

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION..

TO obtain a fair approximation of the number of persons engaged in the various walks of life in Australasia was impossible before the Census of 1891 was taken, 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. Farr, 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 follow :—

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.

A description of the various classes and orders, together with the number of males and females, exclusive of aborigines, belonging to each order, is given in the following pages for all the Australasian Colonies. It is impossible, however, in a work such as this, to enter minutely into details ; and anyone who may desire to pursue the subject further is referred to the Census Reports of the various Colonies.

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS.

Of the total population of Australasia at the Census of 1891, the occupations of 2,023,999 males and 1,758,967 females were specified. The 2,023,999 males were thus divided into breadwinners and dependents :—

Colony.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Percentages to specified male population of—	
			Breadwinners.	Dependents.
New South Wales.....	382,385	223,285	63·13	36·87
Victoria	387,684	204,922	65·42	34·58
Queensland	146,611	76,064	65·84	34·16
South Australia.....	102,831	61,919	62·42	37·58
Western Australia	21,494	8,163	72·47	27·53
Tasmania	48,570	28,482	63·04	36·96
New Zealand	205,956	125,633	62·11	37·89
Australasia	1,295,531	728,468	64·01	35·99

If a comparison of the proportion of breadwinners be made with the proportion of males of supporting ages given in the table on page 61 of this volume, it will be seen that Western Australia, with the highest proportion of supporting males, viz., 67·60 per cent., naturally supplied the highest proportion of breadwinners, the leading position occupied by this Colony being sufficiently accounted for by the pioneer stage of its existence ; Queensland came second, with 65·22 per cent. of males of supporting ages, and 65·84 per cent. of breadwinners ; Victoria third, with 62·68 per cent., and 65·42 per cent. respectively ; and New South Wales fourth, with 61·41 per cent. of males of supporting ages, and 63·13 per cent. of breadwinners. Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, with the lowest proportions of supporting ages, had also the lowest proportions of breadwinners ; and the positions of these Colonies may be largely attributed to the exodus from their shores of able-bodied men in search of employment.

In all the Colonies the male breadwinners were in excess of the males of supporting ages. This fact is, of course, due to the employment of boys under 15, and the continued activity of men over 65 years of age. The excess was greatest in Tasmania, where the largest proportion of males of the old ages was to be found. Queensland, where the excess

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was smallest, viz., to the extent of only 0·62 per cent., had the smallest proportion of males of the old ages, and, except Western Australia, the smallest proportion of children of dependent ages.

The 1,758,967 females of specified occupations were distributed as follow :—

Colony.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Percentage to specified female population of—	
			Breadwinners.	Dependents.
New South Wales	89,502	425,918	17·36	82·64
Victoria	114,270	426,060	21·15	78·85
Queensland	31,651	137,934	18·66	81·34
South Australia	24,263	127,672	15·97	84·03
Western Australia	3,032	16,814	15·28	84·72
Tasmania	12,431	56,059	18·15	81·85
New Zealand	43,589	249,772	14·86	85·14
Australasia	318,738	1,440,229	18·12	81·88

The dependents are thus grouped :—(1) Those performing domestic duties ; (2) scholars and students ; (3) relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties ; (4) those supported by the State and voluntary contributions ; (5) the criminal class.

The following table shows the number of male persons classified under each of these headings in the different Colonies :—

Colony.	Performing domestic duties.	Scholars and students.	Relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties.	Supported by the State and voluntary contributions	Criminal class.
New South Wales.....	98	118,454	96,140	6,059	2,534
Victoria .....	.....	114,829	83,300	5,241	1,552
Queensland	82	37,439	35,454	2,417	672
South Australia.....	.....	31,272	29,294	1,045	308
Western Australia ...	4	4,285	3,614	246	14
Tasmania .....	...	13,436	13,930	892	224
New Zealand.....	393	73,013	49,106	2,354	767
Australasia.....	577	392,728	310,838	18,254	6,071

Corresponding figures for the female dependents are shown below. In the Victorian and South Australian returns the persons "performing domestic duties" were classified with "relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties," and the figures for these Colonies have therefore been adjusted to correspond with the returns for the other Colonies :—

Colony.	Performing domestic duties.	Scholars and students.	Relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties.	Supported by the State and voluntary contributions	Criminal class.
New South Wales.....	210,701	117,136	94,123	3,450	508
Victoria	215,800	113,217	92,481	4,180	382
Queensland	60,736	37,067	38,768	1,292	71
South Australia.....	67,860	29,910	29,084	769	49
Western Australia	8,692	4,310	3,639	162	11
Tasmania	26,335	12,885	16,170	557	112
New Zealand	124,465	73,778	49,933	1,437	159
Australasia.....	714,589	388,303	324,198	11,847	1,292

