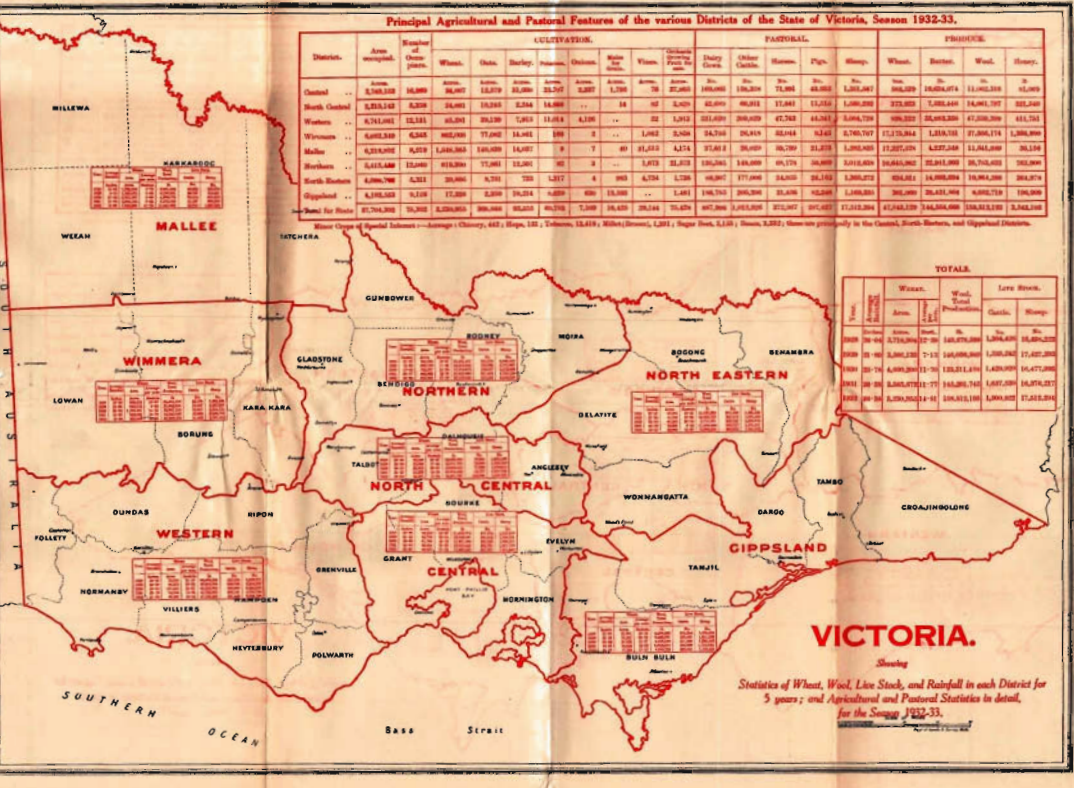


Principal Agricultural and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1932-33.

District.	Area occupied.	Number of Cattle years.	CULTIVATION.										PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Orchard.	Male Cattle.	Pigs.	Cattle Grazing.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Wool.	Sheep.				
Central ...	Area, 5,768,332	16,899	Area, 26,047	Area, 12,379	Area, 23,260	Area, 25,257	Area, 2,237	Area, 1,726	Area, 76	Area, 27,265	Area, 199,696	Area, 136,259	Area, 77,861	Area, 48,363	Area, 1,233,267	Area, 396,429	Area, 12,624,374	Area, 11,942,319	Area, 61,849			
North Central ...	5,524,142	8,209	24,091	19,293	2,264	18,989	...	14	107	3,202	62,899	96,914	17,841	11,715	1,066,290	272,023	1,084,444	14,941,797	324,240			
Western ...	6,741,641	12,141	63,291	29,239	7,651	11,914	4,126	...	22	1,212	231,639	269,429	47,743	44,247	3,694,729	596,222	22,486,220	47,200,299	441,514			
Wimmera ...	6,602,519	6,543	662,769	77,062	14,941	189	...	...	...	1,662	5,256	24,746	26,919	62,164	6,767,717	17,170,264	1,816,748	17,861,174	1,398,669
Mallee ...	6,216,676	6,273	1,046,263	169,029	14,607	9	40	41,412	4,174	37,461	36,469	36,739	21,275	1,217,027	4,227,248	11,241,269	36,116		
North Eastern ...	5,415,446	12,649	419,269	77,061	12,361	302	...	...	...	1,673	21,273	126,261	126,669	49,179	36,669	3,911,629	22,611,269	16,941,269	262,669
Gippsland ...	6,696,798	6,211	20,666	6,761	722	1,217	4	663	6,724	1,726	66,267	177,669	24,623	22,112	1,266,272	226,211	14,000,264	10,941,269	362,674
Total for State	57,764,332	59,263	3,226,669	666,669	66,212	7,169	...	...	...	1,491	198,769	296,269	26,266	62,269	1,266,269	362,669	22,621,269	49,927,219	196,669

Mean Crop of Special Interest - Average (Cherry, 645; Sage, 182; Tobacco, 12,419; Mistle, 2,261; Sugar Beet, 1,112; Beans, 3,227; these are principally in the Central, North Eastern, and Gippsland Districts.



TOTALS.

Year	Area	Cattle	Wool	Live Stock			
					Wheat	Wool Production	Wool	Live Stock
1928-29	56,444	3,774,269	12,800	148,078,269	1,266,269	14,941,269	14,941,269
1929-30	56,444	3,696,212	7-12	148,078,269	1,266,269	14,941,269	14,941,269
1930-31	56,444	3,696,212	7-12	148,078,269	1,266,269	14,941,269	14,941,269
1931-32	56,444	3,696,212	7-12	148,078,269	1,266,269	14,941,269	14,941,269
1932-33	56,444	3,696,212	7-12	148,078,269	1,266,269	14,941,269	14,941,269

VICTORIA.

Showing Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1932-33.

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	26,446,619
Lands in process of alienation	7,085,892
Crown lands	22,713,249
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,956,931
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	735,889
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	330,135
Water reserves	311,451
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,650
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	371,026
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. ; } unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	3,818,576
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	86,577
Other leases and licences	43,915
Temporary grazing licences	5,068,591
Unoccupied	5,697,290
Total	22,713,249

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1927 to 1932.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1927 ..	3,824	214,609	85,409	214,173	203,414
1928 ..	5,807	344,571	68,686	213,519	188,339
1929 ..	4,825	310,174	65,294	187,752	114,965
1930 ..	5,344	137,242	40,691	111,564	89,703
1931 ..	5,892	131,691	58,575	67,331	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1932 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,679,032, which represents an average of £1 1s. 3d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands remaining for disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

**CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1932.**

Location.	Classification.						Total
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buln Buln	7,855	43,927	47,072	160	..	..	98,814
Croajingolong	2,300	1,562	551,968	..	841,576	14,286	1,411,692
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	94,376	..	431,100	71,000	596,476
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	196,307	..	383,050	900	560,257
Tanjil .. .. .	..	..	104,317	..	360,650	67,000	531,967
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	139,079	..	941,563	..	1,080,639
Bogong	309	12,577	194,779	4,802	171,260	73,953	457,680
Benambra .. .. .	..	403	225,937	1,960	166,275	87,810	481,485
Deiatite	484	15,852	152,973	10,066	131,350	69,949	370,674
Molra	546	83	6,370	1,882	..	..	8,881
Angiesey .. .. .	..	1,360	41,162	..	..	2,000	44,522
Bourke .. .. .	..	229	25	..	..	..	254
Dalhousie	37	710	1,222	..	..	455	2,424
Evelyn	19	11,505	..	..	..	1,579	13,103
Mornington .. .. .	..	1,331	11,391	..	..	..	12,722
Bendigo	63	637	3,195	..	..	3,488	7,283
Rodney	160	295	..	..	..	2,228	2,683
Borong .. .. .	..	502	18,095	..	..	3,415	22,012
Gladstone	482	1,546	2,649	2,495	..	11,520	18,692
Lowan .. .. .	..	654	143,986	25,000	9,614	..	179,264
Kara Kara	86	166	2,052	..	..	3,018	5,322
Talbot	310	787	182	..	..	21,700	22,979
Tatchera	255	70	..	..	..	..	325
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	935	123,186	..	..	..	124,121
Poiwarth	16,750	15,738	24,222	142	..	..	56,862
Grant .. .. .	..	335	2,334	..	..	7,594	10,263
Grenville .. .. .	..	1,080	70	..	..	5,720	6,870
Ripon .. .. .	..	380	22,763	..	..	3,696	26,839
Normanby .. .. .	..	..	117,388	..	..	..	117,388
Dundas .. .. .	..	..	67,592	4,799	15,754	..	88,145
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	1,993
Folett .. .. .	..	..	137,667	..	29,136	..	166,803
Karkaroc .. .. .	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total	29,456	112,603	2,433,449	51,306	3,461,328	441,311	6,529,453
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands						3,968
" " "	Lands which may be sold by auction						4,288
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands available for selection						50,692
	" " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)						4,177,480
Total area remaining for disposal							10,765,881

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily licensed under grazing licences.

The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information as to persons eligible to select under the Land Acts, area and conditions of selection, and concessions to land seekers.

Transfer of Land Act. The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1932 there were submitted 128 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 5,184 acres in extent, and to £247,005 in value; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 2,734 acres valued at £252,180. Up to the end of 1932 there had been brought under the Act 3,239,142 acres valued at £71,310,199. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1932 was 1,903,179 acres.

Assurance Fund. When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts during 1932-33 comprised contributions £1,726, and interest on stock £4,509. During the year £131 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims, and £5,095 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act* 1920, No. 3067. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1933, was £162,441. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1933, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,754.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The first estate acquired for closer settlement in Victoria was purchased in 1900 under authority of the *Land Act* 1898 which empowered the Government to purchase by agreement private lands for this purpose. Under this Act five estates totalling 33,660 acres were acquired. In 1904, a Closer Settlement Act was passed and a Board appointed to administer it, with authority to acquire land by agreement, or, where necessary, compulsorily.

In 1906 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, established under the *Water Act* 1905, came into operation, and in 1909 closer settlement in irrigation areas commenced. Administration in these areas was placed under the direct control of the Water Supply Commissioners by the *Closer Settlement Act* 1912.

Up to 30th June, 1917, the area acquired totalled 571,156 acres and the area settled, 507,500 acres. In that year the first Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed and thereafter the settlement of discharged soldiers was given precedence by the Government. At 30th June, 1932, the net area acquired for soldier settlement was 2,270,333 acres (2,179,091 acres settled), and for civilian settlers 1,094,415 acres (1,058,360 acres settled). Thus 84 per cent. of the closer settlement land in Victoria has been settled since 1917. The unstable conditions subsequent to 1917 proved most unfavorable to successful settlement, and the consequent loss to the settlers and to the State has been severe. Measures which were taken to improve conditions of the soldier settlers include the appointment by the Victorian Government of a Royal Commission in 1925 and the establishment of inquiry boards in 1926 and 1927, and further, the appointment by the Commonwealth Government of Mr. Justice Pike in 1927 to inquire into soldier settlement in all the States. Up to 30th June, 1932, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £8,550,253.

An Act to amend existing closer settlement legislation was passed by Parliament in 1932 for the purpose of giving effect to recommendations made for the relief of settlers. This amending Act, "*The Closer Settlement Act* 1932 No. 4091," was assented to on 29th December, 1932. Under its provisions a Closer Settlement Commission of five members superseded the Closer Settlement Board, and assumed the powers and obligations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners in respect to the settlement and occupation of irrigable lands. Provision was made for the consolidation into one debt of the liabilities of each settler at 30th June, 1932. Thus the unpaid balance on account of land improvements and all arrears of interest were brought together into one account. The Commission was further empowered to adjust, during the period of five years, commencing on 1st July, 1932, the annual payment due by the settlers on account of the consolidated debt. In making any adjustment the Commission is required to take into consideration (a) ruling prices for farm products, (b) seasonal conditions, (c) requirements for maintenance of the settler and his family, (d) the means and ability of the settler to make any adjusted payment, (e) efforts made by the settler to meet his liability, (f) any other factors which in the opinion of the Commission are proper to be considered. At the end of the period of five years provision is made for the assessment by the Commission of the liabilities of settlers on account of land and advances, and for the writing off of the difference between the amount of the valuation of the land and improvements

and the sum of the capital value at which the land was sold, the amount of advances for improvements and the arrears of interest. The Commission is given discretionary power to reduce the amount to be written off if it is satisfied that the value of the land and improvements has been adversely affected by the failure of the settler to work the land or maintain the improvements in a proper manner.

Details relating to the conditions under which settlers may acquire blocks and advances can be obtained on application to the Closer Settlement Commission.

