

## 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 the 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 1. Professional.

Class 2. Domestic.

Class 3. Commercial.

Class 4. Industrial.

Class 5. Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other primary Producers.

Class 6. Indefinite.

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

Class 7. 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. 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. These persons were thus divided into breadwinners and dependents:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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## CLASSES 1 TO 6.—NUMBER OF BREADWINNERS.

Males . . . . .	382,385	387,684	146,611	102,831	21,494	48,570	205,956	1,295,531
Females ..	89,562	114,270	81,651	24,263	3,032	12,431	43,589	318,738
Persons ..	471,887	501,954	178,262	127,094	24,526	61,001	249,545	1,614,269

## CLASSES 1 TO 6.—PROPORTION OF BREADWINNERS TO SPECIFIED POPULATION.

Males . . . . .	63·13	65·42	65·84	62·42	72·47	63·04	62·11	64·01
Females ..	17·36	21·15	18·66	15·07	15·28	18·15	14·86	18·12
Persons ..	42·09	44·31	45·44	40·13	49·54	41·91	39·93	42·67

## CLASS 7.—NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.

Males . . . . .	223,285	204,922	76,064	61,919	8,163	28,482	125,033	728,468
Females ..	425,918	426,060	137,934	127,672	16,814	56,059	249,772	1,440,229
Persons ..	649,203	630,982	213,998	189,591	24,977	84,541	375,405	2,168,697

## CLASS 7.—PROPORTION OF DEPENDENTS TO SPECIFIED POPULATION.

Males . . . . .	36·87	34·58	34·16	37·58	27·53	36·96	37·89	35·99
Females ..	82·64	78·85	81·34	84·03	84·72	81·85	85·14	81·88
Persons ..	57·91	55·69	54·56	59·87	59·46	58·09	60·07	57·33

If a comparison of the proportion of breadwinners be made with the proportion of males of supporting ages given in the table on page 43 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 was, 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 was smallest, viz., to the extent of only 0·62 per cent., had the lowest proportion of males of the old ages, and, except Western Australia, the lowest proportion of children of dependent ages.

## DEPENDENTS.

The dependents are all contained in class 7, and are thus grouped:— (1) Persons performing domestic duties; (2) scholars and students; (3) relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties; (4) persons supported by the State and by voluntary contributions; and (5) the criminal class. The first three groups are comprised in order 23, and the last two in order 24. The following table shows the number of males and females classified under each of these headings in the different colonies. It has to be stated in connection with the figures relating to female dependents, that in the Victorian and South Australian returns the persons performing domestic duties were originally classified with relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties, and the figures for these colonies have been adjusted to correspond with the returns of the other provinces:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australia.
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## ORDER 23, SUB-ORDER 1.—PERSONS PERFORMING DOMESTIC DUTIES.

Males .....	98	.....	82	.....	4	.....	393	577
Females ...	210,701	215,800	60,736	67,860	8,692	26,335	124,465	714,689
Persons.....	210,700	215,800	60,818	67,860	8,696	26,335	124,858	715,166

## ORDER 23, SUB-ORDER 2.—SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS.

Males .....	118,464	114,829	37,439	31,272	4,285	13,436	73,013	392,728
Females ...	117,136	113,217	37,067	29,910	4,310	12,885	73,778	388,303
Persons....	235,590	228,046	74,506	61,182	8,595	26,321	146,791	781,031

## ORDER 23, SUB-ORDER 3.—RELATIVES NOT STATED TO BE PERFORMING DOMESTIC DUTIES.

Males .....	96,140	83,300	35,454	29,294	3,614	13,930	49,106	310,838
Females ...	94,123	92,481	38,768	29,084	3,639	16,170	49,933	324,198
Persons....	190,263	175,781	74,222	58,378	7,253	30,100	99,039	635,036

## TOTAL OF ORDER 23.—ALL DEPENDENTS, EXCLUDING CRIMINALS AND PERSONS SUPPORTED BY CHARITY.

Males .....	214,692	198,129	72,975	60,566	7,903	27,366	122,512	704,143
Females ...	421,960	421,408	136,571	126,854	16,641	55,390	248,176	1,427,090
Persons....	636,652	619,627	209,546	187,420	24,544	82,756	370,688	2,131,233

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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## ORDER 24, SUB-ORDER 1.—SUPPORTED BY THE STATE AND BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Males. ....	6,050	5,241	2,417	1,045	246	892	2,354	18,254
Females ...	3,450	4,180	1,292	769	162	557	1,437	11,847
Persons....	9,500	9,421	3,709	1,814	408	1,449	3,791	30,101

