

## EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION.

Classification of workers formerly impossible.

TO obtain a fair approximation of the number of persons engaged in the various walks of life in Australasia was hitherto impossible, for although at the Census Enumerations of 1881 and previous years the occupations of the people were made a feature of the inquiry, the classification, which followed closely that originally devised by the late Dr. Parr, was unsatisfactory, as it completely failed to distinguish between producers and distributors. To avoid a repetition of this defect the Census Conference, held at Hobart in March, 1890, abandoned the English system and adopted a scheme of classification more in accordance with sound principles. Under this classification population is divided into two great sections—breadwinners and dependents—and the breadwinners are arranged in their natural classes of producers and distributors, with their various orders and sub-orders. The classes may be shortly defined as follows :—

Division of workers.

### Section A.—Breadwinners.

Class I. Professional.

Class II. Domestic.

Class III. Commercial.

Class IV. Industrial.

Class V. Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other  
Primary Producers.

Class VI. Indefinite.

### Section B.—Dependents: Non-Breadwinners.

Class VII. Dependents.

Description of classes.

The description of the various classes and orders, together with the number of males and females, exclusive of aborigines, belonging to each order are given in the following pages for all the

Australasian Colonies with the exception of South Australia, whence returns are not yet available.

Class I embraces all persons not otherwise classed, mainly engaged in the government and defence of the country, and in satisfying the intellectual, moral, and social wants of its inhabitants.

Government and  
Defence.

This class is divided into two orders :—

Order 1. Persons engaged in government, defence, law, and protection, not otherwise classed ; and

Order 2. Persons ministering to religion charity, health, education, art, and science.

Order 1 in its four sub-orders :—

1. General Government.

2. Local Government.

3. Defence ; and

4. Law and Order, contains the following number of persons :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	7,183	89	7,272
Victoria .. .....	6,773	169	6,942
Queensland .. .....	3,579	31	3,610
Western Australia .....	601	5	606
Tasmania .....	1,050	6	1,056
New Zealand .....	3,027	20	3,047

Order 2 is divided into ten sub-orders as follows :—

1. Religion.

2. Charity, exclusive of hospitals.

3. Health.

4. Literature.

5. Science .

6. Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying.

7. Education.

8. Fine Arts.

9. Music.

10. Amusements.

Persons  
ministering to  
religion, &c.

The number of persons enumerated in Order 2 is shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales.....	13,697	10,305	24,002
Victoria .....	13,221	9,565	22,786
Queensland .....	3,970	2,896	6,866
Western Australia .....	534	338	872
Tasmania .....	1,665	1,197	2,862
New Zealand.. .....	7,055	5,719	12,774

Total engaged in professions.

It must be pointed out in connection with Class I, that persons in the employment of the State are distributed, as far as possible, according to their special employment, and not included in sub-order 1 of order 1.

The following table shows the totals of Class I :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	20,880	10,394	31,274
Victoria .....	19,994	9,734	29,728
Queensland .....	7,549	2,927	10,476
Western Australia .....	1,135	343	1,478
Tasmania .....	2,715	1,203	3,918
New Zealand.....	10,082	5,739	15,821

Persons engaged in domestic duties.

Class II embraces all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services, for which remuneration is usually paid. It contains one order, No. 3, in the consecutive series of orders, and is divided into two sub-orders.

- 1.—Board and lodging, and
- 2.—Attendance.

The numbers of people enumerated in Class II were :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	17,563	40,830	58,393
Victoria .....	15,082	42,448	57,530
Queensland .....	5,963	14,423	20,386
Western Australia .....	1,135	1,540	2,675
Tasmania .....	1,429	5,751	7,180
New Zealand.....	5,537	19,391	24,928

As the definition of Class II points out, it includes only those persons performing domestic duties who are usually in receipt of money wages; the much larger number of persons performing domestic duties without receiving money wages is enumerated amongst the dependents, Class VII, principally in sub-order 1 of order 23—persons employed in household duties.

Class III embraces all persons directly connected with the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials, and with the transport of persons and goods, or engaged in effecting communications. It is divided into four sub-classes. Property and Finance.

- A.—Property and Finance,
- B.—Trade,
- C.—Storage, and
- D.—Transport and Communication.

The first of those sub-classes is comprised in one order, 4, described as persons who perform offices in connection with the exchange, valuation, insurance, lease, loan or custody of money, houses, land, or property rights.