Estates purchased. A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (*i.e.*, estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930. No properties were purchased during the years ended 30th June, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

A summary of the lands acquired is given in the following statement:—

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Lands purchased	1,069,383	8,679,905	1,844,920	14,182,393
Crown Lands taken over	113,346	55,890	670,590	544,619
Total area and cost of purchase	1,182,729	8,735,795	2,515,510	14,727,012
Expenses prior to disposal .. ..	..	92,399	..	116,311
Public Works effected .. ..	..	517,562	..	1,010,437
Total cost to 30th June, 1933 .. ..	..	9,345,756	..	15,853,760
Less land transferred to—				
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	81,682	821,182	..	..
Closer Settlement .. ..	..	..	250,041	2,610,228
Total net area and cost..	1,101,047	8,524,574	2,265,469	13,243,532

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement. The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following statement:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance	5,670	8,159	13,829
Repaid in full	553	4,109	4,662
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	5,278	4,476	9,754
Total settlers who have received assistance	11,501	16,744	28,245
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—State	13,182,668	11,717,885	24,900,553
Commonwealth	11,968,176	857,201	12,825,377
Total	25,150,844	12,575,086	37,725,930
Redemptions	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
Outstanding liability	(a) 24,976,743	11,219,504	36,196,247
Repayment of principal used for pay- ment of interest and working ex- penses	4,247,849	1,063,080	5,310,929
Payments to State Loans Repayment Fund	809,003	791,026	1,600,029
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1933	£4/10/7%	£4/1/0%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improve- ments	11,417,186	7,970,404	19,387,590
Advances to settlers	9,428,911	5,583,088	15,011,999
	20,846,097	13,553,492	34,399,589
Less Principal repaid	4,939,839	4,025,180	8,965,019
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers	15,906,258	9,528,312	25,434,570

(a) Includes £2,160,960 to be written off liability to Commonwealth Government. Interest is not being charged on this amount.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND
CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
	£	£	£
Instalments of interest charged to settlers	7,829,234	6,057,875	13,887,109
Less interest paid by settlers ..	4,367,263	4,306,671	8,673,934
Arrears of interest (consolidated) ..	3,461,971	1,751,204	5,213,175
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091) ..	770,000	410,000	1,180,000
	2,691,971	1,341,204	4,033,175
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal	4,939,839	4,025,180	8,965,019
Interest	4,367,263	4,306,671	8,673,934
Total	9,307,102	8,331,851	17,638,953
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances ..	1,341,817	..	1,341,817
Excess cost of buildings	40,954	..	40,954
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements	240,424	194,105	434,529
Bad debts, &c. (a)	1,634,852	270,712	1,905,564
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091)	770,000	410,000	1,180,000
Total	4,028,047	874,817	4,902,864
For financial year 1932-33—			
Interest paid	1,041,258	507,042	1,548,300
Administrative expenses	75,843	74,446	150,289
Interest due by settlers and others ..	1,079,659	653,071	1,732,730
Interest received from settlers and others (b)	573,782	293,868	867,650

NOTES.

(a) Includes—	£	£	£
Bad debts	1,539,150	232,798	1,771,948
Loss and remission of interest	24,609	17,219	41,828
Loss on realization	71,093	10,061	81,154
Concessions to British Army officers from India .. .. .	..	10,634	10,634
	1,634,852	270,712	1,905,564
(b) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	469,603	263,990	733,593
Interest from Closer Settlement	76,659	..	76,659
Interest on investments .. .. .	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund	27,520	26,003	53,523
	573,782	293,868	867,650

Extent of Closer Settlement. The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1933, is given in the next statement:—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
Dry Areas.				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms	3,794	1,534	230	875,566
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	154	131	16	2,593
Workmen's Homes	1,080	89	$\frac{3}{4}$	796
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers and disposed of under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II. ..	193	1,865	257	49,566
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	47,411
Total area of land settled.. .. .	..	..	..	975,932
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments				27,137
Workmen's Homes				8
Public Competition, Auction, &c.				713
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .				..
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)				2,863
Total dry areas acquired				1,006,653
Irrigation Areas.				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms	2,214	887	58	128,900
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	151	116	6	905
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers and disposed of under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II. ..	504	915	64	32,116
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	5,729
Total area of land settled				167,650
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments				1,088
Public Competition, Auction, &c.				475
Area of land acquired but not yet available				1,920
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)				4,943
Total irrigation areas acquired				176,076
TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1933				1,182,729

Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1933, is given in the table which follows:—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO
30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigation Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled	2,330,338	93,653
Area of land available	213	666
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	18,894
Sales by Auction, &c.	66,400	5,346
Total land acquired	2,396,951	118,559
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	227,596	22,445
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1933	2,169,355	96,114
Farms, Number of	7,730	1,965
Average area—acres	302	48
Average capital value	£1,707	£809

WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. In the following table is given a statement of State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to their receiving free grants, large sums have been written off the liabilities of local bodies. The following information has been largely taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

State
Expenditure
on
Waterworks.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Total Advances, including Cost of Loan Provision.	Redem- ption Paid.	Capital Written Off.	Free Head- works.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—					
Completed Works—					
Waterworks Districts ..	5,133,822	49,775	175,055	..	4,908,992
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	4,564,959	31,816	575,152	..	3,957,991
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded) ..	1,430,721	106	..	..	1,430,615
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributary Works ..	234,857	..	..	..	234,857
Uncompleted or Unallotted Works—					
Mornington Peninsula ..	898,761	..	..	..	898,761
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes ..	407,995	..	..	..	407,995
Eildon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement ..	2,535,552	1,000	..	..	2,534,552
Maffra-Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	1,261,195	..	..	..	1,261,195
Millewa Waterworks Districts ..	522,302	..	..	..	522,302
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District ..	786,108	..	..	..	786,108
Bellarine Peninsula ..	426,447	..	..	..	426,447
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages (proposed) ..	123,165	..	..	..	123,165
Free Headworks ..	1,262,352	420	..	1,261,932	..
River Murray Agreement Works ..	2,424,840	..	..	..	2,424,840
Surveys, &c. ..	305,796	..	..	..	305,796
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	22,318,872	83,117	750,207	1,261,932	20,223,616
First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Mildura Urban Trust ..	123,126	46,134	18,416	..	58,576
Other Waterworks Trusts ..	2,037,981	331,523	316,537	..	1,389,921
Ballarat Water Commissioners ..	365,064	56,914	2,111	..	306,039
Other Local Bodies (Municipalities) ..	497,668	91,535	161,649	..	244,484
Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts ..	32,754	30	32,724	..	..
Free Grants to Local Authorities ..	147,046	..	..	147,046	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	3,189,934	3,189,934*	..	..	..
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	265,000	265,000†	..	..	..
Total ..	28,977,445	4,064,187	1,281,644	1,408,978	22,222,636

* Of this amount £800,000 was provided out of Consolidated Revenue, the balance being payments by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in 1908 for £265,000, the total expenditure on the works to that date being £455,082. The balance of £190,082, which was written off, is included above in the figures for "Other Waterworks Trusts."

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, an amount of £579,786 representing arrears of interest was written off by Act No. 1625 of 1899, making the total actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Municipal Corporations, £1,861,430.

The State expenditure on waterworks, as shown in the above table, does not include large sums which have been spent by other controlling bodies out of their own funds. Up to 30th June, 1933, the additional

capital expenditure of the bodies mentioned was as follows:—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £7,938,427; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, £421,397; and the Ballarat Water Commissioners, £209,800. Smaller amounts have been expended by other municipalities, details of which are not readily available.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1928*—which consolidates the Water Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1918, the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*, and Section 5 (2) of the *Closer Settlement Act 1922*.

In 1912 administration of closer settlement in irrigation areas was placed under direct control of the Commission but under the *Closer Settlement Act 1932*, authority passed to the newly constituted Closer Settlement Commission.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, will furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution in Victoria under its administration:—

—	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1933.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	33
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	25
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	420,640
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	474,700
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	791,800
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered (excluding Coliban)	3	32
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,699,800
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	78
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	543,200

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Closer Settlement policy of the State, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors were first put into operation—and the average areas for the last five years :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for last Five Years.
	acres.	acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. .. .	..	15,240
South Shepparton .. .. .	..	4,260
Rodney	32,356	63,388
Stanhope	2,000	12,924
Tongala	3,000	21,148
Rochester	500	46,662
Echuca North .. .. .	..	4,412
Dingee .. .. .	..	4,242
Tragowel Plains	20,000	46,740
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	3,155
Werribee .. .. .	..	8,142
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra .. .. .	..	8,323
Sale .. .. .	..	5,110
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville .. .. .	..	4,652
Cohuna	12,000	25,234
Gannawarra	7,825	20,667
Koondrook	5,029	19,306
Swan Hill	5,410	18,308
Nyah	569	2,817
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	10,701
Merbein	202	7,544
Third Lake .. .. .	..	3,154
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	2,672
Tresco .. .. .	..	1,228
Fish Point .. .. .	..	1,805
Total	88,922	361,834

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1932-33 was 474,716 acres, being 56,301 acres more than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 4,741 acres below the average of the previous five years.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	60,880	93,803	69,694	27,928	32,492
Lucerne	24,124	122,441	135,111	136,502	125,615	119,682
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	41,130	59,401	29,787	30,479	24,810
Pastures	50,541	154,459	186,249	144,903	150,478	210,869
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	70,681	70,265	68,426	68,430	67,451
Fallow	4,988	11,120	12,596	6,447	7,042	8,275
Miscellaneous ..	785	10,934	9,152	7,339	8,443	11,137
Total ..	129,771	471,695	566,577	463,098	418,415	474,716

NOTE.—In 1909-10, 8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1932-33—474,716 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 45 ; lucerne, 25 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 14 ; cereals, 7 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 5 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 4.

Dairying is the main source of production in the irrigation areas, and these areas are proving most suitable for this industry. In the Standard Herd Test conducted in 1932-33 by the Department of Agriculture for pure bred herds an exceptionally large number of cows (2,862) was tested. Notwithstanding the fact that the seasonal conditions throughout that year were generally excellent for dairying, the results of the tests emphasized, more so than in previous years, the advantages of an ample supply of green fodder which irrigation provides during the dry months of the year. The herds gaining first, second and third places on the order of merit list with 584·19 lb., 581·43 lb., and 569·55 lb. of butter fat were grazed respectively on irrigated pastures in the Tongala East, Maffra, and Stanhope Districts. The highest individual return (730 lb. butter fat) was given by a cow in the Tongala Irrigation District. Four of the first ten herds which averaged more than 520 lb. of butter fat per cow in 1932-33 were also grazed on irrigated lands, although the number of cows in those areas was only about 10 per cent. of the cows in the State.

Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1932-33.

Following upon the somewhat light crop of dried currants, sultanas, and lexias which was harvested in the 1932 season, the vines in the Irrigation Areas of Victoria have borne heavily during 1933 and the production this year approximated 50,000 tons, comprising 8,000 tons of currants, 38,000 tons of sultanas, and 4,000 tons of lexias. This quantity is in excess of any previous year's production. The total Australian output of dried vine fruits for 1933 season amounted to about 78,000 tons, the Victorian proportion of the pack being approximately 65 per cent. The prices realized for the sale of sultanas in the United Kingdom have been on a lower scale than in recent years owing to the large quantities of fruit marketed by California and Mediterranean countries. Prices of currants and lexias have, however, been maintained, whilst clearances of satisfactory quantities of all varieties of fruit have been effected in Great Britain.

The Victorian production of canned apricots, peaches, and pears for the 1933 season proved to be the highest on record and amounted to no less than 35,500,000 cans. This quantity represents practically 73 per cent. of the total Australian pack of these fruits.

A heavy production of citrus fruits was recorded throughout the Irrigation Areas of this State during the past season.

Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area within the State so supplied is approximately 24,240 square miles—about 28 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion so supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of towns supplied with water, exclusive of the City of Melbourne and its suburbs, is as follows:—98 towns of a total population of 122,300 supplied by the Commission, 108 towns with a total population of 195,300 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 17 towns with a total population of 78,100 supplied by Local Governing Bodies.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

Total Storages in State. In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,543,820 acre feet. When the Glenmaggie and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the total capacity will be about 1,627,520 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, in course of construction, will, unless otherwise decided by the Commonwealth and State Governments, contain 2,000,000 acre feet, half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria. The following statement sets out the capacities of the various storages in the State:—

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon (200,000 acre feet during repair)	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	..	..	..	..	..	260,000
Torrumbarry (half share of 26,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	13,000
Mildura (half share of 34,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
Wentworth (half share of 20,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860
Laanecoorie	..	..	..	..	..	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	92,000
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	28,000
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						471,330
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	53,300
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Taylor's Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Green Lake	..	..	..	..	..	6,600
Dock Lake	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
Moora	..	..	..	..	..	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	5,740
						207,610
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	12,300
Spring Gully	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	4,970
						44,970
<i>Werribee—</i>						
Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
						38,000
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluo	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	600
						10,600
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	200
						5,160
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,543,820

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS APPROVED OR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glennaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	45,500
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Bittern Reservoir	1,200
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River, half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet	740,000
Yarrowonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet)	25,000
Euston Loch Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet)	12,000
Total capacity of storages when works are completed ..	2,367,520

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the River Murray, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The extent of watering done represented 52,726 acres in 1928-29, 51,780 acres in 1929-30, 47,418 acres in 1930-31, 48,200 acres in 1931-32, and 55,060 acres in 1932-33.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1933, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1932-33.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates ..	36,518	Wages and Salaries ..	16,288
Special Waterings, &c. ..	5,376	Firewood	9,209
Miscellaneous	10,197	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	4,138
		Redemption of Loans ..	225
		Miscellaneous	14,733
Total	52,091	Total	44,593

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each of the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1932, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During the Year—			Yearly Average to December, 1932.
	1930.	1931.	1932.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gleneig and Wannon Rivers ..	28.65	25.66	29.88	26.46
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	28.53	28.17	33.87	28.26
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	28.79	27.76	28.68	25.08
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	27.48	26.54	27.54	25.85
Cape Otway Forest ..	38.14	42.92	43.78	39.52
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	25.90	23.99	26.68	23.96
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	26.21	25.89	27.22	23.62
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	37.20	41.92	41.54	34.35
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	33.78	41.82	40.05	35.95
South Gippsland ..	36.98	31.94	42.10	38.70
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	39.67	37.08	41.13	38.29
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	27.76	24.25	25.73	24.37
Mitchell River ..	28.49	27.60	23.74	25.99
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	30.42	28.96	25.43	27.29
Snowy River ..	31.74	32.49	34.96	34.29
Murray River ..	18.45	20.49	19.19	16.93
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	31.03	42.93	31.41	33.34
Ovens River ..	34.70	48.07	37.18	33.96
Goulburn River ..	27.24	31.42	28.31	26.38
Campaspe River ..	26.64	26.93	24.93	22.96
Loddon River ..	22.30	23.32	23.20	20.17
Avoca River ..	20.45	20.46	19.89	17.10
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	18.64	17.68	16.09	15.38
Eastern Wimmera ..	23.33	23.53	21.53	21.30
Western Wimmera ..	21.74	18.05	20.34	19.91
Mallee ..	15.48	14.04	15.13	12.66
Weighted Averages ..	25.78	26.38	26.38	24.27

The wettest portion of the State is the Cape Otway Forest, which is closely followed by the South Gippsland district and the Latrobe and Thomson Basin. The lowest rainfall occurs in the Mallee district, where it averages 12.66 inches per annum, as compared with 24.27 inches for the whole State.