## ORDER 24, SUB-ORDER 2.—CRIMINAL CLASS.

Males .....	2,534	1,552	672	308	14	224	767	6,071
Females ...	508	382	71	49	11	112	159	1,292
Persons....	3,042	1,934	743	357	25	336	926	7,363

## TOTAL OF ORDER 24.—DEPENDENTS ON CHARITY AND PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Males .....	8,593	6,793	3,089	1,353	260	1,116	3,121	24,325
Females ...	3,958	4,562	1,363	818	173	669	1,596	13,139
Persons....	12,551	11,355	4,452	2,171	433	1,785	4,717	37,464

## TOTAL OF CLASS 7.—ALL DEPENDENTS.

Males .....	223,235	204,922	76,064	61,919	8,163	28,482	125,633	728,468
Females ...	425,918	426,060	137,934	127,672	10,814	56,959	249,772	1,440,229
Persons....	649,203	630,982	213,998	189,591	24,977	84,541	375,405	2,168,697

## BREADWINNERS.

The breadwinners are included in classes 1 to 6, comprising orders 1 to 22. First among these classes in numerical strength stand the

## PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

These are included in class 5, which 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 one covered by this class, and is defined as containing persons directly engaged in the cultivation of land or in the rearing or breeding of 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; and (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 result set down as the production per head.

The following table shows the numbers of persons belonging to each of the five sub-orders of primary producers :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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CLASS 5, ORDER 21, SUB-ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Males .....	67,576	79,245	33,891	27,961	4,378	16,131	57,090	286,272
Females ..	7,022	6,023	6,039	886	164	1,794	2,387	24,370
Persons ..	74,598	85,273	39,950	28,847	4,542	17,925	59,477	310,642

SUB-ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL PURSUITS.

Males .....	31,172	10,675	13,651	4,001	1,705	720	9,786	71,710
Females ..	5,992	4,814	653	1,331	170	267	270	12,597
Persons ..	30,264	15,489	14,304	5,332	1,875	987	10,056	84,307

SUB-ORDER 3.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, &c.

Males .....	1,666	1,608	786	581	537	480	1,895	7,559
Females ..	2	7	12	1	5	25	5	57
Persons ..	1,668	1,615	798	582	542	511	1,900	7,616

SUB-ORDER 4.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN FORESTRY, &c.

Males .....	1,053	1,511	1,102	123	299	20	2,114	6,822
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5
Persons ..	1,053	1,511	1,102	123	301	23	2,114	6,827

SUB-ORDER 5.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

Males .....	1,905	414	181	243	216	46	121	3,126
Females ..	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Persons ..	1,906	416	181	243	217	46	122	3,131

SUB-ORDER 6.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINES AND QUARRIES, OR IN ACQUISITION OF MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Males .....	30,936	24,642	11,622	4,992	1,269	4,004	16,854	94,319
Females ..	1	11	5	.....	.....	.....	23	40
Persons ..	30,937	24,653	11,627	4,992	1,269	4,004	16,877	94,359

TOTAL OF CLASS 5.—ALL PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

Males .....	184,008	118,005	61,233	37,901	8,404	21,407	87,860	460,808
Females ..	12,118	10,862	6,750	2,218	342	2,089	2,686	37,074
Persons ..	147,026	128,957	67,992	40,119	8,746	23,496	90,546	506,882

## THE INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

The Industrial Class (Class 4), which stands next in numerical strength to the class of primary producers, 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 excludes, as far as possible, all who are mainly or solely engaged in commercial interchange. Persons who are both primary producers and manufacturers are not included in this class, but are grouped in class 5. The industrial class is divided into seven orders—Nos. 14 to 20.

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.

Order 15 includes persons engaged in connection with the manufacture of, or in repairing, cleansing, or in other processes relating to textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials.

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

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.

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.

It will be seen, therefore, that 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 at their own homes, the latter being especially numerous in order 15, in which there is a great pre-

ponderance of female workers. A summary of these first five orders of the industrial class is given below :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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## CLASS 4, ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Males .....	18,496	20,566	4,875	4,908	937	1,789	9,284	60,945
Females .....	621	1,122	138	114	41	36	307	2,379
Persons .....	19,117	21,688	5,013	5,112	978	1,825	9,591	63,324

## ORDER 15.—PERSONS WORKING IN TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.

Males .....	7,709	10,941	2,546	2,312	85	1,102	8,546	33,241
Females .....	16,892	26,498	4,869	5,402	355	1,717	10,725	66,458
Persons .....	24,601	37,439	7,415	7,714	440	2,819	19,271	99,699

## ORDER 16.—PERSONS WORKING IN FOOD, DRINKS, AND STIMULANTS.

Males .....	7,683	7,188	2,155	1,916	258	720	4,421	24,341
Females .....	240	429	125	57	6	65	177	1,099
Persons .....	7,923	7,617	2,280	1,973	264	785	4,598	25,440