Order 4 contains four sub-orders :—

- 1. Banking and Finance.
- 2. Insurance and Valuation.
- 3. Land and Household Property.
- 4. Property Rights not otherwise classed.

The following are the numbers of people enumerated in sub-class A, Order 4 :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	6,904	651	7,555
Victoria .....	8,137	1,141	9,278
Queensland .....	2,589	337	2,926
Western Australia .....	372	51	423
Tasmania .....	1,147	515	1,662
New Zealand.....	3,414	342	3,756

Sub-class B of Class III contains the seven Orders 5 to 11 inclusive, which are thus described :—

Order 5. Persons dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.

Order 6. Persons engaged in the Sale, Hire, or Exchange of Textile Fabrics and Dress, and of Fibrous Materials.

Order 7. Persons engaged in dealing in Food, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

Persons engaged in trade.

Order 8. Persons engaged into dealing in and treating Animals, and dealing in Animal and Vegetable Substances, excluding dealers in Food.

Order 9. Persons engaged in dealing in Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and Light.

Order 10. Persons engaged in dealing in Minerals other than for fuel ; and

Order 11. Persons engaged as General Dealers, Speculators on Chance Events, or in Undefined Mercantile Pursuits.

Dealers in art and mechanic production.

It has to be stated in connection with sub-class B that the rather numerous class of people who are manufacturers and dealers at the same time are classed amongst Manufacturers in Class IV, and that those who are both primary producers and dealers are grouped amongst the Primary Producers in Class V. Persons who are engaged both in dealing and in transportation are classed in sub-class D of Class III.

Order 5 is divided into seventeen sub-orders, as follows :—

1. Books, Publications, and Advertising.
2. Musical Instruments.
3. Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.
4. Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.
5. Equipment for Sports and Games.
6. Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.
7. Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.
8. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
9. Arms and Explosives.
10. Machines, Tools, and Implements.
11. Carriages and Vehicles.
12. Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.
13. Ships, Boats, and Marine Stores.
14. Building Materials and House Fittings (not elsewhere classed.)
15. Furniture.
16. Chemicals and by-products.
17. Paper and Paper-makers' Materials.

The persons enumerated in Order 5 are shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	3,022	241	3,263
Victoria .....	2,118	414	2,532
Queensland .....	632	80	712
Western Australia .....	81	3	84
Tasmania .....	240	36	276
New Zealand.....	1,321	183	1,504

Order 6 contains the following three sub-orders :—

1. Textile Fabrics,
2. Dress,
3. Fibrous Materials,

Engaged in sale of textiles.

in which the persons shown below were enumerated :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	5,048	881	5,929
Victoria .....	5,163	901	6,064
Queensland .....	1,181	248	1,429
Western Australia .....	71	39	110
Tasmania .....	467	120	587
New Zealand.....	2,634	510	3,144

Order 7 is also divided into three sub-orders, namely :—

1. Animal Food,
2. Vegetable Food,
3. Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

Engaged in sale of food.

It contains the following numbers of people :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	13,053	1,461	14,514
Victoria .....	13,052	1,401	14,453
Queensland .. . . . .	4,032	338	4,370
Western Australia .. . . . .	234	11	245
Tasmania .....	1,091	186	1,277
New Zealand.....	6,478	557	7,035

Order 8 comprises six sub-orders, persons dealing in :—

1. Living Animals.
2. Manures and Animal Waste Products.
3. Leather, Raw Materials, and Manufactures.
4. Other Animal Matters.
5. Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Vegetable Products for Fodder and Gardening Purposes.
6. Other Vegetable Matter not included elsewhere.

Dealers in animals, &c.

The following table shows the number of persons classified in Order 8:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. .. .	2,958	58	3,016
Victoria .. .. .	4,503	269	4,772
Queensland .. .. .	774	9	783
Western Australia .. .. .	77	.....	77
Tasmania .. .. .	124	.....	124
New Zealand.....	1,282	5	1,287

Persons dealing  
in fuel, &c.

Order 9, which contains persons dealing in Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and Light, is not further subdivided. The persons enumerated in this order are shown below:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. .. .	1,361	8	1,369
Victoria .. .. .	1,896	65	1,961
Queensland .. .. .	63	3	66
Western Australia .. .. .	1	.....	1
Tasmania .. .. .	195	1	196
New Zealand.....	391	6	397

Dealers in  
metals.

