

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 for the English Census, was unsatisfactory, as it completely failed to distinguish between makers and modifiers, 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. This classification was reviewed at the conference of Statisticians held in Sydney in February, 1900, and was adopted, with very slight modification, for use at the decennial Census of 1901. Under this classification the population is divided into two broad sections—bread-winners and dependents—and the bread-winners are arranged in their natural classes of primary producers, makers and distributors, with their various orders and sub-orders. The classes may be briefly defined as follows:—

		Section A.—Bread-winners.
Class 1	...	Professional.
2	...	Domestic.
3	...	Commercial.
4	...	Transport and Communication.
5	...	Industrial.
6	...	Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary producers.
7	...	Indefinite.
		Section B.—Dependents: Non-Breadwinners.
Class 8	...	Dependents.

The information relating to the various classes and orders in each state has been arranged and presented in as concise a manner as practicable, as it is impossible to enter minutely into details in a work such as this, and those who desire to pursue the subject further are referred to the Census Reports of the various states.

BREAD-WINNERS AND DEPENDENTS.

Of the total population of Australasia whose occupations were ascertained at the Census of 1901, the bread-winners numbered 1,979,484, and comprised 43·67 per cent., and the dependents 2,553,819, or 56·33

per cent. The number in each state and their proportion to the total population are shown below :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australasia.
NUMBER OF BREAD-WINNERS.									
Males	451,403	389,381	182,146	120,323	85,382	57,585	1,286,225	272,077	1,558,302
Females	113,396	144,668	36,022	32,968	13,489	15,909	356,452	64,730	421,182
Persons	564,799	534,049	218,168	153,296	98,871	73,494	1,642,677	336,807	1,979,484
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF BREAD-WINNERS.									
Males	63·75	64·86	65·94	65·25	75·82	64·25	65·25	67·47	65·63
Females	17·59	24·27	16·35	18·50	18·98	19·20	19·88	17·70	19·51
Persons	41·76	44·64	43·03	42·28	53·83	42·61	43·64	43·80	43·67
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.									
Males	256,634	210,980	94,084	64,004	27,229	32,039	685,060	131,164	810,224
Females	531,164	451,375	184,344	145,214	57,571	66,942	1,436,610	300,985	1,737,595
Persons	787,798	662,355	278,428	209,308	84,800	98,981	2,121,670	432,149	2,553,819
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF DEPENDENTS.									
Males	36·25	35·14	34·06	34·75	24·18	35·75	34·75	32·53	34·37
Females	82·41	75·73	83·65	81·50	81·02	80·80	80·12	82·30	80·49
Persons	58·24	55·36	56·07	57·72	46·17	57·39	56·36	56·20	56·33

The largest proportion of bread-winners is found in Western Australia, where this class comprises more than three-fourths of the male and nearly one-fifth of the female population. The striking feature of the table is the large number of bread-winners in the female population of Victoria, the proportion in that state being 24·27 per cent., while the corresponding figure for the Commonwealth is only 19·88 per cent. The number and proportion per cent. of bread-winners and dependents in each state at the Census of 1891 were as follows :—

CENSUS OF 1891.

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
NUMBER OF BREAD-WINNERS.								
Males	332,385	387,684	146,611	99,109	21,375	48,833	205,956	1,291,953
Females	89,502	114,270	31,651	24,253	3,092	12,578	43,589	318,935
Persons	471,887	501,954	178,262	123,362	24,467	61,411	249,545	1,610,888
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF BREAD-WINNERS.								
Males	63·09	65·42	65·84	61·57	71·91	62·96	62·11	63·92
Females	17·36	21·15	18·66	15·97	15·53	18·20	14·86	18·13
Persons	42·07	44·31	45·44	39·44	49·30	41·87	39·93	42·61

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.								
Males	223,711	204,922	76,064	61,870	8,351	28,727	125,633	729,278
Females	425,950	426,060	137,934	127,582	16,814	56,529	249,772	1,440,041
Persons	649,661	630,982	213,998	189,452	25,165	85,256	375,405	2,169,919
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF DEPENDENTS.								
Males	36·91	34·58	34·16	33·43	28·09	37·04	37·89	36·08
Females	82·64	78·85	81·34	84·03	84·47	81·80	85·14	81·87
Persons	57·93	55·69	54·56	60·56	50·70	58·13	60·07	57·39

An examination of the figures for the two census periods will show that the proportions have undergone no great change, nevertheless there has been a general tendency in each state and in Australasia as a whole towards an increase in the proportion of bread-winners, both male and female. In all the states, with the single exception of Queensland, there is evidence of the increased employment of females.

