiate every individual seems ingrained in the moral and physical fibre of every member of every tribe. A blackfellow at the present time, living among whites, will tell how all his life he has had to be on the watch not to come in contact with his fellow-tribesmen, who are as constantly on the watch to capture him and initiate him. The relation of the blackfellow to these rights, ceremonies, privileges, food-tabus, and such-like, is set forth by Grey thus:—"The whole tendency of their superstitions and traditional regulations is to produce the effect of depriving certain classes of benefits which are enjoyed by others; and this monopolising of advantages often possesses, amongst savages, many characteristics which violate all the holier feelings of our nature, and excite a disgust, of which it is divested in civilised life. In the latter case we see certain privileges even hereditarily enjoyed; but the weak and strong, the rich and poor, the young and old, have paths of honourable ambition laid open to them, by entering on which they can gain like immunities. While in the savage condition we find the female sex, the young and the weak condemned to a hopeless state of degeneration, and to a lasting deprivation of particular advantages, merely because they are defenceless; and what they are deprived of is given to others, merely because they are old and strong; and this is not effected by personal violence, depending on momentary caprice and individual disposition (in which case it might be considered as the consequence of a state of equality), but it is enforced upon the natives of Australia by traditional laws and customs, which are by them considered as valid and binding as our laws are by us."

Eyre also remarked upon the complete subserviency of the younger people of both sexes to the older or leading men as a very serious evil, and as the greatest bar to their civilisation and improvement. This power of the old men is not merely a family matter, but affects the whole tribe, since government, such as it is, and it is a very great deal when all is known, is entirely in the hands of the old men's council.

From a consideration of all these customs and their effect upon every individual's life and actions, one can see how impossible it was for any blackfellow or any tribe to shake off the fetters of the traditions or break through the practices that kept the tribe and the race in the same condition for century after century. Spontaneous emergence into civilisation was a moral and physical impossibility, even if the necessities for a settled and civilised existence had been within his reach, such as the means of agriculture, the possession of domestic animals, and a certain amount of skill in sea-craft.

(xvii.) *Disposal of the Dead.* The method of disposing of the dead varies in different tribes, and more than one mode may be found in the same tribe. Cannibalism, to a limited extent and occasionally, is practised in some tribes, but the circumstances connected with it and the reasons for it are not well known. Some tribes carry the dead with them for a time, after having subjected them to a preliminary temporary burial or roasting. Sometimes the bodies are wrapped up in bark and string and become mummified. Sometimes they are exposed on platforms formed in forked trees or on props. Burial of the body is very commonly carried out by placing the corpse in a sitting position with the knees under the chin and the elbows against the sides. Sometimes the body is laid at length, with leaves and twigs in the graves. Wailing ceremonies at death, and mourning ceremonies at the graves, are not uncommon. Some of these, like the wearing of widows' caps on the Murray, appear to be practised locally only. After death no reference is made to the deceased, nor is his name mentioned. Relatives bearing the same name find a substitute, and the names of many things also are changed on this account. Death from violence is understood; but death from natural or unknown causes is ascribed to an evil spirit or to sorcery or witchcraft on the part of some individual for whom a search is made. Death from suggestion is common in connection with pointing "death-bones" or otherwise; but sometimes the victim dies from blood-poisoning through being stabbed by a "bone" previously prepared with decomposing flesh.

(xviii.) *Religion.* The subject of the religion of the blackfellow is dealt with by many people very shortly. What they say amounts to this—he has not got any.

This arises from a lack of knowledge of the blackfellow, or from defining religion in such a way as to exclude him from the category of the religious. Suppose we adopt Matthew Arnold's definition: "Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling." Ethics deals with conduct, "eating, drinking, ease, pleasure, money, the intercourse of the sexes, the giving free swing to one's temper and instincts; all the impulses which can be conceived as derivable from the instinct of self-preservation in us and from the reproductive instinct, these terms being applied in their ordinary sense, are matters of conduct. It is evident this includes, to say no more, every impulse relating to temper, every impulse relating to sensuality. How we deal with these impulses is the matter of conduct, how we obey, regulate, or restrain them; that and nothing else."

From this point of view we are not much concerned whether or not the aboriginal believes in and worships a god, or has clear notions of a heaven, a hell, or a hereafter. The prime questions are first, whether he has any ideas of right and wrong and acts accordingly, i.e., whether he has any morality; and secondly, whether he is influenced, and how and to what extent, by feeling as a motive power in conduct, i.e., whether he is in any sense religious.