The following table shows the number of male and female bread-winners in each of the Colonies :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	332,385	89,502	471,887
Victoria	387,684	114,270	501,954
Queensland	146,611	31,651	178,262
South Australia	102,831	24,263	127,094
Western Australia	21,494	3,032	24,526
Tasmania	48,570	12,431	61,001
New Zealand	205,956	43,589	249,545
Australasia	1,295,531	318,738	1,614,269

A distribution of the population into the characteristic divisions, such as employers, workers on their own account, relatives assisting, wage-earners, and unemployed, would be extremely interesting. Unfortunately it is not possible to make such a distribution with accuracy. The distinction between employers and employed is not made in the

Queensland census, and the other grades are imperfectly tabulated in all the Colonies except New South Wales and Tasmania. From the materials to hand the following summary has been compiled :—

Colony.	Employers.	Engaged on own account.	Other Workers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales { Males ...	53,420	49,506	275,195	378,121
{ Females..	2,641	14,123	65,752	82,516
Victoria { Males ...	39,371	56,418	289,912	385,701
{ Females..	3,064	14,793	83,375	101,232
South Australia { Males ...	15,794	11,349	76,481	103,624
{ Females..	1,002	2,003	21,998	25,003
Western Australia { Males ...	2,405	3,060	16,179	21,644
{ Females..	201	270	2,690	3,161
Tasmania { Males ...	5,215	7,596	35,357	48,168
{ Females..	375	1,509	9,753	11,637
New Zealand..... { Males ...	24,842	30,170	152,216	207,228
{ Females..	1,391	3,405	40,606	45,402
Total (Six Colonies) { Males ...	141,047	158,099	845,340	1,144,486
{ Females..	8,674	36,103	224,174	268,951

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

The Professional Class (Class I) embraces all persons engaged in the government and defence of the country who are not otherwise classed, and those employed in satisfying the intellectual, moral, and social wants of its inhabitants. This class is divided into two orders :—

GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE, LAW, &c.

Order 1 comprises persons engaged in government (general and local), defence, law, and protection ; and is represented by the following table. It must be pointed out in connection with this order that persons in the employment of the State are distributed, as far as possible, according to their special employment, and are not included in the table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	7,263	99	7,362
Victoria	6,786	169	6,955
Queensland	3,579	31	3,610
South Australia	1,905	6	1,911
Western Australia	601	5	606
Tasmania	1,026	6	1,032
New Zealand	3,085	20	3,105
Australasia	24,245	336	24,581

RELIGION, HEALTH, EDUCATION, &c.

Order 2 contains the persons ministering to religion, charity (exclusive of hospitals), health, literature, science, civil and mechanical engineering, architecture and surveying, education, fine arts, music, and amusements. The number of persons included in this order is shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	13,826	10,303	24,129
Victoria	13,207	9,560	22,767
Queensland	3,970	2,896	6,866
South Australia	2,761	2,594	5,355
Western Australia	508	338	846
Tasmania	1,557	1,196	2,753
New Zealand	7,029	5,717	12,746
Australasia	42,858	32,604	75,462

PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

The following table gives the total number of persons of the Professional Class :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	21,089	10,402	31,491
Victoria	19,993	9,729	29,722
Queensland	7,549	2,927	10,476
South Australia	4,666	2,600	7,266
Western Australia	1,109	343	1,452
Tasmania	2,583	1,202	3,785
New Zealand	10,114	5,737	15,851
Australasia	67,103	32,940	100,043

THE DOMESTIC CLASS.

The Domestic Class (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 as follow :—(1) Board and lodging, and (2) Attendance.

BOARD AND LODGING.

In the first of these sub-orders the males and females were fairly equal, as the following figures show :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	7,777	10,132	17,909
Victoria	6,857	7,637	14,494
Queensland	2,596	3,264	5,860
South Australia	747	402	1,149
Western Australia	194	65	259
Tasmania	523	551	1,074
New Zealand	3,345	3,196	6,541
Australasia	22,039	25,247	47,286

ATTENDANCE.

In the second sub-order, however, the females outnumbered the males in the proportion of nearly four to one :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	9,882	28,076	37,958
Victoria	9,126	34,929	44,055
Queensland	3,367	11,159	14,526
South Australia	2,316	10,777	13,093
Western Australia	952	1,475	2,427
Tasmania	951	5,239	6,190
New Zealand	2,622	16,195	18,817
Australasia	29,216	107,850	137,066

DOMESTIC CLASS.