The number of bread-winners, male and female, in each of the various classes at the Census of 1901 was as follows:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.									
Males	26,855	20,383	9,122	5,372	5,103	3,067	69,902	14,549	84,451
Females	14,529	14,841	4,486	3,485	1,964	1,930	41,235	8,960	50,195
Persons	41,384	35,224	13,608	8,857	7,067	4,997	111,137	23,509	134,646
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.									
Males	20,128	13,129	7,790	3,452	4,373	1,463	50,335	6,542	56,877
Females	52,690	53,686	16,402	14,529	6,930	6,474	150,711	27,852	178,563
Persons	72,818	66,815	24,192	17,981	11,303	7,937	201,046	34,394	235,440
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.									
Males	67,097	64,633	22,950	17,050	10,230	6,097	188,137	34,409	222,546
Females	10,567	14,415	3,524	3,085	1,523	1,400	34,514	5,528	40,042
Persons	77,664	79,048	26,474	20,165	11,803	7,497	222,651	39,937	262,588
CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.									
Males	42,822	30,318	17,745	12,591	10,736	4,518	118,730	21,265	139,995
Females	1,045	1,198	341	259	256	330	3,429	485	8,914
Persons	43,867	31,516	18,086	12,850	10,992	4,848	122,159	21,750	148,909
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.									
Males	122,692	113,527	44,082	34,255	19,602	16,475	350,633	84,874	435,507
Females	23,996	32,706	7,407	6,978	2,203	2,275	75,570	16,310	91,880
Persons	146,688	146,233	51,489	41,233	21,810	18,750	426,203	101,184	527,387

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australasia.
CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, AND OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS.									
Males	168,212	140,149	79,413	45,898	35,081	25,439	494,192	108,007	602,199
Females	4,642	24,998	3,090	3,263	491	2,460	38,944	3,914	42,858
Persons	172,854	165,147	82,503	49,161	35,572	27,899	533,136	111,921	645,057

CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.									
Males	3,597	7,242	1,044	1,680	207	526	14,296	2,431	16,727
Females	5,927	2,824	772	1,369	117	1,040	12,049	1,681	13,730
Persons	9,524	10,066	1,816	3,049	324	1,566	26,345	4,112	30,457

TOTAL NUMBER OF BREAD-WINNERS.									
Males	451,403	389,381	182,146	120,328	85,332	57,585	1,236,225	272,077	1,558,302
Females	113,396	144,668	36,022	32,968	13,489	15,909	350,452	64,730	421,182
Persons	564,799	534,049	218,168	153,296	98,871	73,494	1,642,377	336,807	1,979,484

PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

From the foregoing table it will be apparent that the principal source of employment in Australasia is in its primary producing industries, no less than 645,047 persons being engaged therein. These persons were distributed as follows :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australasia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.									
Males	75,884	78,539	38,260	33,039	8,322	17,348	251,392	65,723	317,115
Females	1,735	17,381	2,081	1,147	235	2,074	24,703	2,089	26,792
Persons	77,619	95,920	40,341	34,186	8,607	19,422	276,095	67,812	343,907

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL PURSUITS.									
Males	31,312	11,650	15,576	4,112	1,633	957	65,240	16,377	81,617
Females	595	1,692	174	81	52	26	2,620	495	3,115
Persons	31,907	13,342	15,750	4,193	1,685	983	67,860	16,872	84,732

PERSONS ENGAGED IN DAIRY FARMING AND POULTRY FARMING.									
Males	15,850	11,701	3,154	839	350	561	32,455	3,223	35,678
Females	2,285	5,877	825	2,029	144	337	11,497	1,315	12,812
Persons	18,135	17,578	3,979	2,868	494	898	43,952	4,538	48,490

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CAPTURE OF WILD ANIMALS OR THE ACQUISITION OF PRODUCTS THEREFROM.									
Males	949	1,436	762	296	85	399	3,927	970	4,807
Females	17	23	2	4	2	15	63	3	66
Persons	966	1,459	764	300	87	414	3,990	973	4,963