Judging from this standpoint we must allow that the more we know of the blackfellow the more we are constrained to say that he is saturated with religion; but writers have been calling it sorcery, witchcraft, superstition, and such-like names. We must recognise that we have to review all our knowledge of the beliefs and actions and motive forces of the aboriginal if we are really to understand anything of his morality and religion. For instance, we recognise that the morality or religion of the early Jew was to be gauged by his attitude towards the law—civil, moral, and ceremonial, every point of which was of equal importance to him as regards consequences—blessings or curses as the case might be, and these of an arbitrary sort, until he evolved a higher sort of religion. The hope or fear of these consequences was the motive power. The aboriginal has systems of sanitation not only comparable to the Mosaic, which is still the wonder of the world, but superior to it in two ways: firstly, because they are in many respects more comprehensive and more detailed, and secondly, because the motive power appeals much more to him—his fear of wrong-doing may be a lower motive than the Jew's hope of worldly success for well-doing; but it is certainly a stronger one. The Jew buried his excreta at once and on the spot because the law said "thou shalt" and imposed penalties. A blackfellow destroys every bone of a teal he has eaten because he knows that another blackfellow can do him serious injury, and even cause him to die if he should obtain possession of it—and he will die despite the savage or civilised doctor. The black mother, even the civilised and Christianised mother, refuses to give a lock of her child's hair, not from the idea that such bodily "refuse" not destroyed is insanitary, but because she has been taught that if the child dies its spirit will find no rest while that lock of hair survives. If these things do not actually constitute religion they are certainly the stuff that religion is made of, and the aboriginal's whole nature and actions must be restudied from this point of view.

(xix.) *Language.* Speech almost everywhere is soft and musical. The sounds of f, j, q, s, v, x, and z are absent. Those of h and th occur rarely. The vocabulary changes readily and extensively on account of peculiar customs; but structurally all the dialects belong to one common language, which is in the agglutinative stage, and is unlike any other known tongue. It is poor in abstract terms and numerals, but rich in verb forms, and it possesses some distinctions found in few if any other languages. In many localities there is a very extensive system of gesture language.

5. *Folk-Lore.*—Folk-lore is usually defined as including such traditional or archaic beliefs, customs, superstitions, legends, or tales as have become obsolete or are no longer believed.

The aboriginal, like every other citizen of the world, has his stock of fables, for the benefit of the youth principally—stories obviously intentionally invented for the purpose of pointing a moral or enforcing some useful truth or precept. He also has his parables of the same nature and for the like purpose. His legends, using the term in a somewhat loose sense, are fairly numerous. It is when we come to mythology, however, that real interest is aroused and practical difficulty arises in connection with the aboriginal's beliefs. If we accept a myth as "a tale handed down from primitive times, and in form historical, but in reality involving elements of early religious views, as respecting the origin of things, the powers of nature and their workings, the rise of institutions, the history of races and communities and the like," then we find that in dealing with the aboriginal we are studying "folk-lore in the making." This is where the interest lies. The difficulty arises when we try to determine how much of the material is actual belief influencing the native's thought, action, conduct, life, i.e., how much comes within the category of religion; and how much has become mere tradition, interesting only as history or amusement, i.e., what comes within the category of folk-lore. The task of the apostle of anthropology is to resolve the literary nebula into "gospel" on the one hand and "old wives' fables" on the other.

The materials for this study of "folk-lore in the making" are very numerous and very suitable for the work, particularly so in respect to such subjects as conception, pregnancy, birth, and reincarnation. A study of the beliefs and practices of the aboriginal in respect to these has revolutionised all our ideas regarding aboriginal marriage, social and sexual customs, corroboree practices, ceremonies connected with the dead, charms, enchantments and witchcraft, child betrothal, infanticide, bodily ornamentation, interdiction of food, phratry, and totemism. Until quite recently all these matters were investigated and recorded as mere detached items of belief or practice in various tribes, or at most with the idea that a study of them would give clues to the lines of distribution of the various tribes from an original home in the North-west. Now we begin to realise that the religion, morality, mental attitude and even physical actions of the blackfellow are mostly, if not altogether, "of a piece," and that he is to be judged, as we judge ourselves, from the point of view not of isolated beliefs or acts, but of his life and being as a whole, and of how the individual conducts himself relatively to his beliefs, instruction, training and exercise of will.

Grey appeared to have some notion that there was a single key to the multifarious problems, when he said:—"It is remarkable that although so many persons have described isolated customs of this people, no one has yet taken the trouble to digest them into one mass, and to exhibit them in the aggregate, so that an inference might be drawn as to how far the state in which the natives of Australia are at present found is caused by the institutions to which they are subjected."