Order 10 is divided into three sub-orders, containing persons dealing in—

1. Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.
2. Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
3. Metals other than Gold and Silver.

The following are the numbers of persons enumerated in this order:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. .. .	1,490	27	1,517
Victoria .. .. .	1,648	17	1,665
Queensland .. .. .	401	4	405
Western Australia .. .. .	15	1	16
Tasmania .. .. .	155	13	168
New Zealand.....	838	8	846

Speculators.

Order 11, the last of the orders comprised in sub-class B, is divided into three sub-orders:—

1. General Dealers (undefined).
2. Speculators on Chance Events.
3. Other Mercantile Persons undefined.

The persons enumerated in this order are shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	17,048	1,909	18,957
Victoria .....	23,452	3,509	26,961
Queensland .....	5,900	889	6,789
Western Australia .....	980	164	1,144
Tasmania .....	1,762	270	2,032
New Zealand.....	7,669	1,110	8,779

The subjoined table shows the totals of the seven orders comprised in sub-class B of Class III :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	43,980	4,585	48,565
Victoria .....	51,832	6,576	58,408
Queensland .....	12,983	1,571	14,554
Western Australia .....	1,459	218	1,677
Tasmania .....	4,034	626	4,660
New Zealand.....	20,613	2,379	22,992

Traders of all kinds.

Sub-class C of Order 3 comprises only Order 12, Persons engaged in Storage, and this order is not further divided into sub-orders. The numbers of persons belonging to it in the different Colonies are shown below :—

Persons engaged in storage.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	78	1	79
Victoria .....	383	7	390
Queensland .....	397	.....	397
Western Australia .....	33	.....	33
Tasmania .....	4	.....	4
New Zealand.....	1,034	1	1,035

Sub-class D contains one order, numbered 13, Persons engaged in the Transport of Passengers, Goods, or Communications. This order is divided into the following six sub-orders :—

Carriers.

1. Persons engaged on Railways (not Railway Construction) or Steam Tramways.
2. On Roads.
3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.
4. On Postal Service.
5. On Telegraph and Telephone Service.
6. Delivery of Documents, Parcels, and Messages.



Persons engaged in transport. As the subjoined table shows, this order is a very numerous one :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	30,873	500	31,373
Victoria .....	29,930	1,544	31,474
Queensland .....	13,142	252	13,394
Western Australia .....	2,833	52	2,885
Tasmania .....	3,057	210	3,267
New Zealand.....	15,269	144	15,413

The totals of the ten orders 4 to 13 inclusive, comprised in Class III, are shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	81,835	5,737	87,572
Victoria .....	90,282	9,268	99,550
Queensland .....	29,111	2,160	31,271
Western Australia .....	4,697	321	5,018
Tasmania .....	8,242	1,351	9,593
New Zealand.....	40,330	2,866	43,196

Industrial workers.

Class IV embraces 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 in the service of commercial interchange.

This class is divided into the following seven orders :—

Order 14. Persons engaged in connection with the manufacture or in other processes relating to art and mechanic productions, in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination.

Order 15. Persons engaged in connection with the manufacture, or in repairs, cleansing, or in other processes relating to textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials.

Order 16. Persons engaged in connection with the manufacture or in other processes relating to food, drink, narcotics, and stimulants.

Order 17. Persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in connection with manufactures or other processes connected with animal and vegetable substances.

Order 18. Persons engaged in the alteration, modification, or manufacture, or in other processes relating to metals or mineral matters. Industrial  
workers.

Order 19. Persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, roads, railways, canals, docks, earthworks, &c. ; in the disposal of silt, dead matter, or refuse, or in operations the nature of which is undefined.

Order 20. Industrial workers imperfectly defined.

Persons who are both primary producers and manufacturers are not included in this class, but grouped in Class V, amongst primary producers.

Order 14 contains the following fifteen sub-orders :—

1. Books and publications.
2. Musical instruments.
3. Prints, pictures, and art materials.
4. Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares.
5. Equipment for sports and games.
6. Designs, medals, type, and dies.
7. Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments.
8. Surgical instruments and appliances.
9. Arms and explosives.
10. Machines, tools, and implements.
11. Carriages and vehicles.
12. Harness, saddlery, leather, leatherware.
13. Ships, boats, and their equipment.
14. Furniture.
15. Chemicals and by-products.