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall was first made in 1910. More comprehensive data have since become available, and in 1925 the Commonwealth Meteorologist issued the following revised figures:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	19,270
15 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,492
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,170
25 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,579
30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,450
40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,338
50 to 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,980
Over 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	605

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1932 and the quarterly averages up to 1932 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Glensel and Wannon Rivers ..	7.75	3.73	8.90	7.89	7.85	8.99	5.32	6.85
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	9.33	4.41	9.79	8.29	8.29	9.39	6.46	6.17
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	7.20	4.31	7.90	7.14	7.57	7.75	6.01	5.88
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	6.67	4.64	7.26	7.08	6.88	7.95	6.73	6.18
Cape Otway Forest ..	11.80	6.12	12.07	11.69	10.95	13.15	8.96	8.56
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	6.36	4.79	7.61	6.48	6.30	6.73	6.41	5.96
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	6.67	5.20	7.45	6.17	6.41	6.18	6.60	6.07
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	8.86	7.18	11.21	8.82	8.65	9.13	12.82	9.22
Cape Otway Forest ..	8.87	6.93	10.67	9.84	8.61	9.97	11.90	9.21
South Gippsland ..	8.04	7.83	14.76	10.79	9.50	11.07	9.80	9.01
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	7.74	7.26	12.95	9.90	8.97	10.96	11.47	10.17
Macallister and Avon Rivers	6.15	6.35	5.42	5.48	7.92	5.89	6.24	6.65
Mitchell River ..	5.85	6.67	3.54	5.84	9.27	6.68	5.08	6.80
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	5.52	6.83	3.59	6.56	10.75	6.65	5.57	7.25
Snowy River ..	6.32	8.00	5.41	8.89	15.98	9.00	7.30	8.40
Murray River ..	3.83	3.26	6.35	5.03	6.21	4.76	2.80	3.88
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	6.66	6.14	10.49	9.08	9.56	10.27	4.70	7.85
Ovens River ..	7.39	5.58	13.72	10.22	10.79	10.81	5.23	7.35
Goulburn River ..	5.26	4.74	9.33	7.62	8.63	7.88	5.09	6.14
Campaspe River ..	4.85	4.08	9.56	7.04	7.36	6.94	3.16	4.90
Loddon River ..	4.80	3.62	8.00	6.04	7.11	6.11	3.29	4.40
Avoca River ..	4.61	2.89	6.02	5.21	6.55	5.32	2.71	3.68
Avon and Richardson Rivers	3.64	2.52	4.86	4.63	5.36	4.88	2.23	3.35
Eastern Wimmera ..	5.07	3.03	7.00	6.50	6.28	7.06	3.18	4.71
Western Wimmera ..	4.49	2.52	6.25	6.17	6.31	6.95	3.29	4.27
Mallee District ..	4.30	2.32	4.87	3.71	4.30	3.71	1.66	2.92
The whole State ..	5.92	4.46	7.80	6.86	7.71	7.26	4.95	5.69

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below:—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29.971	29.923	30.080	30.076
Monthly range of pressure of air--Inches	0.889	0.763	0.815	0.973
Mean temperature of air in shade--°Fahr.	57.7	66.6	59.3	50.0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade--°Fahr.	18.6	21.1	17.3	13.9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7.22	5.93	6.66	5.80
Mean number of days of rain	38	24	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10.26	17.32	7.88	3.69
Mean daily amount of cloudiness--Scale 0 to 10	6.0	5.1	5.9	6.4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	6	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1932 and for the last 77 years, as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period:—

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1932.	Average for 77 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 77 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30.009	30.012	30.106	29.945
Highest " " " ..	30.611	30.606	30.770	30.488
Lowest " " " ..	29.238	29.252	29.495	28.942
Range (inches)	1.373	1.354	1.719	1.074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58.1	58.4	59.9	57.3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	66.8	67.3	69.0	65.4
Mean daily minimum	49.3	49.6	51.2	47.2
Absolute maximum	108.9	105.1	111.2	96.6
Absolute minimum	32.5	30.9	34.2	27.0
Mean daily range	17.5	17.7	20.4	15.0
Absolute annual range	76.4	74.2	82.6	66.0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	113.3	117.7	127.6	106.0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) (°Fahr.)	43.4	43.9	46.8	39.5
Rainfall (in inches)	31.08	25.61	38.04	15.61
Number of wet days	179	139	179	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	35.95	39.15	45.66	31.59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	67	68	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	6.2	5.9	6.4	4.8
Number of days of fog	49	20	49	5

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instructions to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Melbourne University School of Agriculture. Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. The course occupies four years; the first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects. The remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

Government Experimental Farms. The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Walpeup Research Farm, the Rutherglen Experimental Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition there are 98 plots on selected farms throughout the State (including 46 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League) on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, the main work is the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, investigations into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread adoption of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Walpeup Research Farm was established in 1932. An important feature of the work

at this station is the experimenting with various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At the substation at Longerenong experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera conditions. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Extension research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

The Government experimental plots on selected farms embrace investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, maize, broom millet and vegetables, and horticultural problems.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria, in which approximately 1,000,000 acres are now annually topdressed with an estimated increase of approximately 50 per cent. in carrying capacity.

One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary and secondary industries. The main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, and food preservation and transport.

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

**Agricultural
Colleges.**

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance, including stationery and medical and other charges. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement:—

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1932-33.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Walpeup Research Farm.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop	1,000	230	368	914	953	13
Other arable land	1,100	270	655	1,256	1,325	16
Balance of area	111	1,486	330	3,750	108	5
Total area of farm ..	2,211	1,986	1,353	5,926	2,386	33
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of produce for year ..	5,277	120	1,684	8,460	5,954	1,100
Receipts —						
Government Grant	10,500	1,450	2,650	7,638	4,036	2,218
Council of Agricultural Education Grant						
Other						
Other	5,353	..	1,678	8,098	6,544	1,112
Total receipts ..	15,853	1,450	4,328	16,536	10,580	3,330
Total expenditure ..	10,749	2,011	5,229	16,536	10,580	3,286
Number of students	18	..	..	93	45	106

Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected periodically, and action is taken in accordance with the condition of the plants in relation to disease or freedom therefrom. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and other places.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are subject to strict examination and to fumigation where it is considered necessary.

Forestry. The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 14,000,000 acres, of which 4,692,810 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931) out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Fund, and also half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1932-33 was £126,058, and the expenditure was £342,323—£205,646 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £75,585 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £7,842 under the Forests Loan Act No. 3386, £18,450 under Loan Act No. 4075, and the balance—£34,800—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1933, was £18,164.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough from Crown Lands in 1932-33 was 8,455,866 cubic feet. In addition, 461,856 tons measurement (23,092,800 cubic feet) of fuel timber and 4,751 tons measurement (237,558 cubic feet) of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 429 and 430 of this volume.

Agriculture— The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue by the responsible departments in connexion with these industries, and the amount of revenue received by them, during the last five years, are summarized in the appended table:—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
AGRICULTURE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative Branch	13,142	13,338	13,125	11,908	10,618
Agricultural Branch	36,330	37,400	33,327	33,132	33,368
Horticultural Branch	31,740	29,655	24,453	17,745	17,472
Stock and Dairy Branch	99,232	103,924	83,899	69,798	71,017
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	73,288	90,553	135,650	127,951	141,267
Technical Agricultural and Viti- cultural Education, &c.	27,009	27,134	21,282	18,297	19,109
Development of Export Trade	62,625	56,425	53,996	51,506	57,318
Rabbit and Vermin Extermina- tion	81,377	71,277	57,168	50,985	62,861
Advances to Settlers for losses by bush fires, floods, &c.	14,004	5,241	3,918	2,000	6,699
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	675	500	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	2,222	498	195	20	68,232*
Total	441,644	435,945	427,013	383,342	487,961
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	84,183	81,694	138,929	188,006	189,892
Victoria Dock Cool Stores	52,558	34,486	45,382	51,419	48,205
Interest on and Repayment of Loans	22,087	13,763	27,809	52,031	43,505
All Other	58,908	54,478	59,015	59,684	63,041
Total	217,736	184,421	271,135	351,140	344,643

* This amount includes £67,108 advanced to grape-growers.

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder. These advances are gradually being repaid.

The expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans in 1932-33 was £845,875—£216,437 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £372,410 on closer settlement, £52,352 on wire netting, and £204,676 on cultivation advances.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1932-33 was 7,749,032 acres, as compared with 7,552,928 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated, the dairying and pastoral industries show a considerable expansion. This is evidenced by a comparison of the exports of the principal products to oversea countries in the year 1900 with the annual average in the last five seasons. The quantity of wool exported increased from 100,743,853 lb. to 185,133,222 lb., and butter and cheese from 32,453,638 lb. to 65,211,548 lb.

The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the last 78 years:—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1933.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual Average.		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915-25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032

Principal Crops (Area, Production, and Average Yield).

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following tables contain particulars of the average annual area, production, and yield per acre for periods from 1855 to 1925, and for each of the last eight seasons:—

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1933.

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AVERAGE ANNUAL AREA.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1926 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1927 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1928 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1929 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1930 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
1931 ..	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	67,590	1,277,398
1932 ..	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	69,929	955,839
1933 ..	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	69,783	1,044,523
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1926 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1927 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1928 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1929 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1930 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
1931 ..	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	173,341	1,605,900
1932 ..	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	206,489	1,069,276
1933 ..	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	182,471	1,386,028
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	18.48	24.83	21.39	2.60	1.40
1865-75 ..	15.77	20.38	20.27	3.04	1.31
1875-85 ..	11.07	22.38	19.42	3.47	1.22
1885-95 ..	9.92	22.05	18.46	3.56	1.21
1895-1905 ..	7.39	19.50	17.94	2.97	1.25
1905-15 ..	10.46	18.79	20.59	2.82	1.28
1915-25 ..	14.87	18.60	22.84	2.78	1.35
1926 ..	11.64	11.42	17.17	2.54	0.92
1927 ..	16.08	16.10	21.61	2.46	1.29
1928 ..	8.54	8.85	20.22	2.97	1.10
1929 ..	12.59	16.14	20.62	2.05	1.26
1930 ..	7.13	8.03	22.35	2.92	1.11
1931 ..	11.70	18.58	22.66	2.56	1.26
1932 ..	11.77	14.67	18.93	2.95	1.12
1933 ..	14.81	17.25	21.33	2.61	1.33

* For grain.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the last five years :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year ended March—	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1929	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	1,189,349	3,502,862
1930	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	691,273	2,998,282
1931	3,600,190	340,673	154,853	328,305	2,369,865
1932	5,386,602	416,961	138,286	583,154	2,128,125
1933	4,962,440	383,157	174,725	535,739	2,715,277
	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929	2 5 0	1 16 2	2 19 0	17 7 8	3 9 8
1930	1 0 0	0 17 7	3 1 6	11 15 2	3 9 4
1931	0 15 8	0 18 4	1 15 5	4 17 2	1 17 1
1932	1 10 3	0 19 0	2 1 8	8 6 9	2 4 6
1933	1 10 9	1 0 9	1 17 4	7 13 7	2 12 0

The value of the five principal crops was £8,771,338 in 1932-33, as against £8,653,128 in 1931-32, £6,793,886 in 1930-31, £8,103,367 in 1929-30, and £13,906,911 in 1928-29.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average

Wheat
growing in
counties.

yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the last three seasons is shown in the following table:—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	20,597	8,610	9,372	311,968	122,095	157,954	15·15	14·17	16·85
Grant ..	33,747	21,403	23,460	597,817	340,011	410,192	17·71	15·89	17·48
Morrington ..	7,224	760	1,084	120,773	8,886	15,903	16·72	11·69	14·67
Evelyn ..	192	55	91	2,848	736	1,480	14·83	13·38	16·26
Total ..	61,760	30,834	34,007	1,033,406	471,728	585,529	16·73	15·30	17·22
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	2,002	881	1,496	41,534	7,819	18,339	20·75	8·88	12·29
Dalhousie ..	2,399	1,011	1,960	37,552	9,388	28,373	15·65	9·29	14·48
Talbot ..	31,072	12,370	21,405	654,017	130,444	327,161	21·05	10·55	15·28
Total ..	35,473	14,262	24,861	733,103	147,651	373,923	20·67	10·35	15·04
Western—									
Grenville ..	21,704	12,244	16,902	404,672	163,513	208,588	18·65	13·35	12·34
Polwarth ..	434	214	221	7,375	2,951	2,579	16·99	13·79	11·07
Heytesbury ..	13	..	30	98	..	368	7·54	..	12·27
Hampden ..	23,624	13,266	19,117	497,173	149,797	159,790	21·05	11·29	8·36
Ripon ..	52,240	32,523	42,211	1,220,062	460,175	457,056	23·35	14·15	10·83
Villiers ..	3,116	1,110	2,334	53,734	9,847	19,679	17·24	8·87	8·43
Normanby ..	3,196	1,302	1,232	42,998	13,834	16,167	13·46	10·63	13·12
Dundas ..	6,819	2,949	2,944	103,475	23,628	30,316	15·17	8·01	10·30
Follett ..	679	178	290	8,500	2,281	3,779	12·52	12·81	13·03
Total ..	111,825	63,786	85,231	2,338,087	826,026	898,322	20·91	12·95	10·53
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	263,979	235,366	230,319	5,153,926	3,801,907	4,051,930	19·16	16·15	17·59
Borong ..	661,666	525,166	476,249	9,090,659	8,632,457	10,300,357	13·74	16·44	21·63
Kara Kara ..	233,882	181,503	155,440	2,419,685	2,440,473	2,823,657	10·35	13·45	18·17
Total ..	1,164,527	942,035	862,008	16,664,270	14,874,837	17,175,944	14·31	15·79	19·93
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	268,975	220,836	188,482	2,975,594	1,838,398	2,271,413	11·06	8·32	12·05
Weeah ..	203,159	238,461	207,353	3,012,842	2,345,840	1,940,261	10·10	9·84	9·36
Karkaroo ..	1,117,592	974,141	732,160	9,006,939	9,124,621	7,542,312	8·06	9·37	10·30
Tatchera ..	672,561	570,745	420,370	5,236,513	5,839,579	5,473,592	7·79	10·23	13·02
Total ..	2,357,287	2,004,183	1,548,365	20,231,888	19,148,438	17,227,578	8·58	9·56	11·13