Sex.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand	Austral-asia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN FISHERIES.									
Males	1,238	916	2,211	553	1,503	158	6,579	718	7,297
Females	3	2	4	....	4	4	17	2	19
Persons	1,241	918	2,215	553	1,507	162	6,596	720	7,316
PERSONS ENGAGED IN FORESTRY, ETC.									
Males	2,431	3,824	2,041	100	2,177	525	11,107	2,941	14,048
Females	1	3	....	2	....	3	9	2	11
Persons	2,432	3,827	2,041	111	2,177	528	11,116	2,943	14,059
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY OF WATER..									
Males	2,170	655	557	649	1,176	25	5,232	247	5,479
Females	2	1	2	....	1	....	6	....	6
Persons	2,172	656	559	649	1,177	25	5,238	247	5,485
PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINES AND QUARRIES, OR IN THE ACQUISITION OF MINERAL PRODUCTS.									
Males	38,378	31,428	16,852	6,301	19,835	5,466	118,260	17,808	136,068
Females	4	19	2	....	3	1	29	8	37
Persons	38,382	31,447	16,854	6,301	19,838	5,467	118,289	17,816	136,105
ALL PRIMARY PRODUCERS.									
Males	168,212	140,149	79,413	45,898	35,081	25,430	494,192	108,007	602,199
Females	4,642	24,998	3,090	3,263	491	2,460	38,944	3,914	42,858
Persons	172,854	165,147	82,503	49,161	35,572	27,899	533,136	111,921	645,057

Of the primary producers by far the largest proportion is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, in fact, persons so employed outnumber those in any other calling. The persons engaged therein numbered 343,907, and as the total area under cultivation in Australasia at 31st March, 1901, was 10,456,538 acres, this would give an average of 30·4 acres to each person engaged. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and the area under cultivation in each state on the 31st March, 1901, was as follows:—

State.	Area under Cultivation.	Number of Persons engaged in Agricultural Pursuits.	Average No. of Acres per Person engaged.
New South Wales	2,446,767	77,619	31·5
Victoria	3,114,132	95,920	32·5
Queensland	457,397	40,341	11·3
South Australia	2,369,680	34,186	69·3
Western Australia	201,338	8,607	23·4
Tasmania	224,352	19,422	11·6
Commonwealth	8,813,666	276,095	31·9
New Zealand	1,642,872	67,812	24·2
Australasia	10,456,538	343,907	30·4

ERRATA.

ON page 905, lines 9 and 10, the figures for 1851 have inadvertently been used in place of those for 1901. The corrected figures are as follows :—

<i>For</i>	Sheep,	<i>instead of</i>	17,326,021,	<i>read</i>	92,358,824
„	Cattle,	„	1,921,963,	„	9,827,433
„	Horses,	„	166,421,	„	1,905,172
„	Swine	„	121,035,	„	1,171,381

The total in terms of sheep, 209,684,874, is correct.

The number of females engaged in agricultural pursuits is large in Victoria in comparison with the other states, as in that state a number of females, relatives of the farmers, who were partly engaged in agriculture and partly in domestic duties, have been counted as engaged in agricultural pursuits, while in the other states they were classified as performing domestic duties, and, consequently, as dependents.

Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits numbered 84,732, and of those in the Commonwealth nearly one-half were in New South Wales. The live stock in Australasia at the end of 1901 consisted of 17,326,021 sheep, 1,921,963 cattle, 166,421 horses, and 121,035 swine, the total being equal to 209,684,874 sheep, or an average of 2,475 sheep to each person. The number of live stock in each state, expressed in terms of sheep, and the number of persons engaged in pastoral pursuits during 1901 are shown below:—

State.	Live Stock expressed in terms of Sheep.	Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits.	Average Number of Sheep per Person.
New South Wales.....	67,198,799	31,907	2,106
Victoria	30,788,000	13,342	2,308
Queensland	52,379,231	15,750	3,326
South Australia	11,641,160	4,193	2,776
Western Australia.....	7,226,944	1,685	4,289
Tasmania.....	3,803,031	983	3,869
Commonwealth	173,037,215	67,860	2,550
New Zealand	36,647,659	16,872	2,172
Australasia	209,684,874	84,732	2,475

In Western Australia the number of primary producers was 35,572, and of these no less than 19,838 were engaged in mining pursuits.

The timber industry has not been specially dealt with in this volume. The interests involved, however, are somewhat large, especially in New Zealand and in the states of Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales. The total annual value of the timber industry of the Commonwealth is £2,080,000, and of New Zealand £971,000. This represents the value of the rough timber as it leaves the forest saw-mills, the value added by further treatment in the saw-mills and joinery yards is included in the manufacturing industries. Amongst the states of the Commonwealth, Western Australia stands first as regards timber production. In the year 1902 the value was £828,000, for New South Wales the return was £526,000 during the same period, and for Queensland £458,000. The other states show much smaller amounts, viz., Victoria, £143,000; Tasmania, £95,000; and South Australia about £30,000. The figures for South Australia, Tasmania,

and New Zealand refer to the year 1901, as no later information is available.