The number of persons belonging to this order is as follows :— Persons engaged  
in art and  
mechanic  
productions.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	18,478	591	19,069
Victoria .....	28,130	1,024	29,154
Queensland .....	4,875	138	5,013
Western Australia .....	1,946	41	1,987
Tasmania .....	1,528	36	1,564
New Zealand.....	9,379	293	9,672

Textile workers.

Order 15 is divided into three sub-orders :—

1. Textile fabrics.
2. Dress
3. Fibrous materials.

It comprises the following numbers of persons :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	7,637	16,878	24,515
Victoria .....	10,941	26,498	37,439
Queensland .....	2,546	4,869	7,415
Western Australia .....	85	385	440
Tasmania .....	1,127	1,676	2,803
New Zealand.....	8,698	10,739	19,437

Manufacturing  
food products.

Order 16 is also divided into three sub-orders as follows :—

1. Animal Food,
2. Vegetable Food,
3. Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

The numbers of persons classified under this order are shown  
below :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	6,653	247	6,900
Victoria .....	7,188	429	7,617
Queensland .....	2,155	125	2,280
Western Australia .....	258	6	264
Tasmania .....	754	61	815
New Zealand.....	4,299	154	4,453

Treating animal  
or vegetable  
substances.

Order 17 comprises the following four sub-orders :—

1. Animal Matters (not otherwise classed).
2. Working in Wood (not elsewhere classed).
3. Workers in Vegetable Produce for Fodder.
4. Paper Manufacturers.

The following table shows the persons enumerated in this  
order :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	6,881	31	6,912
Victoria .....	6,394	289	6,683
Queensland .....	2,879	7	2,886
Western Australia .....	615	1	616
Tasmania .....	781	7	788
New Zealand.....	3,523	40	3,563

Order 18 also comprises four sub-orders :—

1. Persons engaged in the Conversion of Coal and other Substances to purposes of Heat, Light, or forms of energy, not otherwise classed.
2. Manufacturers and Processes related to Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.
3. Precious Metals and Precious Stones.
4. Other Metals.

Persons treating metals and minerals.

The numbers of persons enumerated in this order are shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	13,053	8	13,061
Victoria .....	15,373	66	15,439
Queensland .....	4,195	6	4,201
Western Australia .....	520	1	521
Tasmania .....	1,488	2	1,490
New Zealand.....	5,742	26	5,768

Orders 14 to 18, of Class IV, comprise all those who may properly be classed as finding employment in the manufacturing industries of the Colonies. The classification includes persons employed in factories as well as those who work in their own homes, the latter being especially numerous in Order 15, where there is a great preponderance of female workers. A summary of the first five orders of Class IV is given below :—

Total of industrial workers.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total
New South Wales .....	52,702	17,755	70,457
Victoria .....	68,026	28,306	96,332
Queensland .....	16,650	5,145	21,795
Western Australia .....	3,424	404	3,828
Tasmania .....	5,678	1,782	7,460
New Zealand.....	31,641	11,252	42,893

The horse-power employed in manufactories is known only in the case of four Colonies, viz. :—

New South Wales .....	30,469
Victoria .....	31,614
South Australia.....	7,449
New Zealand .....	21,696

Value of plant.

The value of the plant employed during 1891 is returned only for New South Wales and Victoria, and is given as follows:—

New South Wales.....	£4,661,282
Victoria.....	7,223,729

With regard to Tasmania, the value of land, buildings, and plant is stated to be £564,775, while a similar return for New Zealand places the figure at £5,261,826. Assuming 40 per cent. of these amounts to represent the plant alone, the values would be—

Tasmania.....	£ 226,000
New Zealand.....	2,104,700

The value of the plant in the remaining three Colonies has been estimated as follows:—

Queensland.....	£1,388,100
South Australia.....	1,210,000
Western Australia.....	124,500

The gross value of articles produced in manufacturing establishments is known in the case of three Colonies, and is stated as follows:—

New South Wales.....	£16,625,258
Tasmania.....	858,171
New Zealand.....	8,773,837

Value of materials used.