The total number of persons in the Domestic Class in each of the Colonies was as follows :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	17,659	38,208	55,867
Victoria	15,983	42,566	58,549
Queensland	5,963	14,423	20,386
South Australia	3,063	11,179	14,242
Western Australia	1,146	1,540	2,686
Tasmania	1,474	5,790	7,264
New Zealand	5,967	19,391	25,358
Australasia	51,255	133,097	184,352

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 are enumerated among the dependents, principally under the first heading—persons performing domestic duties.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The Commercial Class (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 communication. It is divided into four sub-classes, as follow :—(A) Property and Finance, (B) Trade, (C) Storage, and (D) Transport and Communication.

PROPERTY AND FINANCE.

The first of these sub-classes, Property and Finance, comprises Order 4, described as including persons who perform offices in connection with the exchange, valuation, insurance, lease, loan or custody of money, houses, land, or property rights. In the following table will be found the number of people coming under this sub-class :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	7,267	652	7,919
Victoria	8,147	1,141	9,288
Queensland	2,589	337	2,926
South Australia	1,622	221	1,843
Western Australia	372	51	423
Tasmania	1,180	514	1,694
New Zealand	3,459	342	3,801
Australasia	24,636	3,258	27,894

Sub-class B, Trade, contains Orders 5 to 11 inclusive.

DEALERS IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order 5 comprises persons dealing in art and mechanic productions, in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination. In this order are included all dealers in books, publications, and advertising; musical instruments; prints, pictures, and art materials; ornaments, minor art products, and small wares; equipment for sports and games; designs, medals, type, and dies; watches, clocks, and

scientific instruments ; surgical instruments and appliances ; arms and explosives ; machines, tools, and implements ; carriages and vehicles ; harness, saddlery, and leatherware ; ships, boats, and marine stores ; building materials and house fittings (not elsewhere classed) ; furniture ; chemicals and by-products ; and paper and paper-makers' materials. The persons enumerated in this order were as follow :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	3,304	247	3,551
Victoria	3,370	590	3,960
Queensland	632	80	712
South Australia	443	83	526
Western Australia	90	4	94
Tasmania	272	35	307
New Zealand	1,321	183	1,504
Australasia	9,432	1,222	10,654

DEALERS IN DRESS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Order 6 contains the persons engaged in the sale, hire, or exchange of textile fabrics and dress, and of fibrous materials, as shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	4,965	857	5,822
Victoria	5,163	901	6,064
Queensland	1,181	248	1,429
South Australia	1,072	454	1,526
Western Australia	71	39	110
Tasmania	428	120	548
New Zealand	2,634	510	3,144
Australasia	15,514	3,129	18,643

DEALERS IN FOOD AND DRINKS.

Persons engaged in dealing in animal and vegetable food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants are included in Order 7. The following table gives the number of persons classified in this order in each of the Colonies :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	12,736	1,066	13,802
Victoria	13,039	1,401	14,440
Queensland	4,032	338	4,370
South Australia	3,090	274	3,364
Western Australia	234	11	245
Tasmania	996	142	1,138
New Zealand	6,367	534	6,901
Australasia	40,494	3,766	44,260

DEALERS IN ANIMALS, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 8 embraces all persons dealing in living animals ; manures and animal waste products ; leather, raw materials, and manufactures ; other animal matters ; seeds, plants, flowers, vegetable products for fodder and gardening purposes ; and other vegetable matter not included elsewhere. The following table shows the number of persons classified in this order :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	2,692	59	2,751
Victoria	3,400	105	3,505
Queensland	774	9	783
South Australia	422	14	436
Western Australia	97	.....	97
Tasmania	159	1	160
New Zealand	793	5	798
Australasia	8,337	193	8,530

DEALERS IN FUEL AND LIGHT.

Order 9, which contains persons dealing in minerals, &c., mainly used for fuel and light, is as follows :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,339	10	1,349
Victoria	1,648	17	1,665
Queensland	63	3	66
South Australia	447	4	451
Western Australia	1	.....	1
Tasmania	156	1	157
New Zealand	391	6	397
Australasia	4,045	41	4,086

DEALERS IN MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 10 includes persons dealing in stone, clay, earthenware, glass, and minerals not otherwise classed ; gold, silver, and precious stones, and metals other than gold and silver. The number for each Colony is as under :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,503	26	1,529
Victoria	1,684	50	1,734
Queensland	401	4	405
South Australia	364	1	365
Western Australia	6	.....	6
Tasmania	142	14	156
New Zealand	838	8	846
Australasia	4,938	103	5,041

GENERAL DEALERS AND SPECULATORS ON CHANCE EVENTS.