The fisheries of Australia comprise the ordinary coast and river fisheries, and the pearl-fishing industry of Queensland and Western and Northern Australia; while there is a small export of whale oil from Tasmania. The pearl-shell fisheries of Queensland show an export of nearly £130,000 per annum, and of bêche-de-mer the value exported is, in round figures, £10,000. From Western Australia the export of pearl-shell is about £137,000, and of pearls £40,000. Reckoning the home fisheries of all the states and New Zealand, as well as the pearl fisheries, the total production of the industry may be set down at £967,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

The persons engaged in industrial pursuits numbered 527,387, being only exceeded by those engaged in the primary producing industries. The largest proportionate number is to be found in Victoria, where 146,233 persons were engaged, being only 455 less than in New South Wales. Of the total number engaged in industrial pursuits 328,545 were employed in the manufacturing industry, and the following table has been prepared so as to show the number of persons engaged in the different branches thereof:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
PERSONS WORKING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.									
Males	26,346	20,676	9,401	5,849	3,636	2,368	68,276	18,479	86,755
Females	1,157	1,748	334	303	95	76	3,713	946	4,650
Persons	27,503	22,424	9,735	6,152	3,731	2,444	71,989	19,425	91,414
PERSONS WORKING IN TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.									
Males	9,451	10,664	3,146	2,402	1,088	1,269	28,110	8,173	36,283
Females	21,644	28,450	6,606	6,243	2,024	2,099	67,066	14,237	81,303
Persons	31,095	39,114	9,752	8,735	3,112	3,368	95,176	22,410	117,586
PERSONS WORKING IN FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.									
Males	11,638	10,251	5,308	2,762	1,638	1,133	32,730	7,302	40,032
Females	875	1,402	283	201	74	84	2,919	357	3,276
Persons	12,513	11,653	5,591	2,963	1,712	1,217	35,649	7,659	43,308
PERSONS WORKING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.									
Males	5,546	5,281	2,050	762	1,356	575	15,570	2,431	18,001
Females	50	85	3	3	1	7	140	18	167
Person	5,596	5,366	2,053	765	1,357	582	15,719	2,449	18,168

Sex.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand.	Austra-lasia.
PERSONS WORKING IN MINERALS AND METALS.									
Males	15,336	14,315	4,710	6,059	2,583	2,051	45,054	8,280	53,334
Females	60	88	6	11	2	1	168	13	181
Persons	15,396	14,403	4,716	6,070	2,585	2,052	45,222	8,293	53,515
PERSONS WORKING IN FUEL, LIGHT, AND OTHER FORMS OF ENERGY.									
Males	2,012	1,035	286	230	237	120	3,929	580	4,509
Females	4	37	1	....	....	....	42	3	45
Persons	2,016	1,072	287	230	237	120	3,971	583	4,554
ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.									
Males	70,329	62,222	24,901	18,163	10,538	7,516	193,669	45,245	238,914
Females	23,790	31,810	7,233	6,761	2,196	2,267	74,057	15,574	89,631
Persons	94,119	94,032	32,134	24,924	12,734	9,783	267,726	60,819	328,545

The number shown above as employed in manufacturing industries exceeds that given in the chapter dealing with manufactories, since the factory returns relate to employment in industries coming under the provisions of the Factories Act, and take no account of places where less than four hands are employed, unless machinery is used. In the Census figures also are included casual workers and all single workers engaged on their own account, both of which classes are omitted from the factories returns. The case of New South Wales may be cited as an example to show the difference between the two returns in the number of female workers. According to the Census there were 18,000 dressmakers and tailoresses, many of them on their own account. According to the factories returns there were under 7,000.

At the census of 1891 the persons engaged in the manufacturing industries of the states which comprise the Commonwealth numbered 214,220, so that there has been an increase of 53,506 persons or nearly 25 per cent. during the ten years. The largest increase was in New South Wales, where the total was 74,559 in 1891, and 94,119 in 1901, an addition of 19,560 persons or more than 26 per cent.

The number of persons engaged in the other branches of the industrial class is shown in the following table:—

Sex	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand.	Austra-lasia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.									
Males	70,329	62,222	24,901	18,163	10,538	7,516	193,669	45,245	238,914
Females	23,790	31,810	7,233	6,761	2,196	2,267	74,057	15,574	89,631
Persons	94,119	94,032	32,134	24,924	12,734	9,783	267,726	60,819	328,545