## ORDER 17.—PERSONS WORKING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Males .....	9,181	5,433	2,879	892	595	1,080	3,541	23,601
Females .....	12	92	7	33	1	7	40	192
Persons .....	9,193	5,525	2,886	925	596	1,087	3,581	23,793

## ORDER 18.—PERSONS WORKING IN MINERALS AND METALS.

Males .....	13,717	15,322	4,186	3,864	520	1,314	5,872	44,795
Females .....	8	65	6	.....	1	2	26	108
Persons .....	13,725	15,387	4,192	3,864	521	1,316	5,898	44,903

## TOTAL OF ORDERS 14 TO 18.—ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Males .....	56,788	59,450	16,641	13,982	2,395	6,005	31,664	186,923
Females .....	17,773	28,206	5,145	5,606	404	1,827	11,275	70,236
Persons .....	74,559	87,656	21,786	19,588	2,799	7,832	42,939	257,159

The remaining two orders of the industrial class contain together nearly 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.

Order 20 comprises industrial workers imperfectly defined, amongst whom are included the large body of general labourers not identified with any particular industry.

The following table shows the whole of class 4, divided into manufacturing, building, and imperfectly defined trades :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australia.
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CLASS 4, ORDERS 14 TO 18.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Males.....	56,786	59,450	16,641	13,982	2,395	6,005	31,664	186,923
Females ..	17,773	28,206	5,145	5,606	404	1,827	11,275	70,236
Persons ..	74,559	87,656	21,786	19,588	2,799	7,832	42,939	257,159

ORDER 19.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, RAILWAYS, ROADS, &c.

Males.....	38,507	40,656	10,772	7,018	1,783	5,308	12,704	116,748
Females ..	4	34	3	.....	.....	.....	12	53
Persons ..	38,511	40,690	10,775	7,018	1,783	5,308	12,716	116,801

ORDER 20.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN IMPERFECTLY DEFINED INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Males.....	27,357	38,911	14,602	11,074	1,801	2,714	16,577	113,036
Females ..	24	284	20	.....	3	.....	63	304
Persons ..	27,381	39,195	14,622	11,074	1,804	2,714	16,640	113,430

TOTAL OF CLASS 4.—ALL INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Males.....	122,650	139,017	42,015	32,074	5,979	14,027	60,945	416,707
Females ..	17,801	28,524	5,168	5,606	407	1,827	11,350	70,683
Persons ..	140,451	167,541	47,183	37,680	6,386	15,854	72,295	487,390

### THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The Commercial Class (class 3) 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 who are 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.

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.

Sub-class B, trade, contains orders 5 to 11 inclusive. 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 advertisements; 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.

Order 6 contains the persons engaged in the sale, hire, or exchange of textile fabrics and dress, and of fibrous materials.

Persons engaged in dealing in animal and vegetable food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants are included in order 7.

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.

Order 9 contains persons dealing in minerals, etc., mainly used for fuel and light.

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.

Order 11 comprises general dealers (undefined), speculators on chance events, and other mercantile persons undefined.

The number of persons enumerated in each of the colonies in the seven orders belonging to sub-class B is shown in the table given below. The rather numerous class of people who are manufacturers and dealers at the same time are classed amongst manufacturers in class 4, and those who are both primary producers and dealers are grouped amongst the primary producers in class 5. Persons who are engaged both in dealing and in transportation are classed in sub-class storage of the commercial class:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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CLASS 3, ORDER 5.—PERSONS DEALING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Males.....	3,304	3,370	632	443	90	272	1,321	9,432
Females ..	247	500	80	83	4	35	183	1,222
Persons....	3,551	3,960	712	526	94	307	1,504	10,654

ORDER 6.—PERSONS DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.

Males.....	4,965	5,103	1,181	1,072	71	428	2,634	15,514
Females ..	857	901	248	454	39	120	510	3,129
Persons....	5,822	6,064	1,429	1,526	110	548	3,144	18,643

## EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION.

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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## ORDER 7.—PERSONS DEALING IN FOOD, DRINK, AND STIMULANTS.