Order 11, the last of the orders comprised in sub-class Trade, comprises general dealers (undefined), speculators on chance events, and other mercantile persons undefined. The persons enumerated in this order are shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	16,819	1,920	18,739
Victoria	22,831	3,482	26,313
Queensland	6,050	907	6,957
South Australia	6,666	761	7,427
Western Australia	969	164	1,133
Tasmania	1,625	272	1,897
New Zealand	8,169	1,111	9,280
Australasia	63,129	8,617	71,746

TRADE.

The subjoined table shows the total number of persons engaged in Trade (sub-class B) in each of the Colonies. It has to be stated in connection with this sub-class 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 Storage of the Commercial Class :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	43,358	4,185	47,543
Victoria	51,135	6,546	57,681
Queensland	13,133	1,589	14,722
South Australia	12,504	1,591	14,095
Western Australia	1,468	218	1,686
Tasmania	3,778	585	4,363
New Zealand	20,513	2,357	22,870
Australasia	145,889	17,071	162,960

STORAGE.

Sub-class C (Storage) comprises only Order 12, embracing all persons engaged in Storage. The number of persons so employed in the different Colonies is shown below :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	313	1	314
Victoria	383	7	390
Queensland	247	.....	247
South Australia	168	.....	168
Western Australia	33	.....	33
Tasmania	187	.....	187
New Zealand	300	.....	300
Australasia	1,631	8	1,639

RAILWAY, ROAD, AND MARINE TRAFFIC.

Sub-class D (Transport and Communication) contains Order 13, comprising persons engaged in the transport of passengers or goods, or in effecting communication. This order includes all persons engaged on railways (not railway construction) or steam tramways; on roads; on seas, rivers, and canals; on postal service; on telegraph and telephone

service ; and in the delivery of documents, parcels, and messages. As the subjoined table shows, the order is a very large one :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	30,353	500	30,853
Victoria	29,925	1,544	31,469
Queensland	13,142	253	13,395
South Australia	9,940	163	10,103
Western Australia.....	2,833	52	2,885
Tasmania	3,702	209	3,911
New Zealand	15,051	144	15,195
Australasia	104,946	2,865	107,811

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The total number of persons coming within the Commercial Class, comprising those dealing in property and finance, and engaged in trade, storage, and transport and communication, is shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	81,291	5,338	86,629
Victoria	89,590	9,238	98,828
Queensland	29,111	2,179	31,290
South Australia.....	24,234	1,975	26,209
Western Australia.....	4,706	321	5,027
Tasmania	8,847	1,308	10,155
New Zealand	39,323	2,843	42,166
Australasia	277,102	23,202	300,304

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

The Industrial Class (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 it excludes, as far as possible, all who are mainly or solely in the service of commercial interchange. Persons who are both primary producers and manufacturers are not included in this class, but are grouped in Class V, amongst primary producers. The Industrial Class is divided into seven orders—14 to 20.

WORKERS IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order 14 comprises persons engaged in connection with the manufacture of, or in other processes relating to, art and mechanic productions in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination. These include books and publications; musical instruments; prints, pictures, and art materials; ornaments, minor art products, and small wares; equipment for sports and games; designs, medals, type, and dies; watches, clocks, and scientific instruments; surgical instruments and appliances; arms and explosives; machines, tools, and implements; carriages and vehicles; harness, saddlery, leather, leatherware; ships, boats, and their equipment; furniture, and chemicals and by-products. The number of persons belonging to this order was as follows:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	18,496	621	19,117
Victoria	20,566	1,122	21,688
Queensland	4,875	138	5,013
South Australia	4,998	114	5,112
Western Australia.....	937	41	978
Tasmania	1,789	36	1,825
New Zealand	9,284	307	9,591
Australasia	60,945	2,379	63,324

WORKERS IN DRESS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Order 15 includes persons engaged in connection with the manufacture of, or in repairs, cleansing, or in other processes relating to, textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials. The enumeration of this order was as follows:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	7,709	16,892	24,601
Victoria	10,941	26,498	37,439
Queensland	2,546	4,869	7,415
South Australia	2,312	5,402	7,714
Western Australia.....	85	355	440
Tasmania	1,102	1,717	2,819
New Zealand	8,546	10,725	19,271
Australasia	33,241	66,458	99,699

WORKERS IN FOOD AND DRINKS.

