

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.	Australia.
NUMBER OF BREAD-WINNERS.									
Males	451,403	889,381	182,146	120,328	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	43·93	42·28	53·83	42·61	43·64	43·80	43·67
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.									
Males	256,634	210,980	94,084	64,094	27,229	32,039	635,060	131,164	816,224
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	30·25	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.

It is interesting to compare the figures presented above with those obtained at previous census periods. In 1871 the proportion of bread-winners to the total population of Australia was only 41·36 per cent. ; in 1881 it had increased to 42·36 per cent., and in 1891 to 43·14 per cent., while in 1901, as shown above, it was 43·64 per cent. Taking the male population for the same years, the proportion of bread-winners in 1871 was 62·43 per cent. ; in 1881 it had risen to 63·26 per cent., and in 1891 to 64·27 per cent., while in 1901 it was 65·25 per cent. In the female population the increase was more striking, the proportion of bread-winners having increased from 16·03 per cent. in 1871 to 19·88 per cent. in 1901, the figures for the intermediate years 1881 and 1891 being 18·07 per cent. and 18·78 per cent. respectively. In New Zealand the proportion of bread-winners to total population was 40·94 per cent. in 1871, and 38·52 per cent. in 1881. Since the latter year there has been a considerable increase, the percentage in 1891 being 39·93, while in 1901 it was 43·80. In the male population the proportion increased

from 60·95 per cent. in 1881 to 62·11 in 1891, and to 67·47 in 1901; while in the female population the bread-winners represented 11·26 per cent. of the population in 1881, 14·86 per cent. in 1891, and 17·70 per cent. in 1901.

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.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Common-wealth.	New Zealand	Austral-asia.
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	17,030	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
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	3,914
Persons	43,867	31,516	18,086	12,850	10,992	4,848	122,159	21,750	143,909
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.									
Males	122,602	113,527	44,082	34,255	19,602	10,475	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	146,698	146,233	51,489	41,233	21,810	12,750	426,203	101,184	527,387
CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, AND OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS.									
Males	163,212	140,149	79,413	45,893	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	1,691	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	389,331	182,146	120,328	85,332	57,585	1,286,225	272,077	1,558,302
Females	113,396	144,063	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

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 645,057 persons being engaged therein. It is difficult to ascertain the numbers engaged in these industries prior to 1891 as the census returns of earlier years were not compiled on the scientific plan now in use, but from the information available the following statement has been prepared, showing as far as possible the employment since 1871, and the figures may be accepted as giving a fair idea of the extent to which employment in primary producing industries has expanded.

Persons Engaged in—	1871.		1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
Agricultural Pursuits	150,643	18,223	221,681	42,722	247,806	59,477	276,095	67,812
Pastoral Pursuits	31,963	2,364	30,943	5,196	53,996	9,291	67,860	16,872
Dairy-farming	9,842	.....	13,704	345	22,732	765	43,952	4,538
Mining	84,295	21,226	71,830	14,273	75,605	10,877	118,289	17,816
Other Primary Producers ..	4,467	1,500	5,464	1,800	13,802	4,136	26,940	4,883
Total	290,210	43,313	343,672	64,336	414,001	90,546	533,136	111,921

In 1901 there were 602,199 males and 42,858 females engaged in the primary producing industries of Australasia. The employment afforded by the different branches may be seen from the following table.

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand	Austral-asia.
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PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Males	75,884	78,539	38,260	33,030	8,322	17,348	251,392	65,723	317,115
Females	1,735	17,381	2,081	1,147	285	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	501	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	838	43,952	4,538	48,490

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CAPTURE OF WILD ANIMALS OR THE ACQUISITION OF PRODUCTS THEREFROM.

Males	949	1,486	762	296	85	399	3,927	970	4,807
Females	17	23	2	4	2	15	63	3	66
Persons	966	1,469	764	300	87	414	3,990	973	4,963

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australasia.
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	109	2,177	525	11,107	2,041	14,048
Females	1	3	.....	2	.....	3	9	2	11
Persons	2,432	3,827	2,041	111	2,177	528	11,116	2,043	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	186,068
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	186,105
ALL 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

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.
	acres.		acres.
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

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 92,358,824 sheep, 9,827,433 cattle, 1,905,172 horses, and 1,171,381 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.....	3,803,081	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 £2,251,000, and of New Zealand £972,000. This represents the value of the rough timber as it leaves the forest saw-mills and the bark stripped for tanning purposes, the value added to the timber by further treatment in the saw-mills and joinery yards being included in the manufacturing industries. Amongst the states of the Commonwealth, Western Australia stands first as regards timber production. In the year 1903 the value was £807,000, for New South Wales the return was £600,000 during the same period, and for Queensland £517,000. The other states show much smaller amounts, viz., Victoria, £143,000; Tasmania, £148,000; and South Australia about £36,000.