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF BUILDINGS, RAILWAYS, ROADS, &c.									
Males	36,898	27,392	9,878	8,652	5,827	3,924	92,571	22,879	115,450
Females	11	17	....	....	1	2	31	13	44
Persons	36,909	27,409	9,878	8,652	5,828	3,926	92,602	22,892	115,494
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD, OR OF REFUSE.									
Males	1,278	1,260	276	183	222	86	3,305	181	3,486
Females	15	24	2	1	....	1	43	2	45
Persons	1,293	1,284	278	184	222	87	3,348	183	3,531
PERSONS ENGAGED IN IMPERFECTLY DEFINED INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.									
Males	14,187	22,653	9,027	7,257	3,015	4,949	61,088	16,560	77,657
Females	180	855	172	216	11	5	1,439	721	2,160
Persons	14,367	23,508	9,199	7,473	3,026	4,954	62,527	17,290	79,817
ALL INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.									
Males	122,692	113,527	44,082	34,255	19,602	16,475	350,633	84,874	435,507
Females	23,996	32,706	7,407	6,978	2,208	2,275	75,570	16,310	91,880
Persons	146,688	146,233	51,489	41,233	21,810	18,750	426,203	101,184	527,387

THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The persons engaged in commercial pursuits in Australasia numbered 262,588, and of these 220,757 were engaged in trade. The following table shows the number of persons engaged in the various branches of trade :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
PERSONS DEALING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.									
Males	4,144	3,720	1,543	810	728	805	11,250	1,956	13,206
Females	64	934	216	168	131	54	2,007	334	2,401
Persons	4,708	4,654	1,759	978	859	359	13,317	2,290	15,607
PERSONS DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FERROUS MATERIALS.									
Males	6,957	6,374	2,291	1,654	969	707	18,952	4,175	23,127
Females	2,269	2,452	868	789	376	250	6,954	1,376	8,330
Persons	9,226	8,826	3,159	2,393	1,345	957	25,906	5,551	31,457
PERSONS DEALING IN FOOD, DRINK, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.									
Males	19,522	18,217	6,643	4,460	2,596	1,301	52,739	8,521	61,200
Females	2,581	3,428	705	374	294	229	7,611	878	8,489
Persons	22,103	21,645	7,348	4,834	2,890	1,530	60,350	9,399	69,749

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australia.
PERSONS DEALING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATTERS.									
Males	5,984	3,977	1,540	958	730	329	13,518	2,592	16,110
Females	154	198	34	30	14	16	446	55	501
Persons	6,138	4,175	1,574	988	744	345	13,964	2,647	16,611
PERSONS DEALING IN FUEL AND LIGHT.									
Males	2,084	2,704	911	591	476	255	7,111	748	7,859
Females	25	34	5	3	2	4	73	11	84
Persons	2,109	2,828	916	594	478	259	7,184	759	7,943
PERSONS DEALING IN MINERALS AND METALS.									
Males	2,136	2,044	709	636	543	195	6,263	1,519	7,782
Females	60	162	11	4	13	10	260	38	298
Persons	2,196	2,206	720	640	556	205	6,523	1,557	8,080
GENERAL AND UNSPECIFIED DEALERS.									
Males	16,680	16,091	6,173	5,668	2,647	1,960	49,228	8,948	53,176
Females	3,130	4,446	1,139	1,266	433	477	10,891	2,243	13,134
Persons	19,819	20,537	7,312	6,934	3,080	2,437	60,119	11,191	71,310
TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE.									
Males	57,516	53,217	19,810	14,777	8,689	5,052	159,661	28,459	187,520
Females	8,783	11,654	2,978	2,584	1,263	1,040	28,302	4,935	33,237
Persons	66,299	64,871	22,788	17,361	9,952	6,092	187,963	33,394	220,757

The largest number of persons in the above class is found in the division which relates to those dealing in foods, drinks, and stimulants, the total being 69,749. The number of females employed in trade has increased nearly four fold in the Commonwealth since 1891. A classification of the persons engaged in other branches of commercial pursuits will be found below :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN FINANCE AND REAL PROPERTY.									
Males	8,985	10,039	3,004	2,967	1,482	1,008	26,785	5,046	31,881
Females	1,783	2,760	538	496	254	356	6,182	585	6,767
Persons	10,768	12,799	3,537	2,763	1,736	1,364	32,967	5,631	38,598
PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE.									
Males	57,516	53,217	19,810	14,777	8,689	5,052	159,061	28,459	187,520
Females	8,783	11,654	2,978	2,584	1,263	1,040	28,302	4,935	33,237
Persons	66,299	64,871	22,788	17,361	9,952	6,092	187,363	33,394	220,757

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION.