Order 16 is composed of persons engaged in connection with the manufacture of, or in other processes relating to, food, drink, narcotics, and stimulants, and contains the following numbers :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	7,683	240	7,923
Victoria	7,188	429	7,617
Queensland	2,155	125	2,280
South Australia	1,916	57	1,973
Western Australia.....	258	6	264
Tasmania	720	65	785
New Zealand	4,421	177	4,598
Australasia	24,341	1,099	25,440

WORKERS IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 17 comprises persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in manufactures or other processes connected with animal and vegetable substances. In this order are included paper manufacturers, workers in vegetable produce for fodder, and those working in wood and animal matters not elsewhere classified. The following table gives the persons employed in such pursuits :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	9,181	12	9,193
Victoria	5,433	92	5,525
Queensland	2,879	7	2,886
South Australia	892	33	925
Western Australia.....	595	1	596
Tasmania	1,080	7	1,087
New Zealand	3,541	40	3,581
Australasia	23,601	192	23,793

WORKERS IN MINERALS AND METALS.

In Order 18 are grouped persons engaged in the alteration, modification, or manufacture of, or in other processes relating to, metals or mineral

matters. It includes persons engaged in the conversion of coal and other substances to purposes of heat, light, or forms of energy, not otherwise classed; in manufactures and processes related to stone, clay, earthenware, glass, and minerals, not otherwise classed; in precious metals and precious stones; and in other metals. The persons enumerated in this order were as shown in the following table:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	13,717	8	13,725
Victoria	15,322	65	15,387
Queensland	4,186	6	4,192
South Australia	3,864	...	3,864
Western Australia.....	520	1	521
Tasmania	1,314	2	1,316
New Zealand	5,872	26	5,898
Australasia	44,795	108	44,903

MANUFACTURES.

Orders 14 to 18 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 these first five orders of the Industrial Class is given below:—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	56,786	17,773	74,559
Victoria	59,450	28,206	87,656
Queensland	16,641	5,145	21,786
South Australia	13,982	5,606	19,588
Western Australia.....	2,395	404	2,799
Tasmania	6,005	1,827	7,832
New Zealand	31,664	11,275	42,939
Australasia	186,923	70,236	257,159

BUILDING INDUSTRIES.

The remaining two orders of the Industrial Class contain together quite as many persons as the five orders already mentioned. Order 19 includes persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, roads, railways, canals, docks, earthworks, etc.; in the disposal of silt, dead matter, or refuse; or in operations the nature of which is undefined. The following figures show the numbers of persons classified under this order :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	33,507	4	33,511
Victoria	40,656	34	40,690
Queensland	10,772	3	10,775
South Australia	7,018	...	7,018
Western Australia.....	1,783	...	1,783
Tasmania	5,308	...	5,308
New Zealand	12,704	12	12,716
Australasia	116,748	53	116,801

UNDEFINED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Order 20 comprises industrial workers imperfectly defined. The persons enumerated in this order were as follow :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	27,357	24	27,381
Victoria	38,911	284	39,195
Queensland	14,602	20	14,622
South Australia	11,074	...	11,074
Western Australia.....	1,801	3	1,804
Tasmania	2,714	...	2,714
New Zealand	16,577	63	16,640
Australasia	113,036	394	113,430

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

The following table shows the total number of persons coming within the Industrial Class :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	122,650	17,801	140,451
Victoria	139,017	28,524	167,541
Queensland	42,015	5,168	47,183
South Australia	32,074	5,606	37,680
Western Australia.....	5,979	407	6,386
Tasmania	14,027	1,827	15,854
New Zealand	60,945	11,350	72,295
Australasia	416,707	70,683	487,390

PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

Class V (Primary Producers) embraces all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, or 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 engaged in the cultivation of land, or in rearing or breeding animals, or in obtaining raw products from natural sources. The order is divided into six sub-orders, as follow :—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. The conservancy of water in all its forms, and water supply from natural sources ; 6. Mines, quarries, or the acquisition of natural mineral products.

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 of the Australasian Colonies 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	67,576	7,022	74,598
Victoria	79,245	6,028	85,273
Queensland	33,891	6,089	39,980
South Australia	27,961	886	28,847
Western Australia.....	4,378	164	4,542
Tasmania	16,131	1,794	17,925
New Zealand	57,090	2,387	59,477
Australasia	286,272	24,370	310,642

PASTORAL PURSUITS.