The fisheries of Australia comprise the ordinary coast and river fisheries, and the pearl-fishing industry of Queensland and Western and Northern Australia. The pearl-shell fisheries of Australia have assumed considerable dimensions, and in 1903 the production was valued at £419,000. In Queensland waters there were 301 boats engaged during 1903, and the industry gave employment to 354 divers and 124 other persons, the divers being principally Japanese. The total take of shell for the year was 908 tons, and the exports were valued at £162,547. In Western Australia there were 423 licensed pearling boats, and the persons employed numbered 2,839. Most of these persons belonged to coloured races, only 250 being of European descent. The export of shell during the year was 954 tons, valued at £174,322, while pearls to the value of £50,000 were also obtained. From the Northern Territory, pearl-shell to the value of £28,391 was exported in 1903. 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 £1,078,000.

In several of the states, fish have been introduced from other countries, and trout may now be taken in many of the inland rivers. A notable feature in this connection was the introduction, during 1902, of English plaice, sole, and turbot, which were successfully landed in New South Wales, and liberated at Port Hacking.

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.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand.	Austra-lasia.
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	4,659
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	2,492	1,088	1,269	28,110	8,173	36,233
Females	21,644	23,450	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	117,536

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australia.
PERSONS WORKING IN FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.									
Males	11,638	10,251	5,308	2,762	1,638	1,133	32,730	7,802	40,032
Females	875	1,402	233	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	149	18	167
Person	5,596	5,366	2,053	765	1,357	582	15,719	2,449	18,168
PERSONS WORKING IN MINERALS AND METALS.									
Males	15,336	14,315	4,710	6,050	2,583	2,051	45,054	8,250	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	239	237	120	3,929	580	4,509
Females	4	37	1	....	....	....	42	3	45
Persons	2,016	1,072	287	239	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	31,310	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.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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
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	22,870	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	16,569	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	122,602	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	146,638	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	305	11,250	1,956	13,206
Females	564	934	216	168	131	54	2,067	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 FIBROUS MATERIALS.									
Males	6,957	6,374	2,291	1,654	969	707	18,952	4,175	23,127
Females	2,269	2,452	863	739	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

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
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	61,260
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
PERSONS DEALING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATTERS.									
Males	5,984	3,977	1,540	958	730	329	13,513	2,592	16,110
Females	154	193	34	30	14	16	440	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	293
Persons	2,196	2,206	720	640	556	205	6,523	1,557	8,080
GENERAL AND UNSPECIFIED DEALERS.									
Males	16,089	16,091	6,173	5,668	2,647	1,960	49,228	8,048	58,176
Females	3,180	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	159,061	28,459	187,520
Females	8,783	11,654	2,978	2,534	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

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.	Australasia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN FINANCE AND REAL PROPERTY.									
Males	8,935	10,039	3,004	2,267	1,482	1,008	26,785	5,046	31,831
Females	1,783	2,760	533	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

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 TRADE.									
Males	57,516	53,217	19,310	14,777	8,089	5,052	150,061	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
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	64,633	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.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand	Austral-asia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING BOARD AND LODGING.									
Males	8,258	6,984	3,056	1,482	2,474	701	22,055	3,893	26,848
Females	15,622	14,850	4,502	1,202	3,278	788	40,242	6,749	46,901
Persons	23,880	21,834	7,558	2,684	5,752	1,489	63,107	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	17,981	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.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Com-mon-wealth.	New Zealand.	Austral-asia.
PERSONS ENGAGED IN GENERAL GOVERNMENT.									
Males	1,545	1,427	847	600	539	288	5,306	1,043	6,349
Females	31	91	15	6	12	9	164	47	211
Persons	1,576	1,518	862	606	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	802	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	812	1,061	632	13,735	2,412	16,147
PERSONS MINISTERING TO RELIGION, CHARITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ART, AND SCIENCE.									
Males	10,046	13,664	5,307	3,409	3,117	1,755	43,298	9,736	53,034
Females	14,419	14,676	4,440	3,456	1,930	1,913	40,834	8,581	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	14,549	84,451
Females	14,529	14,841	4,480	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