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE
SEASONS—*continued.*

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	40,950	23,541	26,355	316,755	278,772	381,715	7·74	11·84	14·48
Gladstone ..	188,422	122,164	118,543	2,626,574	1,211,100	1,776,474	13·94	9·91	14·09
Bendigo ..	167,123	71,816	121,027	2,556,167	781,763	1,990,060	15·30	10·89	16·44
Rodney ..	103,900	48,736	81,533	1,629,794	601,130	1,358,324	15·69	12·33	16·66
Moira ..	291,962	196,345	271,842	4,168,011	3,029,358	5,189,389	14·28	15·43	18·91
Total ..	792,357	462,602	619,300	11,297,301	5,902,123	10,645,962	14·26	12·76	17·19
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	9,797	5,232	5,840	181,746	46,123	81,269	18·55	8·82	13·92
Bogong ..	33,270	24,514	33,684	806,875	197,883	549,978	21·08	8·07	16·33
Benambra ..	270	192	279	4,582	2,636	3,518	16·42	13·73	12·61
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	2	..	..	46	..	..	23·00
Total ..	48,346	29,938	39,805	993,203	246,642	634,811	20·54	8·24	15·95
Glippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	17	1	..	296	16	..	17·41	16·00	..
Tambo ..	537	210	186	7,534	3,916	4,145	14·03	18·65	22·28
Dargo ..	1,731	1,028	832	35,769	13,859	10,165	20·66	13·48	12·22
Tanjil ..	23,677	15,945	15,575	431,677	306,137	276,512	18·23	19·20	17·75
Buln Buln ..	2,663	1,048	735	47,835	14,483	10,238	17·96	13·82	13·93
Total ..	28,625	18,232	17,328	523,111	338,411	301,060	18·27	18·56	17·37
Total (State)	4,600,200	3,565,872	3,230,955	53,814,369	41,955,856	47,843,129	11·70	11·77	14·81

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1932-33 was as follows:—New South Wales, 79,020,000 bushels; South Australia, 42,429,614 bushels; Western Australia, 41,791,866 bushels; Queensland, 2,493,902 bushels; and Tasmania, 433,031 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 214,076,981 bushels.

Varieties of
Wheat, etc.,
and Manure
used.

Australian wheat is noted for its hard, white, and dry qualities, and, on account of the whiteness of the flour made therefrom, it is much sought after by oversea millers for the purpose of mixing with other wheats. To assist the Agricultural Department in advising growers as to the most suitable varieties and the quantities to use in particular districts, inquiries have been made yearly regarding the area sown under each variety of wheat, and the quantity of seed sown and manure used per acre. Owing to the necessity for curtailing the amount expended on the collection of statistical information these inquiries were not made concerning the 1932-33 and 1933-34 seasons.

Analyses of the replies of the growers (approximately 70 per cent. replied) are given in the appended tables :—

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN VICTORIA IN THE SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

Variety.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.
Free Gallipoli ..	2	10.56	1	22.20	1	34.53	1	39.01
Ranee ..	3	10.10	3	12.74	3	13.13	2	16.70
Federation ..	1	33.41	2	19.80	2	13.93	3	7.23
Sepoy ..	17	.88	8	2.95	4	5.66	4	6.76
Nabawa ..	19	.47	16	1.34	10	1.85	5	4.49
Major ..	6	4.52	5	5.38	5	4.56	6	3.80
Nizam ..	7	3.28	7	3.69	8	3.27	7	3.11
Currawa ..	4	7.76	4	7.02	6	4.36	8	2.31
Penny ..	5	4.58	6	4.22	7	3.63	9	2.16
Rajah ..	8	2.95	10	2.44	11	1.65	10	2.01
Gluyas ..	12	2.05	14	1.61	15	.92	11	1.32
Joffre ..	10	2.69	9	2.48	9	1.95	12	1.23
Wannon ..	11	2.19	13	1.63	14	.99	13	1.09
Bald Early ..	9	2.80	12	1.75	13	1.13	14	.95
Ghurka ..	31	.13	21	.29	18	.60	15	.90
Waratah ..	18	.47	20	.48	20	.53	16	.84
Mac's White ..	15	1.42	15	1.57	17	.74	17	.80
Huf's Imperial ..	14	1.85	17	1.13	16	.78	18	.78
Yandilla King ..	13	2.00	11	1.90	12	1.37	19	.69
Strongbolt ..	27	.15	19	.49	21	.46	20	.49
Turvey ..	16	1.30	18	.94	19	.59	21	.41
Bena ..	25	.18	22	.29	22	.39	22	.33
Pusa ..	52	.03	35	.09	45	.05	23	.12
Union ..	36	.09	38	.07	30	.10	24	.11
Warden ..	24	.20	30	.13	28	.13	25	.10
Other Varieties ..	..	3.94	..	3.37	..	2.65	..	1.91
..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00

Approximately 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number of these which were tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded the number experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in each district, can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT,
AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANURE
USED PER ACRE 1932-33.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Manure Used.
	per cent.	lbs.	lbs.
Central	1·24	89	93
North Central	·90	88	83
Western	2·68	86	119
Wimmera	26·53	71	66
Mallee	47·13	55	48
Northern	19·65	69	71
North Eastern	1·30	76	85
Gippsland	·57	84	82
Total State	100·00	63	59

The rate of sowing, in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 44 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 88 lbs. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 38 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 125 lbs. in Ripon.

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was 62 lbs. for the season 1932-33 and 61·57 lbs. on the average of the last ten years. In 1931, the weight of a bushel (f.a.q.) was fixed at 58½ lbs., and this was the only time since 1872 (59 lbs.) that the weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat had been lower than that of an imperial bushel.

It is estimated that about 14,000,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the last five years were as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 1929 TO 1933.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1929	4,362,300	1,090,100	5,452,400
1930	6,126,500	1,305,400	7,431,900
1931	6,800,694	1,040,463	7,841,157
1932	4,735,603	1,537,840	6,273,443
1933	7,366,733	1,524,598	8,891,331

Oats. In addition to the area under oats harvested for grain last season as shown in the table on page 369, there were 860,854 acres cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,229,700 acres. Enquiries made in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1931-32 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 87 per cent. planted principally Algerian, 4 per cent. Mortgage Lifter, and 2 per cent. Mulga.

Barley. The area under barley in 1932-33 was 93,555 acres, of which 75,425 were under malting, and 18,130 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the last five years:—

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1929 ..	49,345	26,106	945,865	610,253	19·17	23·38	20·62
1930 ..	65,740	31,938	1,378,022	805,303	20·96	25·21	22·35
1931 ..	60,800	26,718	1,401,306	581,824	23·05	21·78	22·66
1932 ..	51,193	15,188	952,418	304,260	18·60	20·03	18·93
1933 ..	75,425	18,130	1,581,814	413,632	20·97	22·81	21·33

During 1932-33, 1,202,018 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,175,954 bushels of malt.

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1932-33, as shown in the table on page 369, 860,854 acres under oats produced 1,125,744 tons, 89,549 acres under wheat produced 121,063 tons, 31,570 acres under lucerne, etc., produced 49,512 tons, and 62,550 acres under grass produced 89,709 tons; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·31, 1·35, 1·57, and 1·43 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1932-33 was 18,388 tons.

Prices of agricultural products (value to the producer). Information is obtained direct from growers in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products. The following table gives the average price of each product (value to the producer) for each of the last five seasons:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Average Prices realized for Season.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
			per bushel.	per bushel.				per ton.	per ton.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1928-29 ..	3 3	2 0	3 0	2 1½	52 0	158 0	169 0
1929-30 ..	2 3¼	1 9¾	2 9½	2 3	59 0	143 0	71 0
1930-31 ..	1 1	0 10½	1 7½	0 11½	27 5	79 0	30 0
1931-32 ..	*2 4½	1 2	2 1¾	1 7½	38 1	93 0	52 0
1932-33 ..	*1 10¾	1 1	1 8½	1 1½	37 9	61 0	57 0

* Includes bonus of 4½d. per bushel in 1931-32 and 2·16d. per bushel in 1932-33.

NOTE.—The above prices represent the f.o.b. values, less the following deductions:—Freight and handling charges, and cost of bags, seed, and manure.

In the foregoing table, the value of agricultural products to the producer is given, after making allowance for certain deductions. The metropolitan (or seaboard) prices for the principal agricultural and pastoral products are shown in the following statement:—

Metropolitan prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

METROPOLITAN PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Average Prices realized for Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	Wool.	Butter.
			Malting.	Other.				
			per bushel.	per bushel.					per ton.	per ton.	per lb.	per lb.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1928-29 ..	4 9	3 1	4 2	3 2½	75 0	217 0	1 5·37	1 8·66
1929-30 ..	4 4	3 4	3 9	3 1	85 0	115 0	0 10·30	1 6·35
1930-31 ..	2 6	1 9½	2 6	1 9	53 0	72 0	0 8·65	1 2·43
1931-32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	2 5½	46 0	92 0	0 8·76	1 1·05
1932-33 ..	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	1 11	43 0	85 0	0 8·18	0 11·35

Financial Assistance for Wheat-growers.

The *Wheat Growers Relief Act* 1933 passed by the Commonwealth Parliament provided for the granting of the sum of £3,000,000 for the assistance of wheat-growers in the various States. The amount granted to assist wheat-growers in Victoria was £603,586. Provision for the application of this amount was made by Parliament of Victoria by the passing of the

Wheat Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act 1933. This Act provided that a wheat-grower was not entitled to receive assistance unless—

- (a) during the year ended on 30th June, 1933 he derived no taxable income, or
- (b) having derived such income—he produced satisfactory evidence that there were circumstances by reason of which he was justly entitled to receive assistance.

The Act further provided for the distribution by the Minister of Agriculture of the moneys received from the Commonwealth, amongst wheat-growers eligible to receive assistance, in the ratio which the acreage of the wheat crop sown by each eligible wheat-grower in 1933 bore to the whole acreage of the wheat crops sown in Victoria in that year by all such wheat-growers. No assistance was given in respect of the acreage of any wheat crop cut for hay.

The area under other than principal crops and the production for each of the three seasons 1930-31 to 1932-33 are as shown in the subjoined table ;—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1930-31 to 1932-33.

Crop.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
Maize, for grain	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels	acres.	bushels.
Rye	16,227	692,896	15,714	611,902	16,425	477,145
Peas	959	10,199	754	7,966	1,480	16,360
Peas	7,724	163,124	7,345	114,701	9,177	168,907
Mangel-wurzel ..	360	5,167	416	5,067	381	3,836
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	248	3,003	193	2,179	264	2,128
Onions	6,286	41,193	5,306	17,946	7,109	41,013
Green Forage ..	126,347	..	119,006	..	107,732	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	2,000	bushels. 28,744	3,278	bushels. 31,442	5,502	bushels. 59,124
Hops	185	2,660	167	1,892	151	2,547
Tobacco	2,650	11,335	12,191	59,451	13,418	36,371
Vines—Grapes	38,720	2,639,902	38,215	3,215,831	39,144	4,200,378
Flax	1,216	3,823 seed 2,340 fibre 2,100 tow	921	2,500 seed 585 fibre 1,600 tow	509	2,244 seed 813 fibre 935 tow
Gardens and Orchards ..	79,490	..	76,834	..	77,173	..
Minor Crops* ..	9,321	..	9,336	..	11,369	..
Land in Fallow	2,590,629	..	2,145,819	..	2,633,287	..
Lucerne† ..	133,610	..	130,357	..	117,507	..

* For details see page 384.

† Not cut for seed or hay.

Maize. The area under maize for grain in 1932-33 was 16,425 acres, and the production was 477,145 bushels, which represented a yield of 29·05 bushels per acre. Of the total production for last season 94 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production, and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the last five seasons.

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Period or Year (ending in June).				Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1929	..	..	..	16,077	679,810	42·28
1930	..	..	..	17,640	533,719	30·26
1931	..	..	..	16,227	592,896	42·70
1932	..	..	..	15,714	611,902	38·94
1933	..	..	..	16,425	477,145	29·05

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 36·49 bushels, as against 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods.

Onions. Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 9,978 tons from 1,528 acres; in Villiers, 8,397 tons from 1,446 acres; in Polwarth, 6,921 tons from 979 acres; in Grant, 5,636 tons from 1,186 acres; in Bourke, 3,475 tons from 765 acres; in Buln Buln, 3,232 tons from 607 acres; and in Mornington, 2,175 tons from 385 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended March—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	tons.	tons.
1929	..	..	..	7,673	29,700	3·87
1930	..	..	..	7,828	43,646	5·58
1931	..	..	..	6,286	41,193	6·55
1932	..	..	..	5,306	17,946	3·38
1933	..	..	..	7,109	41,013	5·77

The value of onions grown was £68,627 in 1932-33, as compared with £179,425 in 1931-32, £52,018 in 1930-31, £74,704 in 1929-30, and £187,233 in 1928-29.