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australasia.
SPECULATORS ON CHANCE EVENTS.									
Males	424	284	42	13	38	35	836	41	877
Females .....	....	1	13	5	6	4	29	3	32
Persons	424	285	55	18	44	39	865	44	909
PERSONS ENGAGED IN STORAGE.									
Males	172	1,093	94	23	71	2	1,455	863	2,318
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	6
Persons	173	1,093	94	23	71	2	1,456	868	2,324
TOTAL, COMMERCIAL CLASS.									
Males	67,097	£4,633	22,950	17,080	10,280	6,097	188,137	34,409	222,546
Females	10,567	14,415	3,524	3,085	1,523	1,400	34,514	5,528	40,042
Persons	77,664	79,048	26,474	20,165	11,803	7,497	222,651	39,937	262,588

THE DOMESTIC CLASS.

The domestic class embraces all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is usually paid. The numbers in each state were as follows:—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australasia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING BOARD AND LODGING.									
Males	8,258	6,984	3,056	1,482	2,474	701	22,955	3,893	26,848
Females	15,622	14,850	4,502	1,202	3,278	788	40,242	6,749	46,991
Persons	23,880	21,834	7,558	2,684	5,752	1,489	63,197	10,642	73,839
PERSONS ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC SERVICE AND ATTENDANCE.									
Males	11,870	6,145	4,734	1,970	1,899	762	27,380	2,649	30,029
Females	37,068	38,836	11,900	13,327	3,652	5,686	110,469	21,103	131,572
Persons	48,938	44,981	16,634	15,297	5,551	6,448	137,849	23,752	161,601
TOTAL, DOMESTIC CLASS.									
Males	20,128	13,129	7,790	3,452	4,373	1,463	50,335	6,542	56,877
Females	52,690	53,686	16,402	14,529	6,930	6,474	150,711	27,852	178,563
Persons	72,818	66,815	24,192	17,931	11,303	7,937	201,046	34,394	235,440

Of all the females employed it will be seen that over 40 per cent. are in the Domestic class. The females shown above as employed in domestic service, perform similar duties to those classed as dependents, but they receive remuneration for their services.

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

The persons in this class numbered 134,646 and were distributed amongst the various states as follows :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN GENERAL GOVERNMENT.									
Males	1,545	1,427	847	660	539	288	5,306	1,043	6,349
Females	31	91	15	6	12	9	164	47	211
Persons	1,576	1,518	862	666	551	297	5,470	1,090	6,560
PERSONS ENGAGED IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.									
Males	349	856	365	174	95	83	1,922	396	2,318
Females	5	19	7	3	1	....	35	11	46
Persons	354	875	372	177	96	83	1,957	407	2,364
PERSONS ENGAGED IN DEFENCE.									
Males	3,511	689	777	237	312	317	5,843	1,033	6,876
Females .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Persons	3,511	689	777	237	312	317	5,843	1,033	6,876
PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAW AND IN THE PRESERVATION OF ORDER.									
Males	5,404	3,747	1,826	892	1,040	624	13,533	2,341	15,874
Females	74	55	24	20	21	8	202	71	273
Persons	5,478	3,802	1,850	912	1,061	632	13,735	2,412	16,147
PERSONS MINISTERING TO RELIGION, CHARITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ART, AND SCIENCE.									
Males	16,046	13,664	5,307	3,409	3,117	1,755	43,298	9,756	53,034
Females	14,419	14,676	4,440	3,456	1,930	1,913	40,834	8,891	49,665
Persons	30,465	28,340	9,747	6,865	5,047	3,668	84,132	18,567	102,699
TOTAL, PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									
Males	26,855	20,383	9,122	5,372	5,103	3,067	69,902	14,540	84,451
Females	14,529	14,841	4,486	3,485	1,964	1,930	41,235	8,960	50,195
Persons	41,384	35,224	13,608	8,857	7,067	4,997	111,137	23,500	134,646

The number shown above as engaged in general government does not represent the total persons employed by the state, as the government officers have been included in the sections to which the nature of their work is most closely allied. It is not possible to give the total number of government employees for any state, except New South Wales, where they numbered 32,000 at the census of 1901.

GRADES OF WORKERS.

In all the states except Queensland a distribution of bread-winners was made into the characteristic divisions, viz., employers, workers on their own account, relatives assisting, wage earners, other persons to