The foregoing figures include, of course, the value of materials used, of wages paid, and of fuel. In New South Wales the returns obtained under the Census and Industrial Returns Act show that the value of materials used was £7,382,070, of wages paid £4,831,308, and of fuel £375,927, together £12,589,305, thus leaving the net value of production at £4,035,953. In New Zealand the value of materials used is given as £3,471,304, and of wages paid as £1,808,640, while the value of fuel may be estimated at £267,000, together £5,546,944, so that the net value of production would amount to £3,226,893. Similar figures for Tasmania are not available. Taking Australasia as a whole, it may be said that manufacturing, properly so called, is in its infancy. Most of the hands are employed in works depending on the natural production of the country, or in what may be termed domestic industries—that is, furnishing the supply of goods which must of necessity be produced on the spot. The Colony of Victoria

is perhaps of all the Colonies the possessor of the most varied classes of industries; but the signs are not wanting that other Colonies will soon seek in manufacturing industries outlets for capital which they have hitherto found in other channels.

The remaining two orders of the industrial class contain together quite as many persons as the five orders already mentioned. Employed building or constructing.

Order 19 is divided into three sub-orders, as follows:—

1. Houses and Buildings.
2. Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c., or undefined.
3. Disposition of Dead Matter or Refuse.

The following figures show the numbers of persons classified under this order:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	38,024	3	38,027
Victoria .....	33,545	18	33,563
Queensland .....	10,763	4	10,767
Western Australia .....	913	3	920
Tasmania .....	5,166	...	5,166
New Zealand.....	12,667	12	12,679

Order 20, which is not divided into sub-orders, comprises industrial workers imperfectly defined. The numbers of persons enumerated in this order are as follow:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	32,427	30	32,457
Victoria .....	38,195	349	38,544
Queensland .....	14,602	20	14,622
Western Australia .....	1,632	...	1,632
Tasmania .....	3,350	40	3,390
New Zealand.....	14,888	61	14,949

The totals for Class IV are shown in the following table:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	123,153	17,788	140,941
Victoria .....	139,766	28,673	168,439
Queensland .....	42,015	5,169	47,184
Western Australia.....	5,973	407	6,380
Tasmania .....	14,194	1,822	16,016
New Zealand .....	59,196	11,325	70,521

Class V embraces all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation Primary industries. or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources. Order 21 is the only order comprised in this class, and is defined as containing persons directly

Classification  
of primary  
workers.

engaged in the cultivation of land, or in rearing or breeding animals, or in obtaining raw products from natural sources. This order is divided into six sub-orders, as follows:—

1. Agricultural Pursuits.
2. Pastoral Pursuits.
3. Fisheries, the Capture, Preservation, or Destruction of Wild Animals, or the acquisition of Products yielded by Wild Animals.
4. Forestry, or the acquisition of Raw Products yielded by Natural Vegetation.
5. Persons engaged in the Conservancy of Water in all its forms, and in Water Supply from Natural Sources.
6. Mines, Quarries, or the acquisition of Natural Mineral Products.

No broad  
distinction,  
pastoral and  
agricultural  
workers.

The conditions of production in the Australasian Colonies are such that it is difficult to draw a marked line of separation between the followers of the various pursuits. A man may be set down as engaged in agriculture, while at the same time he may be engaged in stock-raising or dairy-farming. As a matter of fact there are few farmers who are not so engaged. A false impression of the value of agricultural or pastoral production would therefore be obtained if the total value of production hereafter given were divided by the number of hands employed and the value set down as the production per head.

Agricultural  
pursuits.

In each Australasian Colony fully one half of the total number of persons belonging to Class V are returned as being engaged in Agricultural pursuits, and in some cases they amount to two-thirds of the total. The figures for each Colony are as follow:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	67,524	1,022	68,546
Victoria .....	79,090	6,028	85,118
Queensland .....	33,891	6,089	39,980
Western Australia.....	4,378	164	4,542
Tasmania .....	14,584	1,447	16,031
New Zealand .....	56,671	2,387	59,058

The number of people engaged in pastoral pursuits is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other Colonies, as will be seen from the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	31,052	1,092	32,144
Victoria .....	10,510	4,814	15,324
Queensland .....	13,651	653	14,304
Western Australia .....	1,705	170	1,875
Tasmania .....	2,040	407	2,447
New Zealand.....	9,279	270	9,549