Tobacco.

Prior to the year 1931-32 the maximum yield of tobacco for any year was in 1880-81, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced from 1,990 acres. In 1931-32, following on the imposition of the emergency tariff rates, there was a large increase in the acreage planted, the production for the season being the highest recorded in the history of the State. The total acreage was 12,191 acres and the yield therefrom 59,451 cwt., as compared with an area of 2,650 acres and a yield of 11,335 cwt. in the previous year. Though there was a further increase in the area under tobacco in the season 1932-33, there was a considerable decline in the quantity produced, owing to the destruction of plants in many areas by unseasonable frosts. The area under tobacco for the season 1932-33 was 13,418 acres and the production 36,371 cwt. The areas and yields in the principal counties in 1932-33 were:—Delatite, 5,057 acres, 14,706 cwt. ; Bogong, 3,920 acres, 10,203 cwt. ; Moira, 1,608 acres, 5,057 cwt. ; Borung, 1,500 acres, 2,844 cwt. ; Rodney, 237 acres, 673 cwt. ; and Gunbower, 374 acres, 1,719 cwt. The average yield per acre for the State was 303·59 lb., and the average price obtained per acre was £29 4s. 7d. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows:—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1929	..	..	..	1,317	9,375	7·12
1930	..	..	..	1,822	11,353	6·78
1931	..	..	..	2,650	11,335	4·28
1932	..	..	..	12,191	59,451	4·88
1933	..	..	..	13,418	36,371	2·71

Vine Production. The area under vines and the number of growers have shown a fairly large increase during the last sixteen years.

Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, and there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 3,544,675 cwt. of grapes: Swan Hill, 458,618 cwt.; and Rutherglen, 105,970 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Produce Made.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1929 ..	2,746	38,689	2,876	4,117,757	1,942,701	94,520	678,599	189,985
1930 ..	2,701	38,327	2,267	4,040,230	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1931 ..	2,610	37,528	1,192	2,639,902	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1932 ..	2,560	36,861	1,354	3,215,831	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1933 ..	2,524	36,852	2,292	4,200,378	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1932-33, it is estimated that 229,056 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,891,149 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 80,173 cwt. for table consumption and export.

Of the dried fruit made, 88,579 cwt. of lexias, 656,817 cwt. of sultanas, and 146,969 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 4,106 cwt. of lexias, 100,276 cwt. of sultanas, and 8,735 cwt. of currants were made in the Swan Hill shire.

Raisins and currants are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. The quantities exported overseas during 1932-33, and the values recorded, were as follows:—Sultanas, 500,625 cwt., valued at £1,240,436; lexias, 23,170 cwt., valued at £41,761; raisins (other), 256 cwt., valued at £859; and currants, 118,285 cwt., valued at £218,915.

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1932-33—75,428 acres—showed an increase of 148 acres as compared with the area for the previous year. Orchards are distributed over the whole State, and the counties having the largest areas in the season 1932-33 were as follow:—Mornington, 14,385 acres; Bourke, 11,724 acres; Evelyn, 10,338 acres; Rodney, 9,884 acres; Moira, 7,761 acres; Talbot, 3,727 acres; and Bendigo, 2,729 acres. Details of the produce from such orchards in the last five years are given in the subjoined statement:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,
1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended March—	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.					
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
		acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1929	7,119	77,622	626,294	772,216	76,868	165,658	76,237	51,765
1930	7,241	79,000	2,779,107	1,166,418	84,894	204,583	86,298	46,060
1931	7,057	77,840	1,515,419	707,145	66,544	203,062	94,578	46,256
1932	7,049	75,280	1,015,169	878,171	41,836	106,113	31,021	25,009
1933	7,076	75,428	3,217,074	1,172,204	79,975	263,819	107,620	30,597

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Passion.	Other.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1929	1,043,840	468,536	354,817	137,684	18,776	12,451	38,105	1,656
1930	1,191,253	447,131	385,106	114,081	17,898	19,210	13,063	6,313
1931	1,028,493	305,717	516,133	134,479	16,414	14,349	27,436	2,884
1932	697,204	267,121	647,410	224,144	18,852	4,995	13,392	4,578
1933	1,351,330	303,730	566,398	165,335	16,974	13,871	24,861	6,077

BERRY FRUITS GATHERED.

NUTS GATHERED.

	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Logan-berries.	Other.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1929	2,210	6,522	3,038	3,403	1,269	115,835	47,094	205	22,965
1930	3,056	12,047	6,456	5,395	1,783	63,332	24,244	654	18,476
1931	3,014	9,184	4,121	3,642	1,032	97,538	26,999	433	21,048
1932	1,506	1,770	1,632	600	545	80,537	54,013	412	19,227
1933	2,484	10,596	5,525	4,261	1,409	102,856	36,534	1,764	18,735

Of the large types of fruits, pome fruits have fluctuated more in yield than fruits of other classes.

In the seasons 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31 normal yields were obtained from all classes of fruits with the exception of the pome fruits, the yields from these fruits being very low in 1928-29, high in 1929-30, and low in 1930-31. In 1931-32, owing to a return of the "thrips" pest, yields of all fruits, citrus excepted, were below normal. The season 1932-33 produced good yields of fruit of almost every description.

In addition to the fruits shown, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1932-33:—Melons, 9,728 cwt.; rhubarb, 11,951 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 176,867 bushels. There were also 1,745 acres of gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £8,725.

The following is a statement of the number of bearing and not bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1928-29 and 1931-32:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS,
ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS
GROWN FOR SALE, 1928-29 AND 1931-32.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1928-29.			1931-32.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,358,422	740,772	3,099,194	2,361,472	680,239	3,041,711
Pears	814,847	200,517	1,015,364	826,854	188,546	1,015,400
Quinces	83,991	7,875	91,866	74,492	11,735	86,227
Plums	306,585	57,438	364,023	283,770	72,999	356,769
Prunes	83,292	23,343	106,635	79,773	4,790	84,563
Cherries	93,408	34,118	127,526	79,471	55,046	134,517
Peaches	926,060	270,587	1,196,647	871,919	252,348	1,124,267
Apricots	406,864	51,628	458,492	339,526	41,033	380,559
Nectarines	16,676	4,318	20,994	14,896	5,737	20,633
Oranges	411,602	154,650	566,152	452,368	101,232	554,000
Lemons	141,895	47,246	189,141	141,030	40,441	181,071
Loquats	3,334	963	4,297	2,861	792	3,653
Figs	28,834	5,725	34,559	29,602	7,421	37,023
Persimmons ..	581	135	716	575	62	637
Total Large Fruits	5,676,291	1,599,315	7,275,606	5,558,609	1,462,421	7,021,030
Raspberries ..	319,425	..	319,425	339,761	..	339,761
Loganberries ..	218,168	..	218,168	143,325	..	143,325
Strawberries ..	4,574,587	..	4,574,587	6,011,409	..	6,011,409
Gooseberries ..	160,776	..	160,776	152,689	36,085	188,754
Mulberries ..	896	135	1,031	774	103	877
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	25,627	1,118	26,745	27,023	9,124	36,147
Olives	1,244	35	1,282	4,064	114	4,178
Passion-fruit ..	82,041	32,593	114,634	69,986	40,710	110,696
Almonds	30,176	7,024	37,200	28,929	9,297	38,226
Walnuts	6,287	3,680	9,967	7,172	3,208	10,380
Filberts	157	423	580	527	1,804	2,331
Chestnuts	443	330	773	523	271	794
Total Nuts ..	37,063	11,457	48,520	37,151	14,580	51,731

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be **Value of fruit sold.** £1,093,434 in 1928-29, £927,723 in 1929-30, £751,716 in 1930-31, £790,018 in 1931-32, and £1,113,236 in 1932-33. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £40,000.

Under the provisions of the *Fruit Growers Relief Act* 1933 passed by the Commonwealth Parliament a grant of **Financial assistance for necessitous fruit-growers.** £125,000 was made to assist necessitous fruit growers in Australia. The amount granted to this State was £36,321. The Parliament of Victoria provided in the *Fruit Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act* 1933 for the application of the money so granted. The authority appointed by the Governor in Council under the Act to deal with applications for assistance was the Fruit Growers Relief Committee. Payments were made by the Committee to necessitous fruit growers who furnished satisfactory evidence that they had suffered losses in the export from Australia of apples or pears grown by them during the 1932-1933 season. The words "necessitous fruit growers" were not defined under the Act, consequently the Relief Committee had to determine who were necessitous growers.

The area under market gardens in the year 1932-33 **Market gardens.** was 18,249 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. An average return of £50 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate of their value, and on this basis the total value of the produce may be given as approximately £1,000,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

The quantity of dried tree fruit (weight after drying) **Dried fruit (exclusive of Raisins and Currants).** was first collected in 1895-96, when 179,460 lbs. were returned. The production of the various kinds of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins and currants, the particulars of which appear on page 380, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons :—

DRIED FRUIT, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Nectarines.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1929 ..	2,194	760,216	136,033	586,140	7,685	71,591	4,269	1,568,128
1930 ..	3,424	848,811	234,032	343,490	6,878	82,267	860	1,519,762
1931 ..	2,444	853,535	184,883	360,893	20,120	45,419	1,566	1,468,860
1932 ..	1,542	115,905	32,470	176,844	3,864	56,025	..	386,650
1933 ..	7,704	847,375	187,194	155,970	8,272	39,315	1,845	1,247,675

Minor crops. The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return, therefore, indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation:—

MINOR CROPS, 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Crop.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
Artichokes	4	17 tons	2	3 tons
Beans	2,101	28,209 bushels	3,332	21,796 bushels
Chicory	434	368 tons (dry)	442	356 tons (dry)
Flowers	442	..	454	..
Garlic	2	7 tons	14	23 tons
Herbs and Scent Plants..	48	..	42	..
Millet—Broom	637	{ 1749 cwt. fibre 1,090 cwt. seed }	1,391	{ 3,635 cwt. fibre 2,658 cwt. seed }
Nurseries	1,163	..	1,205	..
Pumpkins	996	5,758 tons	999	3,972 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden	116	..	69	..
Sugar Beet	3,173	{ 43,209 tons clean beet, producing 5,428 tons market- able sugar }	3,155	{ 36,740 tons clean beet, producing 5,701 tons market- able sugar }
Sunflowers	220	1,862 cwt.	264	1,946 cwt.
Total	9,336	..	11,369	..

The increase in the acreage in fallow and in the proportion of farmers using manures indicate the popularity and the value of these methods of treating the soil. The following table shows the acreage in fallow and the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used, in various years:—

LAND IN FALLOW AND MANURE USED, 1901-02 TO 1932-33.

Season ended March—	Land in Fallow.	Manure used.			
		Number of Farmers using.	Area used on.	Natural.	Artificial.
	acres.		acres.	tons.	tons.
1902 ..	681,778	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1912 ..	1,469,608	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1922 ..	2,052,964	37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150,012
1928 ..	2,692,044	43,682	5,148,144	140,410	240,715
1929 ..	2,683,462	43,962	5,753,116	114,345	257,498
1930 ..	2,482,662	45,426	6,022,951	120,991	269,967
1931 ..	2,590,629	44,989	6,898,718	104,732	274,420
1932 ..	2,145,819	38,844	3,927,208	98,375	163,234
1933 ..	2,633,287	42,627	4,764,641	97,978	199,557

NOTE.—The average weight of manure used per acre in each district will be found on page 374.

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,633,287 acres in fallow last season, 1,111,358 were in the Mallee, 797,916 in the Wimmera, and 506,629 in the Northern district. The total for these three districts represented 92 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The large decrease in the area treated with artificial manures during the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33 was to a great extent due to a reduction in the area under cultivation, as a result of the collapse of the prices of primary products. The practise of treating pastures with artificial fertilizers is however increasing. During 1932-33 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 159,011 tons valued at £222,135. This included 156,318 tons of rock phosphates valued at £197,652, most of which came from the Pacific Islands. The quantities of fertilizers imported in previous years were:—96,259 tons in 1931-32, 165,272 tons in 1930-31, and 199,233 tons in 1929-30.

Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings.

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last five years the numbers were as follows :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS. 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1929	98,296	14,508	112,804
1930	101,044	11,553	112,597
1931	103,227	10,906	114,133
1932	105,732	9,605	115,337
1933	104,977	12,527	117,504

Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. Only females who are wholly engaged in outdoor duties are included. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 30,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1932-33. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

Wages—agricultural and pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1932-33.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
Farm labourers	25s. per week ..	17s. 6d. to 40s. per week
Threshing machine hands	1s. per hour ..	9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour
Harvest hands	8s. per day ..	5s. to 10s. per day
Milkers	22s. 6d. per week	15s. to 30s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	6d. per bag of cobs	5d. to 6d. per bag of cobs
Married couples	40s. per week ..	30s. to 50s. per week
Female servants	17s. 6d. per week	10s. to 25s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	29s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	27s. 3d. per 100 sheep	27s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
„ orchard	30s. per week ..	20s. to 50s. per week
Vineyard hands	30s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock. The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, in which appear the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per square mile on 1st March in each of the years given below.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1933.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79
1921	5·55	7·05	10·87	138·49	1·99
1931	4·32	7·61	8·66	187·50	3·20
1932	4·27	8·82	9·81	186·34	3·26
1933	4·24	10·10	11·53	199·27	3·27

By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that each head of large stock will eat as much as ten sheep, interesting comparisons of the stock carried on the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 458 sheep in 1933, as compared with 373 in 1921, 350 in 1901, and 296 in 1881.