whom the grades are not applicable, and unemployed. The figures for the various states and New Zealand were as shown below :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
EMPLOYERS.						
Males	48,911	43,157	14,259	7,714	6,205	34,002
Females	4,933	4,997	1,089	633	462	2,010
Persons	53,844	48,154	15,348	8,347	6,667	36,012
PERSONS ENGAGED ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT BUT NOT EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.						
Males	65,561	71,384	15,959	10,219	9,388	47,313
Females	16,779	22,879	3,547	1,766	2,790	8,750
Persons	82,340	94,263	19,506	11,985	12,178	56,063
RELATIVES ASSISTING.						
Males	17,635	26,842	5,493	1,904	4,090	17,052
Females	6,077	26,748	2,240	931	2,070	4,523
Persons ..	23,712	53,590	7,733	2,835	6,160	21,575
WAGE-EARNERS.						
Males	290,239	234,203	78,879	61,840	36,093	166,431
Females	72,238	87,397	23,366	9,277	10,231	48,088
Persons	362,477	321,600	102,245	71,117	46,324	214,519
OTHERS TO WHOM THESE GRADES ARE NOT APPLICABLE.						
Males	8,276	.....	2,381	565	.....	.....
Females	9,747	.....	2,038	433	.....	.....
Persons	18,023	.....	4,419	998	.....	.....
UNEMPLOYED.						
Males	20,781	13,795	3,357	3,140	1,809	7,279
Females	3,622	2,647	688	449	356	1,359
Persons	24,403	16,442	4,045	3,589	2,165	8,638
TOTAL WORKERS.						
Males	451,403	389,381	120,328	85,382	57,585	272,077
Females	113,396	144,668	32,968	13,489	15,909	64,730
Persons ..	564,799	534,049	153,296	98,871	73,494	336,807

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM ALL INDUSTRIES.

Under the various chapters devoted to the discussion of agriculture, dairying, grazing, mining, &c., particulars regarding the value of the production of the great primary industries have been given at some length; combining the results there shown with the value of manufactures, the total value of production during the year 1902 was £139,809,000, of which amount the total of each state and the value per inhabitant were as follow:—

State.	Value of	Value
	Production.	per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	36,922,000	26 9 11
Victoria	29,987,000	24 16 10
Queensland	13,541,000	26 8 3
South Australia	9,721,000	26 12 3
Western Australia.....	13,781,000	67 4 5
Tasmania	5,663,000	32 4 9
Commonwealth	109,615,000	28 8 0
New Zealand	30,194,000	37 16 11
Australasia	139,809,000	30 0 5

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

State.	Agriculture.	Pastoral Industries.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bee Farming	Mining Industries.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Manufactories.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales....	5,563,000	10,731,000	3,403,000	5,078,000	695,000	11,452,000
Victoria	7,216,000	4,348,000	4,181,000	3,289,000	269,000	10,734,000
Queensland	1,876,000	3,187,000	1,252,000	3,311,000	673,000	3,237,000
South Australia	3,287,000	1,900,000	948,000	576,000	127,000	2,883,000
Western Australia ...	759,000	1,036,000	422,000	8,095,000	1,046,000	2,423,000
Tasmania	1,506,000	611,000	652,000	1,383,000	122,000	1,389,000
Commonwealth..	20,207,000	21,813,000	10,803,000	21,732,000	2,937,000	32,118,000
New Zealand	8,619,000	6,876,000	3,466,000	*3,222,000	1,081,000	6,930,000
Australasia.....	28,826,000	28,689,000	14,274,000	24,954,000	4,018,000	39,048,000

* Including value of production of Kauri gum.

In the following statement the total value of production in each state in 1902 is compared with that of each decennial period since 1871. In 1901 the value per head was £31 4s. 3d., being greater than in 1891, and nearly equal to that of 1881, although the year could not be called a favourable one to Australia. In 1902 the value per head was only £30 0s. 5d., a decrease of £1 3s. 10d., but that year was one of the most disastrous ever experienced, especially as regards the primary producing industries. If the prices of 1870-4, shown on page 545, had been maintained, the following would have been the value of production in the years indicated; for purposes of comparison the actual results are also quoted:—

Year.	Average value of Production per Inhabitant.			Average value of Production if 1870-4 prices had been obtained in each year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871.....	29	3	8	29	3	8
1881.....	31	9	10	35	2	2
1891.....	30	13	5	44	10	4
1901.....	31	4	3	47	7	3
1902.....	30	0	5	42	17	7

During the interval of eleven years between 1891 and 1902 the sheep depastured in Australasia declined in number from 124 millions to 74 millions, the decrease in 1902 alone numbering 18,000,000, while there was also a large decline in other classes of stock. The total value of production for each of the years named was as follows:—

State.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	15,379,000	25,180,000	36,739,760	38,954,000	36,922,000
Victoria.....	19,260,000	22,750,000	30,319,610	30,807,000	29,987,000
Queensland	3,995,000	10,200,000	14,273,660	16,933,000	13,541,000
South Australia	5,228,000	8,457,000	9,025,675	10,314,000	9,721,000
Western Australia ...	707,000	943,000	1,806,340	12,544,000	13,781,000
Tasmania	2,131,000	3,586,000	3,920,940	5,033,000	5,663,000
Commonwealth..	46,700,000	71,116,000	96,085,985	114,585,000	109,615,000
New Zealand	9,739,000	16,490,000	21,518,915	28,452,000	30,194,000
Australasia	56,439,000	87,606,000	117,604,900	143,037,000	139,809,000