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	65,560	71,384	15,959	10,219	9,388	47,313
Females	16,779	22,879	3,547	1,766	2,790	8,750
Persons	82,339	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	290,095	234,203	78,879	61,840	36,093	166,431
Females	72,170	87,397	23,366	9,277	10,231	48,088
Persons	362,265	321,600	102,245	71,117	46,324	214,519
OTHERS TO WHOM THESE GRADES ARE NOT APPLICABLE.						
Males	8,421	.....	2,381	565	.....	.....
Females	9,815	.....	2,038	433	.....	.....
Persons	18,236	.....	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

The ages of 1,978,910 of the workers were ascertained, and are shown hereunder in three groups. Of the total number, 53,505 were under the age of 15 years, 309,252 were aged 15 and under 20, while the remaining 1,616,153 had attained the age of 20 years or over :—

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand	Australia.
UNDER 15 YEARS.									
Males	9,142	11,275	4,648	4,415	1,340	2,246	33,066	6,492	39,558
Females	2,785	4,788	1,763	1,370	496	778	11,989	1,958	13,947
Persons	11,927	16,063	6,411	5,794	1,836	3,024	45,055	8,450	53,505
15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.									
Males	61,963	52,243	21,657	18,441	6,620	8,605	169,529	33,391	207,920
Females	26,381	32,199	10,121	9,024	2,738	3,577	84,040	17,292	101,332
Persons	88,344	84,442	31,778	27,465	9,358	12,182	253,569	55,683	309,252
20 YEARS AND OVER.									
Males	377,992	324,948	158,697	97,472	77,213	46,631	1,082,953	226,807	1,309,820
Females	84,063	107,383	25,105	22,665	10,241	11,552	260,909	45,424	306,333
Persons	462,055	432,331	183,802	120,037	87,454	58,183	1,343,862	272,291	1,616,153
TOTAL WORKERS.									
Males	449,097	388,466	185,002	120,328	85,173	57,482	1,285,548	271,750	1,557,298
Females	113,229	144,370	36,989	32,968	13,475	15,907	356,938	64,674	421,612
Persons	562,326	532,836	221,991	153,296	98,648	73,389	1,642,486	336,424	1,978,910

This table, based on the census returns, would seem to show that juvenile labour is employed to a much greater extent in Victoria than in the other states. There is no apparent reason why this should be the case, and a probable explanation of the anomaly will be found in the fact that a large number of children under 15 were returned in Victoria as assisting their parents in farming, &c. These, in the other states, were counted as scholars if shown to be attending school; but in Victoria they appear to have been classified as "relatives assisting," and, consequently, as workers.

It will be seen that the unemployed comprise a considerable section of the community. No information is available regarding the number in Queensland, but in the other five states of the Commonwealth there were 50,644 persons, 42,882 males and 7,762 females, who had been unemployed for a week or more at the date of the Census. These figures represent 3·6 per cent. of the total number of workers, and are but little in excess of those for the same colonies in 1891, when the total was 50,319, consisting of 43,497 males and 6,822 females, the proportion of the total number of workers being 4·3 per cent. Although the number of unemployed in 1901, as stated above, was 50,644, it must not be considered that all these persons were without employment, as a fairly large proportion of them consisted of workers temporarily incapacitated through sickness or accident.

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 1903 was £147,748,000, 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	40,704,000	28 12 2
Victoria	31,228,000	25 16 6
Queensland	14,611,000	28 3 9
South Australia	10,604,000	28 16 9
Western Australia.....	15,497,000	70 0 8
Tasmania	5,028,000	28 6 5
Commonwealth	117,672,000	30 0 10
New Zealand	30,076,000	36 13 4
Australasia	147,748,000	31 3 10

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.	Manu-factories and Mechanical Industries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales....	8,359,000	12,777,000	3,276,000	5,913,000	779,000	9,600,000
Victoria	10,156,000	4,410,000	3,644,000	3,331,000	269,000	9,368,000
Queensland.....	2,059,000	4,439,000	969,000	3,636,000	777,000	2,681,000
South Australia	4,030,000	2,230,000	892,000	584,000	139,000	2,729,000
Western Australia ...	923,000	1,206,000	442,000	8,972,000	1,080,000	2,874,000
Tasmania	1,265,000	558,000	451,000	1,303,000	175,000	1,276,000
Commonwealth..	26,792,000	25,620,000	9,674,000	23,839,000	3,219,000	28,528,000
New Zealand	7,266,000	7,577,000	3,191,000	*3,531,000	1,082,000	7,429,000
Australasia.....	34,058,000	33,197,000	12,865,000	27,370,000	4,301,000	35,957,000

* Including value of production of Kauri gum.