Those engaged in fisheries, in preserving, capturing, or despoiling wild animals are not a very numerous class, as the following figures show :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	1,664	2	1,666
Victoria .....	1,608	7	1,615
Queensland .....	786	12	798
Western Australia .....	537	5	542
Tasmania .....	486	25	511
New Zealand .....	1,895	5	1,900

The number of persons finding employment in forestry, or in the acquisition of natural vegetable products, is not much larger than the last-mentioned sub-order :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	1,651	2	1,653
Victoria .....	1,832	...	1,832
Queensland .....	1,102	...	1,102
Western Australia .....	299	2	301
Tasmania .....	543	2	545
New Zealand.....	2,988	...	2,988

In the two last-mentioned sub-orders the number of persons enumerated in New Zealand is larger than that in any of the other Colonies, while in the following sub-order, comprising the people engaged in water-conservancy and supply, the number enumerated in New South Wales is larger than that enumerated in all the other Colonies together :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	1,761	1	1,762
Victoria .....	395	1	396
Queensland .....	181	...	181
Western Australia .....	216	1	217
Tasmania .....	46	...	46
New Zealand.....	121	1	121



Miners.

The sixth sub-order of primary producers are the persons engaged in mines, quarries, or the acquisition of natural mineral products. The numbers enumerated in each Colony are as follows :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	30,603	1	30,604
Victoria .....	24,638	11	24,649
Queensland .....	11,622	5	11,627
Western Australia .....	1,269	..	1,269
Tasmania .....	3,987	1	3,988
New Zealand.....	16,906	23	16,929

The total number of primary producers is therefore as follows —

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	134,255	2,120	136,375
Victoria .....	118,073	10,861	128,934
Queensland .....	61,233	6,759	67,992
Western Australia .....	8,404	342	8,746
Tasmania .....	21,686	1,882	23,568
New Zealand.....	87,860	2,686	90,546

Full particulars regarding the value of the labour of primary producers are given in previous chapters, and a summary will be found at the close of this chapter.

Independent class.

Class VI is the last class of bread-winners to be considered. It only comprises one order, 22, defined as persons whose occupations are undefined or unknown, embracing those who derive incomes from sources which cannot be directly related to any other class. It is divided into two sub-orders, as follows :—

1. Persons of independent means, having no specific occupation, or undefined.
2. Others undefined, both as regards means and particular occupation.

The number of persons enumerated in Class VI is shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	4,750	5,632	10,382
Victoria ..	4,488	13,286	17,774
Queensland .....	1,844	549	2,393
Western Australia .....	300	208	508
Tasmania .....	567	569	1,136
New Zealand .....	4,341	3,410	7,751

The subjoined table summarises the six classes of bread-winners in each Colony :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	382,436	82,501	464,937
Victoria .....	387,685	114,270	501,955
Queensland .....	147,715	31,987	179,702
Western Australia.....	21,644	3,161	24,805
Tasmania .....	48,833	12,578	61,411
New Zealand .....	207,346	45,417	252,763

As would naturally be expected the males greatly preponderate in all the foregoing classes, except Class II, where, owing to the great number of females included in sub-order 2, Attendance, there is a preponderance of females for the whole class. The only other sub-order in which this takes place is Class IV, Order 15, sub-order 2, Persons engaged in the Manufacture of Dress, but the percentage which this sub-order bears to the whole class is not high enough to affect the figures relating to the class. In sub-order 1 of Class VI, which comprises persons of independent means, females also outnumber males in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. In Class VII, on the other hand, there is a great preponderance of females. This class is defined as embracing all persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians; including wives, children, and relatives 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. It is divided into two orders, as follows :—

Order 23—Persons dependent upon Natural Guardians; and

Order 24—Persons dependent upon the State, or upon Public or Private Support.

Order 23 is further divided into three sub-orders, viz. :—

1. Persons engaged in domestic duties for which remuneration is not paid.
2. Dependent Scholars and Students.
3. Dependent Relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties.