Males.....	12,736	13,039	4,032	3,090	234	996	6,367	40,494
Females ..	1,066	1,401	338	274	11	142	534	3,766
Persons....	13,802	14,440	4,370	3,364	245	1,138	6,901	44,260

## ORDER 8.—PERSONS DEALING IN ANIMALS, AND ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATTERS.

Males.....	2,692	3,400	774	422	97	159	793	8,337
Females ..	50	105	9	14	.....	1	5	193
Persons....	2,751	3,505	783	436	97	160	798	8,530

## ORDER 9.—PERSONS DEALING IN FUEL AND LIGHT.

Males.....	1,339	1,648	63	447	1	156	391	4,045
Females ..	10	17	3	4	.....	1	6	41
Persons....	1,349	1,665	66	451	1	157	397	4,086

## ORDER 10.—PERSONS DEALING IN MINERALS AND METALS.

Males.....	1,503	1,684	401	364	6	142	838	4,938
Females ..	26	50	4	1	.....	14	8	103
Persons....	1,529	1,734	405	365	6	156	846	5,041

## ORDER 11.—GENERAL AND UNDEFINED DEALERS AND SPECULATORS ON CHANCE EVENTS.

Males.....	16,819	22,831	6,050	6,666	969	1,625	8,169	63,129
Females ..	1,920	3,482	907	761	164	272	1,111	8,617
Persons....	18,739	26,313	6,957	7,427	1,133	1,897	9,280	71,746

## TOTAL OF CLASS 3, SUB-CLASS B.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE.

Males.....	43,358	51,135	13,133	12,504	1,468	3,778	20,513	145,889
Females ..	4,185	6,546	1,589	1,591	218	585	2,357	17,071
Persons....	47,543	57,681	14,722	14,095	1,686	4,363	22,870	162,960

Sub-class C comprises only order 12, embracing all persons engaged in storage.

Sub-class D 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 in railway construction) or tramways; on roads; on seas, rivers, and canals; in the postal service; in the telegraph and telephone service; and in the delivery of documents, parcels, and messages.

The following table shows the number of persons comprised in each of the four sub-classes of the commercial class :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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CLASS 3, SUB-CLASS A, ORDER 4.— PERSONS DEALING IN FINANCE AND REAL PROPERTY.

Males ..	7,267	8,147	2,589	1,622	372	1,180	3,459	24,636
Females ..	652	1,141	337	221	51	514	342	3,258
Persons .....	7,919	9,288	2,926	1,843	423	1,694	3,801	27,894

SUB-CLASS B, ORDERS 5 TO 11.— PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE.

Males .....	43,358	51,135	13,133	12,504	1,468	3,778	20,513	145,889
Females ..	4,185	6,546	1,589	1,501	218	585	2,357	17,071
Persons ....	47,543	57,681	14,722	14,095	1,686	4,363	22,870	162,960

SUB-CLASS C, ORDER 12.— PERSONS ENGAGED IN STORAGE.

Males .....	313	383	247	108	33	187	300	1,681
Females ..	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Persons ....	314	390	247	168	33	187	300	1,684

SUB-CLASS D, ORDER 13.— PERSONS ENGAGED IN RAILWAY, ROAD, AND MARINE TRAFFIC, POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE, ETC.

Males .....	30,353	29,925	13,142	9,940	2,833	3,702	15,051	104,046
Females ..	500	1,544	253	163	52	209	144	2,865
Persons ....	30,853	31,469	13,395	10,103	2,885	3,911	15,195	107,811

TOTAL OF CLASS 3.— COMMERCIAL.

Males .....	81,201	89,590	29,111	24,234	4,706	8,847	39,323	277,102
Females ..	5,338	9,238	2,179	1,975	321	1,308	2,843	23,202
Persons ....	86,629	98,828	31,290	26,209	5,027	10,155	42,166	300,304

THE INDEFINITE CLASS.

The Indefinite Class (Class 6) is the next class of breadwinners to be considered. It only comprises one order, No. 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 :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
Males .....	4,788	5,006	740	893	150	232	1,747	13,566
Females ..	5,635	13,351	195	685	79	215	1,582	21,742
Persons ....	10,423	18,357	935	1,578	229	447	3,329	35,298

## THE DOMESTIC CLASS.

The Domestic Class (Class 2) 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.

As the subjoined table shows, males and females were fairly equal in number in the first of these sub-orders, while in the second the females outnumbered the males in the proportion of nearly four to one:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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CLASS 2, ORDER 3—SUB-ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING BOARD AND LODGING.

Males .....	7,777	6,857	2,596	747	194	523	3,345	22,039
Females ..	10,132	7,637	3,264	402	65	551	3,196	25,247
Persons ....	17,909	14,494	5,860	1,149	259	1,074	6,541	47,286

SUB-ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ATTENDANCE.

Males .....	9,832	9,126	3,367	2,316	952	951	2,622	29,216
Females ..	28,076	34,929	11,159	10,777	1,475	5,239	16,195	107,850
Persons ....	37,958	44,055	14,526	13,093	2,427	6,190	18,817	137,066

TOTAL OF CLASS 2.—DOMESTIC.