In the following statement the total value of production in each state in 1903 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. The value for the year 1903 rose to £31 3s. 10d., and the advance affords valuable evidence of the wonderful recuperative powers of the country. If the prices of 1870-4, shown on page 910, 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
1903.....	31	3	10	41	17	4

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.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	15,379,000	25,180,000	36,739,760	38,954,000	40,704,000
Victoria.....	19,260,000	22,750,000	30,319,610	30,807,000	31,228,000
Queensland	3,995,000	10,200,000	14,273,660	16,933,000	14,611,000
South Australia	5,228,000	8,457,000	9,025,675	10,314,000	10,604,000
Western Australia ...	707,000	943,000	1,806,340	12,544,000	15,497,000
Tasmania	2,131,000	3,586,000	3,920,940	5,033,000	5,028,000
Commonwealth..	46,700,000	71,116,000	96,085,985	114,585,000	117,672,000
New Zealand	9,739,000	16,490,000	21,518,915	28,452,000	30,076,000
Australasia	56,439,000	87,606,000	117,604,900	143,037,000	147,748,000

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

State.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£ 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	28 12 2
Victoria	26 2 8	26 3 0	26 9 3	25 12 2	25 16 6
Queensland.....	33 3 10	45 0 7	35 19 11	33 11 5	28 3 9
South Australia.....	28 7 7	29 19 11	28 1 1	28 8 2	28 16 9
Western Australia	28 0 9	31 19 0	36 5 8	66 17 11	70 0 8
Tasmania	21 0 10	30 16 0	26 8 9	28 19 10	28 6 5
Commonwealth	27 17 2	31 1 3	29 19 9	30 2 6	30 0 10
New Zealand	37 15 10	33 9 8	34 3 1	36 10 4	36 13 4
Australasia.....	29 3 8	31 9 10	30 13 5	31 4 3	31 3 10

Taking the figures for the ten year periods from 1871 to 1901 it will be seen that 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 counterbalanced 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 Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, which refer to the year 1903, 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
Commonwealth of Australia	89,144,000	22	15	2
New Zealand	22,647,000	27	12	3
Australasia	111,791,000	23	12	0

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 £12,777,000, 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 £57 0s. 11d. per head. New Zealand comes next, followed by New South Wales. 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 £248 14s. 9d. per square mile, while

Western Australia has the second lowest return with £12 18s. 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 £27 12s. 3d., and per square mile of £216 15s. 7d. :—

State.	Production of Primary Industries per square mile.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	100	2	2
Victoria	248	14	9
Queensland.....	17	16	11
South Australia.....	8	14	3
Western Australia	12	18	8
Tasmania	143	2	6
Commonwealth.....	29	19	9
New Zealand.....	216	15	7
Australasia.....	36	6	6

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	131	0	2
Victoria	355	6	8
Queensland	21	17	1
South Australia	11	14	8
Western Australia.....	15	17	7
Tasmania	191	14	0
Commonwealth	39	11	8
New Zealand	287	17	9
Australasia	48	0	3

The question is often asked, as to the relation between production of a country and the amount of its domestic exports. In the year 1903, the production of the Commonwealth, as shown in the foregoing tables, was valued at £117,672,000, and during the same period, goods of local production were exported, to the value of £45,578,935. These latter, however, are valued at the points of export, whereas in the case of the former the value is taken as at the point of production. Reducing the exports of domestic produce by 10 per cent., so as to bring them also to the value at the point of production, the figure works out at £41,021,000, and represents 35 per cent. of the total production.

In New Zealand, the export of domestic produce was £14,838,192. Reducing this by 10 per cent., to arrive at the value at the point of production, the net value is £13,354,000, whereas the total production was £30,076,000. The export, therefore, was equivalent to 44·4 per cent. of the total production. Both in the case of New Zealand and in that of the Commonwealth, the proportion of production exported was extremely large. No very recent figures can be given of the proportion of exports compared with production in other countries. Such statistics as are available point to an export of about 11 per cent. in the United States, and 20 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