Size of Holdings. On pages 572 to 575 of the 1928-29 issue of this work will be found detailed information relating to the number and size of holdings and the live stock, cultivation, &c., on different sized holdings for the year 1929, also certain comparative figures for the years 1913, 1919, and 1925.

Land occupied
in different
districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district in March, 1933 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1933.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Unproductive.	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,960	429,039	280,754	1,822,737	216,623	2,749,153
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,358	141,093	35,374	1,976,715	61,961	2,215,143
Western ..	8,775,040	12,131	409,463	493,226	5,331,436	506,936	6,741,061
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,245	1,912,203	40,934	3,751,527	377,685	6,082,349
Mallee ..	10,784,000	8,219	3,089,003	12,117	2,686,891	430,881	6,218,892
Northern ..	6,337,280	12,040	1,426,486	143,880	3,778,284	66,790	5,415,449
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,311	151,364	16,728	3,410,524	510,086	4,088,702
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	9,128	190,381	491,569	2,171,525	1,340,078	4,193,553
Total ..	56,245,760	75,392	7,749,032	1,514,582	24,929,639	3,511,049	37,704,302
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
Central ..	..	..	15·61	10·21	66·30	7·88	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	6·37	1·60	89·23	2·80	100·00
Western ..	..	..	6·07	7·32	79·09	7·52	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	31·44	·67	61·68	6·21	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	49·67	·20	43·20	6·93	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	26·34	2·66	69·77	1·23	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3·70	·41	83·41	12·48	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	4·54	11·72	51·78	31·96	100·00
Total ..	..	..	20·55	4·02	66·12	9·31	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7·23	22·50	5·54	18·54	7·31	6·17	7·29
North-Central ..	5·21	7·11	1·82	2·34	7·93	1·76	5·88
Western ..	15·60	16·09	5·28	32·56	21·39	14·44	17·88
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·28	24·68	2·70	15·05	10·76	16·13
Mallee ..	19·17	10·90	39·86	·80	10·78	12·27	16·49
Northern ..	11·27	15·97	18·41	9·50	15·15	1·90	14·36
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·04	1·95	1·10	13·68	14·53	10·85
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·11	2·46	32·46	8·71	38·17	11·12
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the largest areas under cultivation and the largest proportions of cultivation to land occupied are found in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts. Of the occupied land, 50 per cent. in the Mallee, 31 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 26 per cent. in the Northern districts were devoted to agriculture in 1932-33, and in these divisions was 83 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts and in these districts is 83 per cent. of the grass sown area of the State.

Areas occupied
and stock
thereon, in
districts.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1933:—

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1933.

Districts.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—			
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.
	acres.	acres.				
Central ..	429,039	2,103,491	71,991	109,008	158,358	1,351,547
North-Central ..	141,093	2,012,089	17,641	42,689	60,911	1,560,292
Western ..	409,463	5,824,662	47,743	221,620	209,829	5,004,728
Wimmera ..	1,912,203	3,792,461	52,044	24,795	26,818	2,765,767
Mallee ..	3,089,003	2,699,008	59,799	27,612	26,029	1,282,825
Northern ..	1,426,486	3,922,164	68,178	126,585	148,669	3,012,638
North-Eastern ..	151,364	3,427,252	24,055	88,907	177,006	1,365,272
Gippsland ..	190,381	2,663,094	31,456	186,785	205,806	1,169,325
Total ..	7,749,032	26,444,221	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394

The area occupied does not include 3,511,049 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state.

Live stock
in Victoria,
1929 to 1933.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1929 TO 1933.

Live Stock.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Horses (including foals)	412,877	393,015	379,872	375,459	372,907
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows	615,092	619,416	669,132	775,538	887,996
Other (including calves)	689,334	715,826	760,788	861,992	1,012,926
Sheep	16,498,222	17,427,203	16,477,995	16,376,217	17,512,394
Pigs	222,084	265,978	281,245	286,780	287,627

Comparing 1933 with 1932, cattle increased by 16·1 per cent., pigs by ·3 per cent., and sheep by 6·9 per cent., while horses decreased by ·7 per cent.

The peak period for horses was in 1914 (562,331), since when, owing to the increased use of motor vehicles for transport and of tractors on farms, there has been a fairly constant decrease in the number each year. The decline in the last ten years amounted to 25 per cent.

The number of sheep in the State in 1933, 17,512,394, established a record.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices of live stock ruling in Melbourne during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal*.—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK,
1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Stock.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Horses.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Extra heavy draught	39 0 0	35 0 0	to 40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	to 41 0 0
Medium draught ..	29 13 4	25 0 0	to 31 10 0	31 10 0	29 15 0	to 35 0 0
Delivery cart ..	15 3 4	14 0 0	to 16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	to 20 0 0
Indian Remounts ..	17 0 0	17 0 0	to 17 0 0	17 0 0	12 0 0	to 22 0 0
Saddle and harness	7 10 0	7 10 0	to 7 10 0	7 10 0	5 0 0	to 10 0 0
Poules ..	9 3 4	7 10 0	to 9 10 0	9 10 0	7 0 0	to 12 0 0
Order cart ..	12 11 8	12 0 0	to 13 0 0	12 10 0	10 0 0	to 14 0 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	12 9 10	11 9 4	to 13 15 11	12 4 0	11 8 0	to 15 1 0
Prime ..	11 8 6	10 10 10	to 12 10 8	10 15 0	10 0 0	to 12 10 0
Good ..	10 13 5	10 2 6	to 11 11 10	9 13 0	9 0 0	to 10 14 0
Good light and handy weights	9 19 11	8 19 2	to 11 8 9	8 14 0	7 16 0	to 9 7 0
Second ..	8 10 9	7 12 6	to 9 10 0	7 1 0	5 18 0	to 8 8 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	8 15 8	7 15 0	to 10 7 10	7 16 0	6 14 0	to 10 0 0
Others ..	6 17 2	4 15 0	to 7 18 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	to 7 1 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Crossbred Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 19 4	0 15 3	to 1 2 0	0 16 3	0 11 6	to 1 4 3
Prime ..	0 18 10	0 14 3	to 0 19 11	0 14 3	0 10 6	to 1 2 2
Good ..	0 14 11	0 12 6	to 0 17 10	0 12 0	0 9 4	to 0 18 0
<i>Crossbred Ewes—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 14 9	0 11 9	to 0 18 5	0 11 9	0 7 9	to 0 18 3
Prime ..	0 13 6	0 10 8	to 0 17 0	0 9 8	0 6 9	to 0 15 7
Good ..	0 11 1	0 8 5	to 0 14 8	0 7 8	0 4 10	to 0 12 7
<i>Merino Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 17 4	0 14 5	to 1 1 6	0 12 9	0 11 0	to 0 15 10
Prime ..	0 15 6	0 12 8	to 0 18 10	0 12 4	0 9 1	to 1 0 8
Good ..	0 13 4	0 11 2	to 0 16 9	0 9 9	0 7 3	to 0 15 11
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 17 0	0 15 0	to 1 0 8	0 15 3	0 12 5	to 1 3 9
Prime ..	0 15 0	0 13 4	to 0 18 0	0 13 7	0 10 6	to 1 0 2
Good ..	0 13 1	0 11 6	to 0 16 3	0 10 10	0 8 8	to 0 14 9
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	6 19 4	5 17 0	to 7 16 9	7 15 0	6 13 0	to 8 8 0
Prime medium and weighty ..	4 6 8	2 19 1	to 5 16 8	3 10 0	2 16 0	to 4 16 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Medium and weighty ..	2 16 4	2 8 5	to 3 6 3	2 12 0	2 5 0	to 2 19 0
Light ..	2 0 4	1 15 9	to 2 9 8	1 18 0	1 14 0	to 2 3 0
Porkers ..	1 7 9	1 2 10	to 1 12 3	1 7 0	1 3 0	to 1 19 0

NOTE.—Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during the last five years.

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1929	5,286,642	466,576	354,339
1930	6,024,702	387,662	347,688
1931	5,945,475	328,032	399,241
1932	5,678,182	375,380	392,457
1933	7,139,449	427,644	426,022

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1929-30 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—	For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1929	3,681,251	456,829	156,049	1,590,573	6,297	..
1930	4,162,987	381,743	128,557	1,825,019	1,946	81
1931	4,228,033	323,945	176,753	1,697,947	2,700	13,606
1932	3,806,938	368,082	183,936	1,863,375	5,322	10,030
1933	4,350,988	411,576	211,755	2,731,287	11,511	16,789

Year ended June—	For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1929	6,470	1,298	198,131	8,348	2,152	159
1930	9,931	126	218,799	26,765	3,847	251
1931	7,568	72	208,593	11,927	1,315	289
1932	1,659	329	198,212	6,210	1,647	279
1933	22,642	650	196,937	34,532	3,907	541

* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1932-33, 38 per cent. were frozen, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1931-32, 29 per cent. in 1930-31 and 30 per cent. in 1929-30. In 1932-33, the oversea exports included 14,385,563 lbs. of mutton, valued at £197,056, and 79,792,912 lbs. of lamb, valued at £1,521,078.

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported. The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the following statement showing the particulars of exports in each of the last five years.

Seasonal influences are principally responsible for fluctuations in the various years.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year ended June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1929	422,215	50	431,440	1,168,358	32	1,096,891
1930	309,903	44	248,021	1,515,116	31	1,279,836
1931	291,382	44	186,903	1,406,565	31	1,075,532
1932	247,639	48	190,621	1,615,736	33	1,186,155
1933	316,439	45	197,056	2,414,848	33	1,521,078

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1933 was £8,118,153, as compared with £10,136,350 in 1932, £10,013,166 in 1931, £10,923,180 in 1930, and £11,959,500 in 1929. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows at the end of, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last five years:—

DAIRYING, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended 1st March—	Number of Cowkeepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
			lbs.	lbs.
1929	54,814	615,092	93,728,516	5,505,932
1930	54,131	619,416	90,639,652	6,953,949
1931	54,684	669,132	110,006,619	8,064,463
1932	56,184	775,538	132,131,812	7,723,328
1933	57,871	887,996	144,564,666	9,189,018

* Year ended 30th June.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of dairy herds.

Of the 57,871 cowkeepers in 1932-33, 21,176 had less than 5 cows, 11,339 had from 5 to 9, 6,468 from 10 to 14, 4,069 from 15 to 19, 6,104 from 20 to 29, 5,487 from 30 to 49, 2,756 from 50 to 99, and 477 had 100 cows or over. Information relating to the classification of sizes of dairy herds on various holdings appears in the 1928-29 issue of this work, page 581.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS,
1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1929	..	..	..	..	3,464,539	246,854
1930	..	..	..	..	3,469,804	206,055
1931	..	..	..	..	3,761,087	218,630
1932	..	..	..	..	4,150,044	63,509
1933	..	..	..	..	4,644,507	115,191

Butter and cheese made in factories.

The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, powdered milk, and casein made, and of cream sold, in factories during the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES,
1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made.	Casein made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1929	.. 90,263,977	471,729	5,259,078	53,948,559	3,340,171
1930	.. 87,169,848	496,628	6,747,894	51,581,802	2,568,956
1931	.. 106,245,532	421,451	7,845,833	45,665,474	2,555,410
1932	.. 127,981,768	422,903	7,656,819	41,409,540	1,364,816
1933	.. 139,920,159	439,606	9,073,827	44,186,979	1,766,125

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 226,228,350 in 1928-29, 220,977,700 in 1929-30, 259,676,705 in 1930-31, 307,700,133 in 1931-32, and 340,063,013 in 1932-33.

**Exports of
butter and
cheese.**

In 1932-33, there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 95,492,925 lbs. of butter, valued at £4,005,971, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 86,366,092 lbs., valued at £3,619,952. The quantity of cheese exported to overseas countries was 3,303,378 lbs., and the value thereof, £107,947.

**Wool
production.**

Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1932-33 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Districts.	Wool Clip, Season. 1932-33.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central	7,934,944	645,625	8,580,569	
North-Central	10,187,684	720,374	10,908,058	
Western	34,601,088	2,291,775	36,892,863	
Wimmera	20,206,716	1,477,535	21,684,251	
Mallee	8,379,298	574,178	8,953,476	
Northern	19,065,908	1,708,910	20,774,818	
North-Eastern	7,756,126	672,614	8,428,740	
Gippsland	6,276,382	457,917	6,734,299	
Total Clip	{ 1932-33	114,408,146	8,548,928	122,957,074
	{ 1931-32	106,653,716	7,966,400	114,620,116
	{ 1930-31	98,462,714	6,070,436	104,533,150
	{ 1929-30	109,318,424	8,477,465	117,795,889
	{ 1928-29	116,076,806	8,292,541	124,369,347
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip	117,795,889	104,533,150	114,620,116	122,957,074
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	28,261,000	28,978,316	30,581,627	35,555,119
Total production ..	146,056,889	133,511,466	145,201,743	158,512,193
Total value ..	£5,694,019	£4,374,932	£4,813,663	£4,880,066

Of the total quantity of wool produced, the amounts used in manufacturing for each of the last four years were as follows :—1929-30, 26,008,800 lbs. ; 1930-31, 21,413,372 lbs. ; 1931-32, 27,348,302 lbs. and 1932-33, 30,932,959 lbs. Of the total production, the quantity used in manufacturing represented 17·8 per cent. in 1929-30, 16·0 per cent. in 1930-31, 14·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and 19·5 per cent. in 1932-33.

Sheep shorn. In-1932-33 there were 14,079,565 sheep and 3,611,056 lambs shorn, as compared with 13,244,104 sheep and 3,579,475 lambs in 1931-32, 13,619,450 sheep and 2,935,685 lambs in 1930-31, 14,204,743 sheep and 3,620,557 lambs in 1929-30, and 13,005,239 sheep and 3,565,737 lambs in 1928-29.