It would obviously be impossible to give any accurate or unified idea of these matters, considering how incomplete the knowledge of them is, and how much difference of opinion exists regarding those that have been the subject of some study. Reference to detached customs and practices will be found in other parts of this article. All that can be here done is to say that the blackfellow has stores of legendary lore, varying in different tribes and even in divisions of the same tribe, dealing with the origin of the race, of totem names, of white people, of all things in the world, of weapons, of rites, of ceremonies, of death, of fire. His gods are numerous, and consist of good spirits and bad spirits. He has legends also of a deluge, of fabulous animals, of the propping up of the sky, of the origin of the sun, who, by the way, is a woman, and of where the sun goes at the end of the day, and of why it makes this journey; of how the moon, who is a man, came to be in the sky, and of why it waxes and wanes; of eclipses, comets, shooting-stars, and the constellations.

6. *Destiny*.—In the early days the numbers of aboriginals were diminished by quarrels with the settlers, offences by the whites, retaliation by the blacks, and *vice versa*. For something that from a white man's view was a crime a whole tribe would,

in official language, be "dispersed." Private enterprise did not hesitate to follow similar methods. The law and circumstances were such that the aboriginal had little protection and no redress. But, after all, it would almost certainly have been better for the black if he had been an uncompromising fighter, declining to have anything to do with his spoilers. Some scheme might have been devised whereby his rights would have been recognised, and he would have been kept from contact with our civilisation. Such contact as has occurred and now obtains does not tend to absorb or graft on the black-fellow to our race; it withers or rots him.

The half-caste problem threatens to become serious. In the early history of the settlers the tribes sometimes solved the difficulty by means that were effective if rough, such as killing them all. The great difficulty is that the half-caste has no family life, or social place, or legal position with either the blacks or whites. He is made to feel this, and he acts accordingly. Sometimes, no doubt, he has an honourable place among the blacks, or a place of trust among the whites, but this does not often occur. The increase in the number of half-castes is very marked. In South Australia, during the seven years 1901-08, there was a decrease of 316 blacks and an increase of 125 half-castes.

The dying out of the aboriginals is due to a number of causes, some of which are fairly well known and marked. Epidemics of small-pox or a disease indistinguishable from it have almost annihilated whole tribes. This disease and venereal disease, introduced by overlanders, was almost the sole cause of the extinction of the Coorong blacks. Venereal disease acts as an exterminator in another way, by making the black women sterile. This cause is widespread wherever there is contact with civilized people. Consumption, which is inseparable from the habits of clothing and housing, is responsible for a large number of deaths. It has been remarked that while many die from our diseases a great many also die from our treatment.

If matters go on as at present for the next two or three generations there appears to be no prospect of anything but difficulties and complications for us, and misery, disease, and death for the black. Seventy years ago Lord John Russell wrote in a despatch to Sir G. Gipps:—"You cannot overrate the solicitude of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Aborigines of New Holland. It is impossible to contemplate the condition and the prospects of that unfortunate race without the deepest commiseration. . . . It is impossible that the Government should forget that the original aggression was our own; and that we have never yet performed the sacred duty of making any systematic or considerable attempt to impart to the former occupiers of New South Wales the blessing of Christianity, or the knowledge of the arts and advantages of civilised life." Some gentlemen objected to sections of land being appropriated for the natives before the public were allowed to select. To them Governor Gawler replied and referred to the rights of the natives thus:—"The invasion of those ancient rights by survey and land appropriations of any kind, is justifiable on the ground, that we should at the same time reserve for the natives an *ample sufficiency* for their *present* and future use and comfort, under the new style of things into which they are thrown; a state in which we hope they will be led to live in greater comfort, on a smaller space, than they enjoyed before it occurred; on their extensive original possessions." In 1840 the *South Australian Register* in a leading article said; "We say distinctly and deliberately that nothing comparatively has yet been done—that the natives have hitherto acquired nothing of European civilisation, but European vices and diseases, and that the speedy extinction of the whole race is inevitable, save by the introduction of means for their civilisation on a scale much more comprehensive and effectual than any yet adopted." The *Register* might reprint this tomorrow as a statement of fact applicable to the present position of affairs. Apart from some State pittances and a modicum of State supervision, the aboriginal is of little interest to anyone but some benevolent societies and a few ardent anthropologists. The problem of what to do with the race, the most interesting at present on earth and the least deserving to be exterminated by us, and the most wronged at our hands, is not a difficult one to solve, were a solution really desired.

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