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	31,172	5,092	36,264
Victoria	10,675	4,814	15,489
Queensland	13,651	653	14,304
South Australia	4,001	1,331	5,332
Western Australia.....	1,705	170	1,875
Tasmania	720	267	987
New Zealand	9,786	270	10,056
Australasia	71,710	12,597	84,307

FISHERIES, ETC.

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

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,666	2	1,668
Victoria	1,608	7	1,615
Queensland	786	12	798
South Australia	581	1	582
Western Australia	537	5	542
Tasmania	486	25	511
New Zealand	1,895	5	1,900
Australasia	7,559	57	7,616

FORESTRY, ETC.

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

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,653	.....	1,653
Victoria	1,511	.....	1,511
Queensland	1,102	.....	1,102
South Australia	123	.....	123
Western Australia	299	2	301
Tasmania	20	3	23
New Zealand	2,114	.....	2,114
Australasia	6,822	5	6,827

WATER CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY.

In the two last-mentioned sub-orders the number of persons employed 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 in New South Wales is larger than the total of all the other Colonies :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,905	1	1,906
Victoria	414	2	416
Queensland	181	...	181
South Australia	243	...	243
Western Australia	216	1	217
Tasmania	46	...	46
New Zealand	121	1	122
Australasia	3,126	5	3,131

MINING INDUSTRIES.

The sixth sub-order of Primary Producers comprises the persons engaged in mines or quarries, or in the acquisition of natural mineral products. The persons enumerated in each Colony under this sub-order were as follow :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	30,936	1	30,937
Victoria	24,642	11	24,653
Queensland	11,622	5	11,627
South Australia	4,992	...	4,992
Western Australia	1,269	...	1,269
Tasmania	4,004	...	4,004
New Zealand	16,854	23	16,877
Australasia	94,319	40	94,359

PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

The total number of primary producers in each of the Colonies was as follows :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	134,908	12,118	147,026
Victoria	118,095	10,862	128,957
Queensland	61,233	6,759	67,992
South Australia	37,901	2,218	40,119
Western Australia	8,404	342	8,746
Tasmania	21,407	2,089	23,496
New Zealand	87,860	2,686	90,546
Australasia	469,808	37,074	506,882

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.

THE INDEFINITE CLASS.

The Indefinite 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. The number of persons coming within this Class is shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	4,788	5,635	10,423
Victoria	5,006	13,351	18,357
Queensland	740	195	935
South Australia	893	685	1,578
Western Australia	150	79	229
Tasmania	232	215	447
New Zealand	1,747	1,582	3,329
Australasia	13,556	21,742	35,298

As would naturally be expected, the males greatly preponderate in all the foregoing classes, except the Domestic Class, in which, owing to the

great number of females engaged in Attendance, there is a preponderance of females for the whole class. The only other case in which this takes place is in Class IV, in the sub-order comprising 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 the sub-order of Class VI which comprises persons of independent means, females also outnumber males in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.

In the following table are shown the totals of the seven classes of occupations for each Colony, a distinction being made between breadwinners and dependents; and the figures also disclose the number of persons who did not state their occupations at the Census :—