Dependents. The numbers of persons enumerated in Order 23 are shown below :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	214,525	428,961	643,486
Victoria .....	198,129	421,498	619,627
Queensland .....	72,975	136,571	209,546
Western Australia.....	7,903	16,641	24,544
Tasmania .....	27,603	55,860	83,463
New Zealand .....	122,410	246,768	369,178

Order 24 is divided into the following two sub-orders :—

1. Persons supported by Voluntary or State Contributions.
2. Criminal Class.

The following table shows the persons enumerated in this order in each Colony :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	8,520	3,958	12,478
Victoria .....	6,792	4,562	11,354
Queensland .....	3,089	1,381	4,470
Western Australia .....	260	173	433
Tasmania .....	1,124	669	1,793
New Zealand.....	3,121	1,596	4,717

Criminal class. A large proportion of the persons enumerated in this Order are prisoners, the number of such included in sub-order 2 being in—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	2,308	346	2,654
Victoria .....	1,484	302	1,786

The total number of persons enumerated in Class VII is, therefore, as follows :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	223,045	432,919	655,964
Victoria .....	204,921	426,060	630,981
Queensland .....	76,064	137,952	214,016
Western Australia .....	8,163	16,814	24,977
Tasmania .....	28,727	56,529	85,256
New Zealand .....	125,531	248,364	373,895

A small residue of the population remains to be accounted for—those who, from the way in which their schedules were filled in, could not be defined as bread-winners or dependents. In

WORKERS IN EACH COLONY.

Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, these people seem to have been included in sub-order 2, of Class VI, while in New South Wales and Victoria they were tabulated as unspecified, and numbered :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	2,522	531	3,053
Victoria .....	5,483	1,421	6,904

Persons of no specific calling.

In the following table are shown the totals of the seven classes of occupations for each Colony, a distinction being made between bread-winners and dependents :—

Class.	Colonies.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	
I. PROFESSIONAL.	{ Males ..	20,880	19,994	7,549	1,135	2,715	10,082
	{ Females ..	10,394	9,734	2,927	343	1,203	5,739
	{ Total ..	31,274	29,728	10,476	1,478	3,918	15,821
II. DOMESTIC.	{ Males ..	17,563	15,082	5,963	1,135	1,420	5,537
	{ Females ..	40,830	42,443	14,423	1,540	5,751	19,391
	{ Total ..	58,393	57,530	20,386	2,675	7,180	24,928
III. COMMERCIAL.	{ Males ..	81,835	90,282	29,111	4,697	8,242	40,330
	{ Females ..	5,737	9,268	2,160	321	1,351	2,566
	{ Total ..	87,572	99,550	31,271	5,018	9,593	43,196
IV. INDUSTRIAL.	{ Males ..	123,153	139,766	42,015	5,973	14,194	50,196
	{ Females ..	17,788	28,673	5,169	407	1,822	11,325
	{ Total ..	140,941	168,439	47,184	6,380	16,016	70,521
V. PRIMARY PRODUCERS.	{ Males ..	134,255	118,073	61,233	8,404	21,686	87,560
	{ Females ..	2,120	10,861	6,759	342	1,882	2,686
	{ Total ..	136,375	128,934	67,992	8,746	23,568	90,546
VI. INDEFINITE.	{ Males ..	4,750	4,488	1,844	300	567	4,341
	{ Females ..	5,632	13,286	540	208	569	3,410
	{ Total ..	10,382	17,774	2,393	508	1,136	7,751
TOTAL BREADWINNERS.	{ Males ..	382,436	387,685	147,715	21,644	48,833	207,846
	{ Females ..	82,501	114,270	31,987	3,161	12,578	45,417
	{ Total ..	464,937	501,955	179,702	24,805	61,411	252,763
VII. DEPENDENTS.	{ Males ..	223,045	204,921	76,064	8,163	23,727	125,531
	{ Females ..	432,019	426,060	137,952	16,814	56,529	248,304
	{ Total ..	655,964	630,981	214,016	24,977	85,256	373,895
UNSPECIFIED.	{ Males ..	2,522	5,483	....	....	....	....
	{ Females ..	531	1,421	....	....	....	....
	{ Total ..	3,053	6,904	....	....	....	....
TOTAL POPULATION.	{ Males ..	608,033	598,089	223,779	29,807	77,560	332,877
	{ Females ..	515,951	541,751	169,939	19,975	69,107	293,781
	{ Total ..	1,123,984	1,139,840	393,713	49,782	146,667	626,658

Workers in each Colony.

## VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

Value of  
production.