Males .....	17,659	15,983	5,963	3,063	1,146	1,474	5,967	51,255
Females ..	38,208	42,566	14,423	11,179	1,540	5,790	19,391	133,097
Persons ....	55,867	58,549	20,386	14,242	2,686	7,264	25,358	184,352

As the definition of class 2 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. If these had been included in class 2, the total, instead of being 184,352, would have reached no less than 899,518.

## THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

The Professional Class (Class 1) 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 as follow :—

Order 1, which comprises persons engaged in government (general and local), defence, law, and protection. Persons in the employment of the State are distributed, as far as possible, according to their special employment, and are, therefore, not all included in this order.

Order 2, which 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 following table gives the total number of persons in the two orders of the professional class :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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## ORDER 1.—PERSONS MINISTERING TO GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE, LAW, ETC.

Males .....	7,263	6,786	3,570	1,905	601	1,026	3,085	24,245
Females .....	99	169	31	6	5	6	20	336
Persons .....	7,362	6,955	3,610	1,911	606	1,032	3,105	24,581

## ORDER 2.—PERSONS MINISTERING TO RELIGION, CHARITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ETC.

Males .....	13,826	13,207	3,070	2,761	508	1,557	7,029	42,858
Females .....	10,303	9,560	2,896	2,594	338	1,196	5,717	32,604
Persons .....	24,129	22,767	6,566	5,355	846	2,753	12,746	75,462

## TOTAL OF CLASS 1.—PROFESSIONAL.

Males .....	21,089	19,993	7,540	4,666	1,109	2,583	10,114	67,103
Females .....	10,402	9,729	2,927	2,600	343	1,202	5,737	32,940
Persons .....	31,491	29,722	10,476	7,266	1,452	3,785	16,851	100,043

## GRADES OF WORKERS.

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; but from the materials to hand the summary given below has been compiled. It has to be pointed out that relatives assisting and the unemployed are included

under "other workers," and that the rather numerous class to whom the definitions of employers, working on their own account, and other workers are not properly applicable, are not included in the figures presented:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia, exclusive of Queensland.
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## EMPLOYERS.

Males .....	53,420	39,371	15,794	2,405	5,215	24,842	141,047
Females .....	2,641	3,064	1,002	201	375	1,391	8,674
Persons .....	56,061	42,435	16,796	2,606	5,590	26,233	149,721

## ENGAGED ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

Males .....	49,506	56,418	11,349	3,060	7,596	30,170	158,099
Females .....	14,123	14,793	2,003	270	1,509	3,405	36,103
Persons .....	63,629	71,211	13,352	3,330	9,105	33,575	194,202

## OTHER WORKERS.

Males .....	275,195	289,012	76,481	16,179	35,357	152,216	845,340
Females .....	65,752	83,375	21,998	2,690	9,753	40,606	224,174
Persons .....	340,947	373,287	98,479	18,869	45,110	192,822	1,069,514

## TOTAL WORKERS.

Males .....	378,121	385,701	103,624	21,644	48,168	207,228	1,144,486
Females .....	82,516	101,232	25,003	3,161	11,637	45,402	268,951
Persons .....	460,637	486,933	128,627	24,805	59,805	252,630	1,413,437

As would naturally be expected, the males greatly preponderate in all the classes of bread-winners, 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 4, in the sub-order comprising persons engaged in the manufacture of dress, but the proportion 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 6 which comprises persons of independent means, females also outnumber males in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.

In the following table are given the totals of the seven classes of occupations in each colony. A distinction is made between bread-