Class.	Colonies.							
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
I. PROFESSIONAL.	{ Males .. 21,089 Females 10,402 Total .. 31,491	{ Males .. 19,993 Females 9,729 Total .. 29,722	{ Males .. 7,549 Females 2,927 Total .. 10,476	{ Males .. 4,666 Females 2,600 Total .. 7,266	{ Males .. 1,109 Females 343 Total .. 1,452	{ Males .. 2,583 Females 1,202 Total .. 3,785	{ Males .. 10,114 Females 5,737 Total .. 15,851	{ Males .. 67,103 Females 32,940 Total .. 100,043
II. DOMESTIC.	{ Males .. 17,659 Females 38,208 Total .. 55,867	{ Males .. 15,983 Females 42,566 Total .. 58,549	{ Males .. 5,963 Females 14,423 Total .. 20,386	{ Males .. 3,063 Females 11,179 Total .. 14,242	{ Males .. 1,146 Females 1,540 Total .. 2,686	{ Males .. 1,474 Females 6,790 Total .. 7,264	{ Males .. 5,067 Females 19,891 Total .. 25,358	{ Males .. 51,255 Females 133,097 Total .. 184,352
III. COMMERCIAL.	{ Males .. 81,291 Females 5,338 Total .. 86,629	{ Males .. 89,590 Females 9,238 Total .. 98,828	{ Males .. 29,111 Females 2,179 Total .. 31,290	{ Males .. 24,234 Females 1,975 Total .. 26,209	{ Males .. 4,706 Females 321 Total .. 5,027	{ Males .. 8,847 Females 1,308 Total .. 10,155	{ Males .. 39,823 Females 2,843 Total .. 42,166	{ Males .. 277,102 Females 23,202 Total .. 300,304
IV. INDUSTRIAL.	{ Males .. 122,650 Females 17,801 Total .. 140,451	{ Males .. 139,017 Females 28,524 Total .. 167,541	{ Males .. 42,015 Females 5,108 Total .. 47,183	{ Males .. 32,074 Females 5,606 Total .. 37,680	{ Males .. 5,979 Females 407 Total .. 6,386	{ Males .. 14,027 Females 1,827 Total .. 15,854	{ Males .. 60,945 Females 11,350 Total .. 72,295	{ Males .. 410,707 Females 70,683 Total .. 487,390
V. PRIMARY PRODUCERS.	{ Males .. 134,908 Females 12,118 Total .. 147,026	{ Males .. 118,095 Females 10,862 Total .. 128,957	{ Males .. 61,233 Females 6,759 Total .. 67,992	{ Males .. 37,901 Females 2,218 Total .. 40,119	{ Males .. 8,404 Females 342 Total .. 8,746	{ Males .. 21,407 Females 2,089 Total .. 23,496	{ Males .. 87,860 Females 2,686 Total .. 90,546	{ Males .. 469,808 Females 37,074 Total .. 506,882
VI. INDEFINITE.	{ Males .. 4,788 Females 5,635 Total .. 10,423	{ Males .. 5,006 Females 13,351 Total .. 18,357	{ Males .. 740 Females 195 Total .. 935	{ Males .. 893 Females 685 Total .. 1,578	{ Males .. 150 Females 79 Total .. 229	{ Males .. 232 Females 215 Total .. 447	{ Males .. 1,747 Females 1,582 Total .. 3,329	{ Males .. 13,556 Females 21,742 Total .. 35,298
TOTAL BREADWINNERS.	{ Males .. 382,385 Females 89,502 Total .. 471,887	{ Males .. 387,684 Females 114,270 Total .. 501,954	{ Males .. 146,611 Females 31,651 Total .. 178,262	{ Males .. 102,831 Females 24,263 Total .. 127,094	{ Males .. 21,494 Females 3,032 Total .. 24,526	{ Males .. 48,570 Females 12,431 Total .. 61,001	{ Males .. 205,956 Females 43,589 Total .. 249,545	{ Males .. 1,295,531 Females 318,738 Total .. 1,614,269
VII. DEPENDENTS.	{ Males .. 223,285 Females 425,918 Total .. 649,203	{ Males .. 204,922 Females 428,060 Total .. 630,982	{ Males .. 76,064 Females 137,934 Total .. 213,998	{ Males .. 61,919 Females 127,672 Total .. 189,591	{ Males .. 8,163 Females 16,814 Total .. 24,977	{ Males .. 28,482 Females 56,059 Total .. 84,541	{ Males .. 125,633 Females 249,772 Total .. 375,405	{ Males .. 728,468 Females 1,440,229 Total .. 2,168,697
OCCUPATION NOT STATED.	{ Males .. 2,333 Females 531 Total .. 2,864	{ Males .. 5,483 Females 1,421 Total .. 6,904	{ Males .. 1,104 Females 354 Total .. 1,458	{ Males .. 2,051 Females 1,095 Total .. 3,146	{ Males .. 150 Females 129 Total .. 279	{ Males .. 508 Females 617 Total .. 1,125	{ Males .. 1,288 Females 420 Total .. 1,708	{ Males .. 12,917 Females 5,167 Total .. 18,084
TOTAL POPULATION.	{ Males .. 608,003 Females 515,951 Total .. 1,123,954	{ Males .. 598,039 Females 541,751 Total .. 1,139,840	{ Males .. 223,779 Females 169,939 Total .. 393,718	{ Males .. 166,801 Females 153,630 Total .. 320,431	{ Males .. 29,807 Females 19,075 Total .. 48,882	{ Males .. 77,560 Females 69,107 Total .. 146,667	{ Males .. 332,877 Females 293,781 Total .. 626,658	{ Males .. 2,036,916 Females 1,764,134 Total .. 3,801,050

MANUFACTORIES.

Statistics of manufactories and works are collected at certain intervals in all the Colonies except Queensland and Western Australia; but the data given in some of the Colonies are not very complete. The following figures regarding plant, etc., refer to different years, viz., in New South Wales, except where otherwise stated, to the year ended March, 1894; in Victoria and South Australia, to the year ended March, 1893; in Tasmania, to the calendar year 1892; while all the figures given for New Zealand are those obtained under the Census Act of 1891.