The results per inhabitant for the same years were as follow :—

State.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	30 5 3	32 18 3	32 3 5	28 7 9	26 9 11
Victoria	26 2 8	26 3 0	26 9 3	25 12 2	24 16 10
Queensland.....	33 3 10	45 0 7	35 19 11	33 11 5	26 8 3
South Australia.....	28 7 7	29 19 11	28 1 1	28 8 2	26 12 3
Western Australia	28 0 9	31 19 0	36 5 8	66 17 11	67 4 5
Tasmania	21 0 10	30 16 0	26 8 9	28 19 10	32 4 9
Commonwealth	27 17 2	31 1 3	29 19 9	30 2 6	28 8 0
New Zealand	37 15 10	33 9 8	34 3 1	36 10 4	37 16 11
Australasia.....	29 3 8	31 9 10	30 13 5	31 4 3	30 0 5

Taking the figures for the ten year periods it will be seen that since 1871 the value of production per head of population increased in all the states of the Commonwealth with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, while the decrease in those states was more than counter-balanced by the increased production in the other states, so that the net total for the Commonwealth showed an increase. For the period of ten years, 1891-1901, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand show increases, but the average for Australasia also increased slightly, and this must be regarded as satisfactory when it is considered that the year 1901 was by no means a favourable one as regards the pastoral and agricultural industries.

Compared with the older countries of the world, the amounts stated in the table given 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, in an ordinary year, 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 states 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 states, taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* :—

Country.	Total Production in Primary Industries.	Per head of Population.		
		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	317,000,000	7	18	6
France	451,000,000	11	11	6
Germany	465,000,000	8	13	4
Russia	594,000,000	4	19	8
Austria	347,000,000	8	7	11
Italy	212,000,000	6	17	1
Spain	143,000,000	8	4	3
Portugal	28,000,000	5	10	2
Sweden	50,000,000	10	1	11
Norway	15,000,000	7	6	2
Denmark	36,000,000	10	4	0
Holland ..	37,000,000	7	17	5
Belgium	55,000,000	8	16	6
Switzerland	21,000,000	7	2	1
United States	1,037,000,000	14	14	0
Canada	83,000,000	16	5	6
Australasia (1902)	100,761,000	21	12	9
New South Wales	25,470,000	18	5	6
Victoria	19,253,000	15	19	0
Queensland	10,304,000	20	1	0
South Australia	6,838,000	18	14	5
Western Australia	11,358,000	55	8	0
Tasmania	4,274,000	24	6	8
New Zealand	23,264,000	29	3	2

Judged by the aggregate production, New South Wales stands above the other Commonwealth states, a position which it owes to the largeness of its pastoral interests. The value of the return from the pastoral industry was £10,731,000, a sum almost equal to the combined total of all the other Commonwealth states. In value of primary production per inhabitant, Western Australia stands easily first with the very high production of £55 8s. 0d. per head. New Zealand comes next, followed by Tasmania. The high position occupied by Western Australia is due to its great production of gold, and to its large timber industries.

A comparison of the production of the states from primary industries per head of population, however, is liable to give an undue importance to those 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 state, it will be found that the positions of several of the provinces are reversed. Thus, of the Commonwealth states, Victoria occupies first position with an average primary production of £219 1s. 6d. per square mile, while Western Australia has the second lowest return with £11 12s. 9d. 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 £29 3s. 2d., and per square mile of £222 13s. 8d. :—

State.	Production of Primary Industries per square mile.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	81	19	6
Victoria	219	1	6
Queensland	15	8	3
South Australia	7	11	4
Western Australia	11	12	9
Tasmania	163	0	9
Commonwealth	26	1	4
New Zealand	222	13	8
Australasia	32	14	10

If the value of production in all the industries be related to the area of territory possessed by each state, which is a favourite comparison with some statisticians, the following results are obtained. There is, however, no necessary connection between the production of the manufacturing industries of a country and the area of its territory, the development of manufactures depending upon entirely different considerations :—

State.	Total production per square mile.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	118	16	8
Victoria	341	4	3
Queensland	20	5	1
South Australia	10	15	2
Western Australia	14	2	5
Tasmania	216	0	5
Commonwealth	36	17	5
New Zealand	289	0	4
Australasia	45	8	7