winners and dependents, and the figures also disclose the number of persons who did not state their occupations at the census :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
CLASS 1.—PROFESSIONAL.								
Males .....	21,089	19,993	7,549	4,666	1,109	2,583	10,114	67,103
Females ..	10,402	9,729	2,927	2,600	343	1,202	5,737	32,940
Persons....	31,491	29,722	10,476	7,266	1,452	3,785	15,851	100,043
CLASS 2.—DOMESTIC.								
Males .....	17,650	15,983	5,963	3,063	1,146	1,474	5,967	51,255
Females ..	38,208	42,566	14,423	11,179	1,540	5,790	19,391	133,097
Persons....	55,857	58,549	20,386	14,242	2,686	7,264	25,358	184,352
CLASS 3.—COMMERCIAL.								
Males .....	81,291	89,500	29,111	24,234	4,706	8,847	39,323	277,102
Females ..	5,338	9,238	2,179	1,075	321	1,308	2,843	23,202
Persons....	86,629	98,738	31,290	26,209	5,027	10,155	42,166	300,304
CLASS 4.—INDUSTRIAL.								
Males .....	122,650	139,017	42,015	32,074	5,979	14,027	60,945	416,707
Females ..	17,801	28,524	5,168	5,606	407	1,827	11,350	70,683
Persons....	140,451	167,541	47,183	37,680	6,386	15,854	72,295	487,390
CLASS 5.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS.								
Males .....	134,008	118,095	61,233	37,901	8,404	21,407	87,800	469,808
Females ..	12,118	10,862	6,759	2,218	342	2,089	2,686	37,074
Persons....	147,026	128,957	67,992	40,119	8,746	23,496	90,546	506,882
CLASS 6.—INDEFINITE.								
Males .....	4,788	5,006	740	893	150	232	1,747	13,556
Females ..	5,635	13,351	195	685	79	215	1,582	21,742
Persons....	10,423	18,357	935	1,578	229	447	3,329	35,298
TOTAL OF CLASSES 1 TO 6.—BREADWINNERS.								
Males .....	382,385	387,684	146,611	102,831	21,494	48,670	205,956	1,295,531
Females ..	89,502	114,270	31,651	24,263	3,032	12,431	43,589	318,738
Persons....	471,887	501,954	178,262	127,094	24,526	61,001	249,545	1,614,269
CLASS 7.—DEPENDENTS.								
Males .....	223,228	204,922	76,064	61,919	8,163	28,482	125,633	728,463
Females ..	425,918	426,060	137,934	127,672	16,814	50,059	249,772	1,440,229
Persons....	649,203	630,982	213,998	189,591	24,977	84,541	375,405	2,168,697

## EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION.

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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## OCCUPATION NOT STATED.

Males .....	2,333	5,483	1,104	2,051	150	508	1,288	12,917
Females ..	531	1,421	354	1,695	129	617	420	5,167
Persons....	2,864	6,904	1,458	3,746	279	1,125	1,708	18,084

## TOTAL POPULATION.

Males .....	608,003	508,089	223,779	166,801	29,807	77,560	332,877	2,036,916
Females ..	515,951	541,751	169,939	153,630	19,975	69,107	293,781	1,764,134
Persons....	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	626,658	3,801,050

## MANUFACTORIES.

The progress of the manufacturing industry in Australasia has been slow and fitful, even in the most advanced colonies; and although the tabular statement given below shows an increase of 37,513 hands since 1885, about one-sixth of this number has been added by a change in the tabulation of the statistics in Victoria and New South Wales. The population of the continent is not sufficient to maintain industries on anything like an extensive scale, and even the Australasian field, such as it is, has been still further limited by the intercolonial tariffs. Taking the average consumption of manufactured goods in Australasia for the past five years, it would appear that, excluding the fortuitous demand created by undue governmental expenditure, the whole of the requirements of the country could have been met by the labour of 266,000 adult males working in reasonably equipped factories with fairly adequate machinery. When, therefore, allowance is made for goods that would, under any circumstances, require to be imported, it will be seen that there is not any very large field for the extension of manufacturing operations unless in conjunction with an export trade.

The greater portion of the manufactories of Australasia may be classified as domestic industries—that is to say, industries naturally arising from the circumstances of the population, or connected with the treatment of perishable products; but there are nevertheless a fair number of industries of a more complex character which have been firmly established. A statement of the number of establishments and of the hands employed in Australasia is given below for the years 1885, 1890, and 1896. In some of the colonies the manufacturing statistics are incomplete, and it has therefore been necessary to estimate the figures in several cases:—

Year.	Establishments.	Hands employed.
1885 .....	10,578 .....	127,360
1890 .....	11,157 .....	158,780
1896 .....	11,075 .....	164,873



MANUFACTORIES OF VICTORIA.

Victoria was the colony which first displayed activity in the manufacturing industries. In 1885 there were employed in factories, properly so called, 49,297 hands, and in 1889 there were 57,432 hands; but the number fell away to 39,473 in 1893. Since that year there has been an increase, shown in the following table as 10,975, but in reality not quite so great, 1,602 hands being added in 1896 in consequence of an extension in the scope of the returns. Of the 50,448 workers employed in the latter year, 3,350 may be said to have found occupation in connection with domestic industries treating of perishable produce for immediate use; 18,125 in other industries dependent upon the natural resources of the country, and 28,973 in industries the production from which comes into competition with imported goods:—

Year.	Establishments.	Hands employed.
1885 .....	2,813 .....	49,297
1886 .....	2,770 .....	45,773
1887 .....	2,854 .....	49,084
1888 .....	2,975 .....	54,488
1889 .....	3,137 .....	57,432
1890 .....	3,104 .....	56,639
1891 .....	3,141 .....	52,225
1892 .....	2,952 .....	43,192
1893 .....	2,677 .....	39,473
1894 .....	2,632 .....	41,000
1895 .....	2,804 .....	46,095
1896 .....	2,810 .....	50,448