Weight of a fleece. The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn in each of the last five years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1928-29	8·93	2·33	7·51
1929-30	7·70	2·34	6·61
1930-31	7·23	2·07	6·31
1931-32	8·05	2·23	6·81
1932-33	8·13	2·37	6·95

Prices of wool. The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1930-31 to 1932-33.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District)	15d. to 18d.	14d. to 16d.	15d. to 18d.
Super	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Good	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.
Average	9d. to 11d.	8d. to 10d.	9d. to 10d.
Wasty and Inferior	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.
Extra Super Lambs	16d. to 19d.	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 18d.
Super Lambs	12d. to 14d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1930-31 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
GREASY MERINO— <i>continued.</i>			
Good Lambs .. .	9d. to 11d.	7d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.
Average Lambs	5d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.
Inferior Lambs	3d. to 4d.	2d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.
GREASY CROSSBRED			
Extra Super Comebacks ..	13d. to 16d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Super Comebacks	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.
Fine Crossbred	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.
Medium Crossbred	7d. to 9d.	7d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 5d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	12d. to 14d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 11d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ..	9d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 7d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ..	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	20d. to 22d.	19d. to 21d.	19d. to 21d.
Super Fleece	18d. to 20d.	17d. to 19d.	17d. to 19d.
Good Fleece	15d. to 17d.	14d. to 16d.	14d. to 16d.
Average Fleece	12d. to 14d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece ..	31½d.	38½d.	22½d.
„ Comeback Fleece ..	18½d.	18d.	16¾d.
„ Merino Lambs ..	18½d.	23½d.	22d.
„ Comeback Lambs ..	17¾d.	17¾d.	18d.
Scoured Fleece	34½d.	32½d.	24d.

The following table contains a classification of the **Size of Flocks.** flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria at 30th June, 1933. The particulars were obtained in conjunction with the Census collection of population, &c., made at the end of June, 1933.

SHEEP FLOCKS IN DISTRICTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1933, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF SHEEP THEREIN.

District.	Sizes of Flocks.																Total
	Under 500 sheep.		500 and under 1,000 sheep.		1,000 and under 2,000 sheep.		2,000 and under 5,000 sheep.		5,000 and under 10,000 sheep.		10,000 and under 20,000 sheep.		20,000 sheep and over.				
	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in District.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Central ..	3,726	389,214	389	253,441	206	274,150	100	305,722	21	156,717	9	113,079	2	56,748	4,433	1,549,071	
North Central ..	1,834	283,376	388	267,758	215	304,874	74	212,530	16	97,755	1	12,500	..	..	2,528	1,178,793
Western ..	4,992	533,861	928	659,815	571	803,906	360	1,090,004	133	909,775	48	621,699	5	122,466	7,037	4,741,516	
Wimmera ..	3,102	583,100	911	652,573	432	605,640	171	526,214	29	200,081	..	..	..	..	4,645	2,567,608
Mallee ..	2,930	471,896	393	255,804	117	154,173	33	90,952	3	16,820	1	10,000	1	30,000	3,478	1,029,645	
Northern ..	5,496	853,057	1,177	779,133	464	643,015	117	326,526	16	106,250	6	70,462	2	44,988	7,278	2,823,411	
North Eastern ..	2,531	334,746	449	305,632	215	285,614	69	185,117	6	41,198	..	..	..	..	3,270	1,152,307
Gippsland ..	2,873	230,932	273	186,841	121	163,082	54	151,043	11	65,473	1	19,690	..	..	3,333	817,061
Total ..	27,484	3,680,182	4,888	3,360,997	2,341	3,234,454	978	2,883,108	235	1,594,069	66	847,430	10	254,172	36,002	15,859,412	
Percentage in group ..	76·34	23·21	13·58	21·19	6·50	20·40	2·72	18·21	·65	10·05	·18	5·34	·03	1·60	100·00	100·00	

For previous classifications see page 587 of the *Victorian Year-Book*—1928—29.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to the latest available figures:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
New South Wales ..	528,934	1,068,605	2,072,569	53,698,000	388,273
Queensland	452,486	792,943	4,742,122	21,312,865	213,249
South Australia ..	190,222	149,172	163,760	7,713,236	113,831
Western Australia ..	157,444	68,321	789,253	10,404,981	117,592
Tasmania	30,269	87,854	162,953	2,040,564	41,391
Northern Territory	33,072	..	780,121	18,250	449
Federal Capital Territory	937	427	4,216	214,355	58
New Zealand	276,897	1,845,972	2,346,051	27,755,966	591,582

Bee-keeping. The returns for 1932-33 show that there were in that year 2,833 bee-keepers, who owned 61,341 frame and 5,155 box hives, producing 3,495,713 and 47,390 lbs. of honey respectively, and 41,827 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 641, as compared with 597 in the previous season. In 1932-33, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 1,366,800 lbs., in the Northern district 763,900 lbs., in the North-Eastern district 364,978 lbs., in the North-Central district 321,540 lbs., and in the Western district 411,751 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below:—

BEE-KEEPING, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Season ended May—			Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
1929	..	..	2,284	55,247	4,181,571	49,675
1930	..	..	2,394	58,715	3,097,805	29,682
1931	..	..	2,375	61,161	2,804,186	30,478
1932	..	..	2,167	54,971	2,159,770	26,239
1933	..	..	2,833	66,496	3,543,103	41,827

The following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale and retail prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years:—1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33.

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

Agricultural—		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Wheat	per bushel	0 4 8½	0 4 10½	0 2 8¼	0 2 10¼	0 2 11¼
Barley—						
English	„ „	0 4 7	0 4 1	0 2 11	0 2 11¼	0 2 8½
Cape	„ „	0 3 6	0 3 3¾	0 2 2	0 2 2¾	0 2 3½
Oats Milling	„ „	0 3 4¼	0 3 7¾	0 2 3½	0 2 2½	0 1 11¼
Maize	„ „	0 4 8¾	0 5 11½	0 4 5½	0 3 6½	0 4 11½
Peas	„ „	0 7 5½	0 6 6	0 4 9¼	0 5 2¼	0 5 8½
Bran	.. per ton	6 8 0	7 11 0	4 16 0	4 13 0	4 18 0
Pollard	.. „	6 16 0	8 0 0	5 5 0	4 18 0	5 3 0
Flour (first quality)	„	11 19 0	12 4 0	8 11 0	7 10 0	8 4 0
Oatmeal (bulk)	„	25 9 0	26 0 0	21 3 0	20 2 0	17 5 0
Potatoes	.. „	7 18 0	11 0 0	4 9 0	5 3 0	3 13 0
Onions	.. „	9 16 0	7 15 0	3 7 0	8 13 0	11 15 0

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE—*continued.*

Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, prime	per 100 lbs.	1 19 3	2 10 9	1 19 9	1 8 9	1 6 9
Mutton	.. per lb.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 3	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	.. "	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal	.. "	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lamb	.. "	0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 5	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	.. per lb.	0 1 9	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 3	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	.. "	0 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 10
Ham	.. "	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese (matured)	.. "	0 1 2	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Honey	.. "	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eggs	.. per doz.	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

Agricultural—						
Flour	per 25 lbs.	s. d. 4 5	s. d. 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	per 4-lb. loaf	0 11	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8
Oatmeal	.. per lb.	0 4	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	per 14 lbs.	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Onions	.. per lb.	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef	.. per lb.	0 9	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steak, rump	.. "	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mutton	.. "	0 7	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton chops	.. "	0 9	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6
Pork	.. "	1 2	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	.. per lb.	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese (matured)	.. "	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	1 5
Milk	per quart	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 6
Bacon (rashers)	per lb.	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ham (rashers)	.. "	2 0	1 11	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3
Honey	.. "	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6
Eggs	.. per doz.	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

State expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. Active operations for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years :—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year.				From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
				£	£
1928-29	..	..	..	91,377	54,858
1929-30	..	..	..	76,277	38,268
1930-31	..	..	..	61,086	21,877
1931-32	..	..	..	52,985	24,070
1932-33	..	..	..	69,561	52,352

Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting are made from Loan Funds.

A complete system, administered by an officer called the Superintendent under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping rabbits under control.

Poultry Census. The following table shows the number of poultry owners and poultry in Victoria, as ascertained in connexion with the Census for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933.

POULTRY OWNERS AND POULTRY.

Census.	Poultry owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077
1933	155,672	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966

NOTE.—Details of the classification of poultry for each statistical district of the State are obtainable from the Government Statist.

The Census of 1933 discloses that there has been an increase in the number of poultry owners since 1911, and that there is considerably more fowls than at that period, that ducks have slightly increased, and that both geese and turkeys have decreased in numbers.

In addition to the poultry enumerated in the table, there were in Victoria 1,267 guinea fowls, 322 pea fowls, and 411 pheasants.

Of the number of fowls in the State, 43 per cent. was in the Central district, which consists of the counties of Bourke, Grant, Mornington, and Evelyn, and of the turkeys 33 per cent. was in the Northern district.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the last five years was as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE
MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—					Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
					pairs.	brace.
1929	..	..	..	..	1,594,020	11,316
1930	..	..	..	..	1,347,168	7,422
1931	..	..	..	..	935,396	1,368
1932	..	..	..	..	904,932	2,448
1933	..	..	..	..	933,634	3,240

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to overseas countries, the numbers and values for each of the last five years being as follows:—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS
EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—					Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1929	..	..	..	..	1,624,279	136,273	2,682,567	604,842
1930	..	..	..	..	1,474,898	123,492	2,604,601	441,074
1931	..	..	..	..	2,308,703	157,665	2,231,117	143,672
1932	..	..	..	..	2,549,163	148,058	2,255,125	126,088
1933	..	..	..	..	2,945,707	170,899	2,874,945	127,598

FISHERIES.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1932-33 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1932-33.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet	12	8	380	243
Apollo Bay	18	9	794	173
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	10	4	860	75
Brighton	15	10	545	100
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	69	52	6,460	2,818
Dromana and Rosebud	34	22	1,749	337
Frankston	20	13	289	372
Geelong	100	31	3,953	1,167
Gippsland Lakes	159	93	8,766	3,536
Kerang	15	6	41	177
Lake Boga .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Lorne	10	3	305	52
Mentone	17	10	162	114
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	161	58	3,726	1,582
Mornington	31	24	2,477	755
Portarlington and St. Leonards	69	36	4,447	1,060
Portland	40	27	4,994	429
Port Albert	51	32	3,815	950
Port Campbell	1	1	120	10
Port Fairy	63	40	10,565	610
Port Melbourne	54	19	1,804	410
Queenscliff	101	62	16,555	1,575
Sandringham and Black Rock	29	16	1,322	434
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	53	35	3,837	875
St. Kilda	27	10	413	1,304
Torquay	17	8	270	88
Warrnambool	15	7	597	140
Werribee	13	8	362	158
Waranga Basin	3	3	21	28
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	138	70	12,745	2,958
Williamstown and Altona	94	35	1,349	626
Wonthaggi	9	3	42	16
Total	1,448	755	93,765	23,172

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 were as shown in the next table:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1931-32 AND 1932-33.

	1931-33.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,962,885	£ 137,036	10,941,920	£ 136,774
Crayfish doz.	40,678	20,339	38,091	20,950
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs.	2,411,912	57,162	2,541,894	60,810
Oysters bags	7,020	14,040	9,102	18,141
Total .. ..	..	228,577	..	236,675

In addition to the above, 429 cwt. of smoked fish, and 33,250 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1932-33.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1932-33 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1932-33.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
Melbourne	lbs. 10,941,920	doz. 11,694	£ 136,774	£ 6,432
Ballarat	312,943	948	3,912	52½
Other	272,548	881	3,407	485
Total	11,527,411	13,523	144,093	7,438

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the last two years are given in the following statement:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,197,846	25,514	1,193,305	23,383
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	6,049	543	16,669	600
Oysters in the Shell .. cwt.	140	47	956	414
Potted or Concentrated, &c. lbs.	125,437	10,746	84,867	8,455
Preserved in tins, &c.	3,769,552	116,786	4,034,438	120,099
N.E.I. cwt.	1,036	2,018	1,643	2,862
Total .. ..	..	155,654	..	155,813

Of the 1932-33 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 2,638,661 lbs. came from Canada, 606,858 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 298,143 lbs. from Norway.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1932 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1932.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	47,843,129	42,208,000
Oats "	6,363,853	109,696,000
Barley "	1,995,446	34,616,000
Peas "	168,907	1,584,000
Potatoes tons	182,471	4,450,000
Turnips and swedes "	2,128*	13,322,000
Mangolds "	3,836	4,358,000
Hay "	1,386,028	7,755,000
Horses No.	372,907	1,067,170
Cattle "	1,900,922	7,591,278
Sheep "	17,512,394	26,411,842
Pigs "	287,627	3,349,883

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

Miners' Rights. The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1932-33 from miners' rights was £3,149.

Mining Leases. Leases for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1932-33 was £7,103.