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

New South Wales.....	27,162
Victoria	29,114
South Australia.....	4,002
New Zealand	22,823

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

New South Wales	£6,914,500
Victoria	6,953,090

With regard to Tasmania, the value of land, buildings, and plant is stated to be £378,752, 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.....	£151,500
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 four Colonies (the figures for Victoria being those of the Census year of 1891) and is stated as follows :—

New South Wales	£16,623,258
Victoria	22,390,351
Tasmania	724,734
New Zealand	8,773,837

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 regard to the gross value of articles produced in manufacturing establishments in this Colony, given on the preceding page as £16,625,258, it must be noted that this figure includes the value of certain pastoral and mining produce excluded from the last column of the first table on page 269. 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.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Full particulars regarding the value of primary production have already been given in previous chapters; combining the results there shown with the value of manufactures, the total value of production during the year 1892–93 was £116,187,780, of which amount the total of each Colony, and the value per inhabitant, were as follow:—

Colony.	Value of Production.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	35,007,490	29 4 7
Victoria	30,267,690	25 18 7
Queensland	15,152,620	35 19 4
South Australia	9,202,310	27 6 7
Western Australia	1,780,560	30 6 11
Tasmania	3,833,440	25 0 8
New Zealand	20,943,670	32 4 0
Australasia	116,187,780	29 3 1

Of this amount, £87,917,780, or £22 ls. 3d. per inhabitant, is derived from primary industries, and £28,270,000, or £7 ls. 10d. per inhabitant, from other productive industries.

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

Colony.	Agriculture.	Pastoral Industries.	Dairying, Poultry-Farming, &c.	Mineral Production.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Other Productive Industries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales....	3,961,400	13,682,000	3,115,250	4,946,840	1,502,000	7,800,000
Victoria	6,665,900	6,074,000	3,226,930	2,650,860	1,250,000	10,400,000
Queensland.....	1,412,900	7,255,000	1,011,250	2,470,470	763,000	2,240,000
South Australia	3,327,300	2,273,000	813,930	316,030	282,000	2,190,000
Western Australia ..	278,100	509,000	114,490	248,970	200,000	340,000
Tasmania	1,032,600	648,000	415,100	493,680	344,000	900,000
New Zealand	4,837,100	7,200,000	2,076,340	1,305,230	*1,125,000	4,400,000
Australasia.....	21,515,300	37,641,000	10,773,350	12,432,130	5,556,000	28,270,000

* Kauri gum production included hereunder.

Corresponding figures, showing approximately the total value of production at previous periods, are given in the following table :—

Colony.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	15,379,000	25,180,000	36,739,760
Victoria	19,260,000	22,750,000	30,319,610
Queensland	3,995,000	10,200,000	14,273,660
South Australia	5,228,000	8,457,000	9,025,675
Western Australia.....	707,000	943,000	1,806,340
Tasmania	2,131,000	3,586,000	3,920,940
New Zealand	9,739,000	16,490,000	21,518,915
Australasia	56,439,000	87,606,000	117,604,900
Per Inhabitant	£ s. d. 28 17 0	£ s. d. 31 0 7	£ s. d. 30 3 3

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.

270 PRIMARY PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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 is produced from 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 :—

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 (1892-93).....	87,917,780	22	1	3
New South Wales	27,207,490	22	14	4
Victoria.....	19,867,690	17	0	5
Queensland	12,912,620	30	13	0
South Australia	7,012,310	20	16	6
Western Australia	1,440,560	24	11	0
Tasmania	2,933,440	19	3	1
New Zealand	16,543,670	25	8	8

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 £13,682,000, a sum greater than the total production of every Colony except Victoria and New Zealand from all primary industries. As regards the average primary production per inhabitant, Queensland stands first and New Zealand 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 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. The value of primary production in the Australasian Colonies is, however, so great compared with the value of other productive industries, that even if the latter be included, the relative positions of the Colonies remain much the same. If the primary 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 primary production of £226 1s. 4d. per square mile, while Western Australia has the lowest return of £1 7s. 2d. The following, as well as the preceding table, bears testimony to the great natural resources of New Zealand, which has an average production per head of £25 8s. 8d. and per square mile of £158 7s. 2d. :—

Colony.	Total production per square mile.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	87	11	4
Victoria	226	1	4
Queensland.....	19	6	4
South Australia.....	7	15	2
Western Australia	1	7	2
Tasmania	111	17	11
New Zealand.....	158	7	2
Australasia.....	27	16	2