The loss of employment from 1889 to 1893 affected 17,959 hands, viz., 16,695 males and 1,264 females. The displacement of labour occurred in all industries; but those most largely affected were as follow:—

Ironworks, etc. ....	4,154
Sawmills, etc. ....	3,798
Brickworks and potteries .....	2,346
Coach and waggon building .....	1,404
Furniture factories .....	1,275
Clothing manufactories .....	829
Printing and lithographing establishments .....	673
Boot factories .....	512
Aerated water manufactories .....	400
Breweries .....	283
Saddlery and harness manufactories .....	196

Compared with the other colonies, the proportion of factory hands who are women is largest in Victoria; thus, out of 57,432 hands in 1889 there were 8,327, or 14.50 per cent., females; while in 1896, of 50,448 hands, 12,669, or 25.11 per cent., were females.

MANUFACTORIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales do not cover so wide a field as those of Victoria, although at the present time they

afford employment to almost as many persons. The equality in the number of factory hands in the two colonies is not, however, so much due to progress made by New South Wales as to the falling-off in the number of factory hands in Victoria. In New South Wales the year 1891 showed a total of 46,135 hands, viz., 41,582 males and 4,553 females; but these figures had declined in 1893 to 36,412 males and 2,506 females, or a total of 38,918. However, that was the lowest point reached in the manufacturing returns of the colony, for thenceforth there was an improvement every year until 1896, when, as will be seen from the appended statement, the hands numbered 49,840. But in that year, it must be explained, a change was made in the scope of the returns, and this accounted for an addition of 4,618 to the total number of workers. The actual increase in the course of the three years was, therefore, about 6,300 hands:—

Year.	Establishments.	Hands employed.
1885 .....	3,419 .....	38,794
1886 .....	3,541 .....	41,677
1887 .....	3,541 .....	43,527
1888 .....	3,349 .....	43,051
1889 .....	3,106 .....	45,564
1890 .....	2,926 .....	44,989
1891 .....	2,583 .....	46,135
1892 .....	2,246 .....	44,268
1893 .....	2,093 .....	38,918
1894 .....	2,647 .....	42,751
1895 .....	2,409 .....	43,833
1896 .....	3,106 .....	49,840

Of the 49,840 workers employed in 1896, it may be said that only 19,391 found employment in connection with industries the products from which come into competition with imported goods—3,902 being engaged in domestic industries treating of perishable produce required for immediate use, and 26,547 in other industries called into existence by the natural resources of the colony.

#### MANUFACTORIES OF OTHER COLONIES.

In Queensland systematic statistics relating to manufactories have only been taken since 1892. The figures for the last five years are as follow:—

Year.	Establishments.	Hands employed.
1892 .....	1,329 .....	13,369
1893 .....	1,391 .....	14,434
1894 .....	1,323 .....	15,224
1895 .....	1,397 .....	18,728
1896 .....	1,332 .....	19,733

In Tasmania statistics have been compiled since 1886, but, as might be expected, at present manufactories are on a very small scale in that colony :—

Year.	Establishments.	Hands employed.
1886 .....	271 .....	2,107
1887 .....	249 .....	2,042
1888 .....	250 .....	2,065
1889 .....	232 .....	2,179
1890 .....	237 .....	2,204
1891 .....	215 .....	2,052
1892 .....	205 .....	1,693
1893 .....	204 .....	1,427
1894 .....	201 .....	1,580
1895 .....	211 .....	1,754
1896 .....	188 .....	1,873

In New Zealand information regarding the manufacturing industry is obtained at the quinquennial census. In 1886 there were 1,946 establishments, employing 22,095 persons ; in 1891 the establishments numbered 2,254, and the hands 25,633 ; and in 1896 there were 2,459 establishments, employing 27,389 persons. The South Australian figures refer to the year ended March, 1897, when there were 13,090 hands employed in 812 establishments. Western Australia makes an enumeration of the number of factories, but not of the hands employed. In 1885 there were 140 establishments ; in 1890, 175 ; and in 1896, 368 establishments. An estimate which appears to be reliable gives the number of hands employed as 2,500.

PLANT AND PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTORIES.

The following figures regarding plant, etc., in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, refer to the calendar year 1896 ; in South Australia, to the year ended March, 1897 ; while all the figures given for New Zealand are those obtained under the Census Act of 1896.