For the year 1891-92, the value of primary production was £89,860,500, of which amount the total share of each Colony, and the value per inhabitant in each Colony, were as follows:—

Colony.	Value of Primary Production.	Value per Inhabitant.
		£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	28,942,360	25 6 2
Victoria .....	19,919,610	17 7 4
Queensland .....	12,545,660	31 4 8
South Australia .....	6,841,675	21 1 1
Western Australia .....	1,468,340	29 9 10
Tasmania .....	3,023,940	20 6 0
New Zealand .....	17,118,915	27 3 5
Australasia .....	89,860,500	23 7 4

Distribution of  
production.

The distribution of the production of the Colonies, under the various branches of primary industries, was as follows:—

Colony.	Agriculture.	Pastoral Industries.	Dairying, Poultry, Farming, &c.	Mineral Production.	Forestry and Fisheries.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	3,584,500	14,725,000	2,735,600	6,395,560	1,501,700
Victoria .....	7,009,100	6,283,000	3,038,000	2,339,510	1,250,000
Queensland .....	1,922,000	6,616,000	945,400	2,299,560	762,700
South Australia .....	3,045,200	2,379,600	768,925	365,950	282,000
Western Australia ..	380,900	532,000	115,350	130,090	310,000
Tasmania .....	1,046,300	735,000	382,550	516,390	343,700
New Zealand .....	5,518,000	6,957,000	2,196,225	1,403,630	*1,044,060
Australasia .....	22,506,000	38,227,000	10,182,050	13,450,690	5,494,160

\* Kauri gum production included hereunder.

Comparison  
with older  
countries.

Compared with the older countries of the world, the amounts stated above are by no means insignificant, and as regards production per head, Australia exceeds any other country of which the records are available. Although the data are incomplete on which an exact statement can be founded, there is sufficient information to warrant the assertion that from primary industries

alone, Australasia produces more per inhabitant than the combined industries of any other country, and a consideration of this fact will perhaps explain the general prosperity which these Colonies have enjoyed, and the ease with which they bear their apparently great indebtedness. The following figures, showing particulars respecting the primary industries of the world, are taken from Mulhall's Dictionary:—

Australia compares favourably.

Country.	Total.	Per head of Population.		
		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom .....	311,000,000	8	2	10
France .....	470,000,000	12	2	3
Germany .....	449,000,000	9	4	9
Russia .....	578,000,000	6	5	8
Austria .....	337,000,000	8	8	1
Italy .....	206,000,000	6	16	0
Spain .....	177,000,000	10	1	1
Portugal .....	32,000,000	6	16	2
Sweden .....	50,000,000	10	8	4
Norway .....	18,000,000	9	0	0
Denmark .....	35,000,000	16	13	4
Holland .....	39,000,000	8	9	7
Belgium .....	62,000,000	10	3	3
Switzerland .....	19,000,000	6	6	8
United States .....	883,000,000	14	2	7
Canada .....	59,000,000	11	7	7
Argentina .....	42,000,000	13	11	0
Australasia (1891-92) .....	89,860,500	23	7	4

Judged by the aggregate production, New South Wales stands far above the other Colonies, a position which it owes to the largeness of its interests in pastoral pursuits. The value of the return from this industry was £14,725,000, a sum greater than the total production of every Colony except Victoria and New Zealand from all primary industries. As regards the average production per inhabitant, Queensland stands first and Western Australia second, while Victoria is lowest, with little more than one half of the production per head of the first-named Colony. Such a condition of things is only what might be anticipated from the circumstances of the Colonies. But a comparison of the production of the Colonies from primary industries per head of population is liable to give a

Aggregate production of New South Wales.

Production per inhabitant.

fallacious importance to the Colonies with large territories and scanty population, for it is but a natural expectation that where the population of a country is dense, a large proportion of it will be engaged in other than primary industries. If the production be compared with the extent of territory enjoyed by each Colony it will be found that the positions of several of the Colonies are reversed. Thus Victoria occupies first position with an average production of £226 13s. 2d. per square mile, while Western Australia has the lowest return of £1 7s. 8d. The following, as well as the preceding table, bear testimony to the great natural resources of New Zealand, which has an average production per head of £27 3s. 5d. and per square mile of £163 17s. 3d. :—

Production compared with area.

Colony.	Total production per square mile.
	£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	93 3 1
Victoria .....	226 13 2
Queensland .. ..	18 15 4
South Australia ..	7 11 5
Western Australia ..	1 7 8
Tasmania .....	115 7 0
New Zealand.....	163 17 3
Australasia .....	28 8 6