The horse-power employed in manufactories is known in the case of all the colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and is as follows :—

New South Wales.....	33,253
Victoria .....	28,996
Queensland.....	20,336
South Australia.....	7,394
New Zealand .....	28,096

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

New South Wales .....	£5,535,905
Victoria .....	£4,982,640
Queensland .....	£3,861,747
New Zealand.....	£2,988,955

With regard to Tasmania, the value of land, buildings, and plant is stated to be £328,949. Assuming 40 per cent. of this amount to represent the plant alone, the value would be :—

Tasmania.....	£131,540
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The value of the plant in the remaining two colonies has been estimated as follows:—

South Australia .....	£1,475,000
Western Australia.....	£124,500

The gross value of articles produced in manufacturing establishments is known in the case of all the colonies except South Australia and Western Australia, and is given in the appended statement. For New South Wales and Victoria the figures were obtained at the Census of 1891, and for New Zealand at the Census of 1896, while for the other two colonies they refer to the calendar year 1896:—

New South Wales .....	£16,025,258
Victoria .....	£22,390,351
Queensland .....	£6,482,824
Tasmania .....	£523,079
New Zealand .....	£9,549,360

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; making a total sum of £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 £3,285,247, and of wages paid as £1,907,502, while the value of fuel may be estimated at £350,000, making a total sum of £5,542,749, so that the net value of production would amount to £4,006,611. Similar figures for the remaining colonies are not available.

#### 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 1896-7 was £114,460,000, 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 .....	33,751,000	26 4 2
Victoria .....	30,405,000	25 16 1
Queensland .....	14,387,000	30 17 0
South Australia .....	7,602,000	21 3 9
Western Australia .....	3,018,000	25 4 9
Tasmania .....	3,442,000	21 1 1
New Zealand .....	21,855,000	30 18 9
Australasia .....	114,460,000	26 14 9

Of this amount, £85,639,000, or £20 0s. 1d. per inhabitant, is derived from primary industries; and £28,821,000, or £6 14s. 8d. 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....	5,322,000	13,237,000	3,003,000	4,355,000	718,000	7,116,000
Victoria .....	6,042,000	5,693,000	3,357,000	3,344,000	651,000	11,318,000
Queensland.....	1,603,000	5,943,000	980,000	2,029,000	372,000	2,800,000
South Australia .....	1,933,000	2,061,000	740,000	321,000	154,000	2,393,000
Western Australia ..	538,000	679,000	203,000	1,073,000	175,000	350,000
Tasmania .....	1,103,000	603,000	398,000	639,000	189,000	510,000
New Zealand .....	6,237,000	6,934,000	2,152,000	1,483,000	*775,000	4,274,000
Australasia.....	22,778,000	35,150,000	10,833,000	13,844,000	3,034,000	28,821,000

\* 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 {	Total .....	56,439,000	87,606,000	117,604,900
	Per head .....	£ 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 in production per head

Australasia exceeds any other country for which records are available. Although the data on which an exact statement can be founded are incomplete, 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 ease with which these colonies bear their apparently great indebtedness, and the general prosperity they enjoyed until the disturbances incident to the banking crisis unsettled general business. The following figures, giving the value of production from primary industries in the principal countries of the world, are, with the exception of those for the Australasian colonies, taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* :—

Country.	Total Production.	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 (1896-7)				
New South Wales .....	26,635,000	20	13	8
Victoria .....	19,087,000	16	4	0
Queensland .....	11,527,000	24	14	4
South Australia .....	5,209,000	14	10	4
Western Australia .....	2,668,000	22	6	2
Tasmania .....	2,932,000	17	18	9
New Zealand .....	17,581,000	24	17	9

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 £13,237,000, a sum greater than the total production from all primary industries in every colony except Victoria and New Zealand. In value of primary production per inhabitant, New Zealand stands first, Queensland second, and Western Australia third, while Victoria is lowest, with not quite two-thirds of the production per

head of New Zealand and Queensland. Such a condition of things is only what might be anticipated from the circumstances of the colonies.

A comparison of the production of the colonies from primary industries per head of population, however, is liable to give an undue importance to those provinces which have 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 the inhabitants will be engaged in other than primary industries. If the value of primary production, therefore, be compared with the extent of territory enjoyed by each colony, it will be found that the positions of several of the provinces are reversed. Thus, Victoria occupies first position with an average primary production of £217 3s. 8d. per square mile, while Western Australia has the lowest return of £2 14s. 8d. 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 £24 17s. 9d., and per square mile of £168 5s. 9d. :—

Colony.	Total production per square mile.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales .....	85	14	6
Victoria .....	217	3	8
Queensland.....	17	4	11
South Australia.....	5	15	3
Western Australia .....	2	14	8
Tasmania .....	111	16	11
New Zealand.....	168	5	9
<b>Australasia.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>