Area occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1932, was 144,156 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	15,356	Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10
Coal (ordinary)	*10,110	Limestone	19
Coal (brown)	544	Limestone and Clay	27
Coal (black and brown)	100	Magnesite	114
Antimony and Gold	29	Marblestone	6
Bauxite	71	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Bluestone	27	Molybdenite	30
Calcite	2	Oil .. .. .	..
Cement Gravel	6	Oil and Gas	115,729
Clay	43	Quicksilver	61
Clay and Schist	4	Sand	16
Clay and Slate .. .. .	..	Silicate of Alumina	51
Clay, Pigments, and Infusorial Earth	9	Silver, Lead, and Gold	28
Copper .. .. .	..	Tin	627
Dolomite and Clay	1	Tin and Gold	83
Granite	12	Sand and Gravel .. .. .	..
Gypsum	286	Tailings Licences	340
Kaolin	22	Water Right Licences	372
Kaolin and Gold	20	Total	144,156

* Includes State Coal Mine Area.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for minerals. Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

Mining development. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000 had been expended or advanced for developmental purposes from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1933. Since 1st July, 1899, £520,421 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; but, apart from £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine during the years 1909 to 1925, no loan money has been allotted for development for 27 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	23,649	23,182	21,556	17,650	18,296
State Coal Mine	729,820	688,253	551,990	481,609	283,197
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	41,847	130,279	19,829	..	..
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	15,519	9,955	5,811	2,094	562
Testing plants	3,372	3,443	2,499	5,134	5,498
Geological and underground surveys of mines	3,917	3,567	2,681	2,500	1,430
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	3,029	4,753	635	597	612
Miscellaneous	1,786	1,943	1,909	1,758	1,092
Total	822,939	865,375	606,920	511,342	310,687
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	776,246	872,967	576,007	416,955	228,775
All other	14,773	13,917	15,124	18,145	22,945
Total	791,019	886,884	591,131	435,100	251,720

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1933, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £43,823 had up to that date been repaid, £56,619 realized, and £171,395 written off, leaving £13,868 outstanding. Interest received during 1932-33 amounted to £152, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1933, to £3,470.

Total mineral production The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the sub-joined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1932 :—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1932.		Total Recorded to end of 1932.	
	Quantity.	Valuc.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£
Gold	47,745	351,586	71,440,307	303,684,331
Silver.. .. .	2,083*	208	1,789,357*	251,505
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	30,557	7,880
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	128
	..	..	..	630
	tons.		tons.	
Coal, black	432,353	274,903	15,610,875	12,379,869
„ brown	2,612,512	276,799	14,139,712	1,955,062
Ore— .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin	5	404	17,107½	977,546
„ antimony .. .. .	..	..	105,845†	612,078
„ silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	2,920	1,135	156,356	102,461
Magnesite	29	110	2,130	6,612
Kaolin	2,004	2,593	44,106	55,886
Diatomaceous earth .. .. .	..	..	8,213	33,697
Pigment clays .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,774
Molybdenite .. .. .	..	..	868½†	33,442
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite	1,129	1,256	4,962	7,508
Total .. .. .	..	908,994	..	320,386,776

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint. Commencing with 1931 the value is in Australian currency. During the years 1919 to 1924 gold producers received approximately £528,500 (not included above) by way of export premium.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table :—

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1932.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1921-25	421,250
1861-70	16,276,566	1926	49,078
1871-80	10,156,297	1927	38,538
1881-90	7,103,448	1928	33,917
1891-1900	7,476,038	1929	26,275
1901-10	7,095,061	1930	24,119
1911-15	2,161,349	1931	43,637
1916-20	905,561	1932	47,745

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. Towards the close of 1930, when the depression was becoming general, the governments endeavoured to encourage prospecting as a means of at once absorbing a proportion of the unemployed and of reviving the industry. The Commonwealth Gold Bounty Act (subsequently modified under the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 and temporarily suspended in 1932) was brought into operation on 1st January, 1931, and at the State Mines Department a scheme was inaugurated of equipping and directing parties of unemployed (sustenance) workers for mining and prospecting. The increase in the rate of exchange and an enhanced world price of gold further stimulated the industry, with the result that the yield in 1931 exceeded that of 1930 by 19,518 fine ounces, or by 81 per cent. In 1932 the yield increased further by 4,108 fine ounces to 47,745 fine ounces. The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1932 were 605,561 ounces in Western Australia, 23,263 ounces in Queensland, and 27,941 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of the Commonwealth was 466,593 fine ounces in 1930, 595,123 fine ounces in 1931 and 713,882 fine ounces in 1932. The total production of gold in the world, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 20,836,318 fine ounces in 1930 and 22,818,700 fine ounces in 1931.

Mining
district
gold yields.
table:—

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1931 and 1932 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1931 AND 1932.

Mining District.	1931.			1932.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	668	408	1,076	593	218	811
Ballarat	4,367	2,987	7,354	4,273	2,746	7,019
Beechworth	3,464	1,850	5,314	1,917	1,513	3,430
Bendigo	3,867	15,344	19,211	5,051	21,290	26,341
Castlemaine	4,717	3,837	8,554	6,877	3,537	10,414
Gippsland	794	450	1,244	761	1,380	2,141
Maryborough	2,712	1,973	4,685	2,963	737	3,700
Total	20,589	26,849	47,438	22,435	31,421	53,856

Government
batteries,
cyanidation,
and dredging
and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, cyanide works, and dredging and sluicing plants for the five years 1928 to 1932 are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND
DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.			
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Tin Obtained.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cu. yds.	oz.	tons.
1928	31	1,369	1,405	8	6,397	1,199	6	1,227,000	5,659	61
1929	31	1,810	1,478	10	4,047	772	6	682,400	1,774	14
1930	33	2,700	1,817	..	..	..	6	193,000	828	1
1931	33	6,155	3,293	14	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277	9 cwt.
1932	34	15,489	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164	5 tons

The first battery was erected in 1897, since which date 103,733 tons of ore have been crushed for 67,590 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1932, 16,080,385 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,289,562 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,906,267 ounces of gold and 1,802 tons of tin have been won by this system.

COAL MINING.

Black Coal. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. In South Gippsland seams of payable thickness are found within a belt 50 miles long by 10 miles wide running north-east from Kilcunda to Morwell and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, Korumburra and Woolamai. To the end of 1932, 15,603,882 tons, valued at £12,279,869 had been produced, the production for 1932 being 432,353 tons, valued at £274,903. The total resources in Gippsland are estimated at nearly 40,000,000 tons.

Most of the coal is produced at the *State Coal Mine* at Wonthaggi on the Powlett River. This mine was opened in November, 1909, and in June, 1911, control was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 12 square miles. The total output to the end of 1932 was 10,826,080 tons, valued at £9,137,303. The reserves within the area available for extraction, at that date, were estimated at 9,860,000 tons. During 1932, 359,011 tons, valued at £219,894, were produced, the average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year being 1,390.

Brown Coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have a proven area of 180 square miles, 58 square miles being situated at Morwell, 50 square miles at Stradbroke and Rosedale, 16 square miles at Alberton and 50 square miles at Altona and Werribee. The total deposits in the State are estimated at 37,000 million tons, of which 27,000 million tons are in the Morwell, Rosedale, Stradbroke region (*vide* "The Coal Resources of Australia" by the Standards Association of Australia). The quantity which may be considered readily exploitable has been estimated by the Government Geologist at between 10,000 and 11,000 million tons. An area of approximately 30 square miles on the South side of the Latrobe River at Yallourn (Morwell) contains between 5,000 and 6,000 million tons workable by open-cut mining, all of which is within 6 miles of the power house of the Electricity Commission. At Morwell 780 feet of coal were passed through, in a bore 1,010 feet deep. Coal is being recovered at Yallourn from an open cut the face of which shows an average of slightly more than 30 feet of overburden covering 200 feet of coal. The total output of brown coal in the State to the end of 1932 was 14,139,712 tons, valued at £1,955,062, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons has been produced since 1924. The output in 1932 was 2,612,512 tons valued at £276,799.

The *State Electricity Commission* began to utilize the deposits at Yallourn in 1924, the first generator being brought into operation on 15th June, and the briquetting plant in November of that year. Up to the end of 1932, 12,261,341 tons, had been excavated, the output in 1932 being 2,612,370 tons, of which 1,316,485 tons went to the power house and 1,295,885 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1932 was 307,952 tons, 4·21 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of 1932 the total output of briquettes was 1,364,405 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 439.

The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1932 are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Average Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Average Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Average Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914*	18 8	} 81,748†	6 10	..
1892-1900 ..	184,517	9 11			
1901-10 ..	168,548	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833	15 11			
1921-25 ..	520,705	22 8	76,514	6 9	..
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	258,094	4 9	77,945‡
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	957,935	3 11	95,477
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
			2,612,512	2 1	319,979

* Total production to 1892. 76,553 tons in 1925.

† Total production to 1916.

‡ 1,392 tons in 1924.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1932 were as follows:—New South Wales, 6,784,222 tons; Queensland, 841,711 tons; Western Australia, 415,719 tons; and Tasmania, 111,853 tons.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

Mining accidents.

MINING ACCIDENTS, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1928	655	2	1	2,224	2	5
1929	864	2	..	2,251	2	8
1930	942	..	1	2,267	2	13
1931	4,258*	1	1	2,156	2	14
1932	6,089*	2	4	1,944	..	5

* These are mainly individual prospectors and small parties; estimated in 1932—
alluvial, 4,836; quartz, 1,253.

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 7 persons were killed, and 7 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 8 deaths, and 45 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian Quarries. quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1929 ..	99	1,487,410	3,633	6,893	250,253	602,900
1930 ..	84	1,515,559	8,307	10,846	255,015	624,600
1931 ..	81	828,406	6,471	8,666	145,913	324,800
1932 ..	70	645,030	1,150	4,133	86,176	213,422
1933 ..	73	831,163	..	7,959	161,127	286,898

In 1932-33 the number of persons employed in quarries was 936 and the wages paid amounted to £178,731. For 1931, 1932, and 1933, the figures do not include the employees and wages connected with asphaltting and tar-paving works, particulars of which will be found on page 419.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

It can be said with confidence that the State of Victoria has advantages which should make possible great development in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively compact territory with a temperate climate producing a rich variety of raw materials, an intelligent labour supply supported by almost unlimited power resources, and a growing home market served by an ever-increasing network of railways and other communications leave few other essential requirements except the attraction of capital into the industries, the efficient organization of production, and the extension of markets for the product.

Industrial progress. Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the home market, until in 1932-33 the total number of factories was 8,612, employing 144,428 persons.

Factory statistics for the four years ending with 1931-32 showed a decreasing tendency which was greatest in the year 1930-31 owing to the severe fall in prices of raw materials. These lower prices were followed by substantial reductions of wages which are largely regulated by the index figure representing the cost of living.

The cumulated effects of the various causes of the world depression resulted in some liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and considerable writing down of capital invested in industry.

It was to be expected that the reduction of costs and the lower output prices which followed would result in increased demand. This was assisted by better prices obtained for wool in 1933, by some alleviation of unemployment, by lower interest rates for money and by other measures planned to improve the general economic position. The factory statistics for the year 1932-33 show substantial improvement.

Since 1931-32 the number of factories increased by 408 (4.97 per cent.) the average number of persons employed increased by 16,163 (12.60 per cent.), the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £1,837,913 (8.64 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £5,029,996 (9.72 per cent.), and the value of output increased by £8,596,812 (9.20 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1913. The figures for the past six years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for the last six years with those of previous years.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	20,775,738	10,714,336	28,465,699	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	21,975,646	11,099,940	28,986,694	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	22,529,072	11,036,345	30,728,743	51,466,093
1916-17..	5,445	116,970	23,784,289	11,833,517	37,103,350	60,047,284
1917-18..	5,627	118,241	25,460,282	12,502,601	42,133,636	67,066,715
1918-19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919-20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920-21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929-30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1930-31..	8,199	126,016	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1931-32..	8,204	128,265	68,350,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1932-33..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	101,985,429

NOTE.—Up to the year 1915 inclusive the statistics relate to the calendar year; for subsequent years they relate to the year ending 30th June.

Prior to 1924-25, column 5, Salaries and Wages Paid, was not inclusive of amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part VI., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

Statistics Act
1928.

Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act 1928*.

Added Value. In estimating the relative importance of various industries or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that an inaccurate idea would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

Added value prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Another important factor is the quantity and efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The following table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1933 :—

VALUE ADDED, 1932-33.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.		
			£	s.	d.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	1,511	683,920	452	12	6
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	2,341	711,741	304	0	8
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	5,017	2,627,304	523	13	7
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	28,782	7,534,246	261	15	5
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,229	287,015	233	10	8
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	20,213	4,375,477	216	9	4
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,914	1,142,020	291	15	7
8. Clothing	34,620	6,005,279	173	9	5
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	21,013	8,817,362	419	12	3
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	5,146	1,376,493	267	9	9
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,904	651,456	224	6	7
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c.	10,943	3,488,968	318	16	7
13. Rubber	3,040	1,153,355	379	7	10
14. Musical instruments	191	34,494	180	11	11
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,621	483,440	298	4	9
16. Heat, light, and power	1,943	1,577,631	811	19	1
Total	144,428	40,950,201	283	10	8

The table hereunder has been compiled in an endeavour to supply comparable figures of the value added per employee in Victorian factories for each of the past ten years.

In recent years various alterations have been made in the method of arriving at this important concept, following recommendations by Australasian statisticians in annual conferences, the objects of which are to improve the statistics and to obtain uniformity throughout the Commonwealth.

The result is that any calculations of added value based on statements appearing in *Year-Books* of earlier date than 1928-29 would not be strictly comparable.

The value added per employee has been recalculated, using the year 1928-29 as base and adjusting the previous years.

Prior to 1927-28, bakeries were not included, but the effect of their inclusion is relatively small. In 1927-28, value added per employee in bakeries was £371 12s. 11d., in 1928-29 £410 18s. 8d., in 1929-30 £415 4s. 1d., in 1930-31 £377 7s. 1d., in 1931-32 £344 8s. 4d., and in 1932-33 £307 17s. 2d. To exclude these from the aggregate figures would reduce the added value per employee to £334 14s. 3d. in 1927-28, to £337 2s. 9d. in 1928-29, to £337 18s. 9d. in 1929-30, to £311 5s. 3d. in 1930-31, to £293 14s. 8d. in 1931-32, and to £283 0s. 11d. in 1932-33.

VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1923-24 ..	113,921,927	66,410,960	47,510,967	156,162	304 4 10
1924-25 ..	118,177,398	69,611,632	48,565,766	154,158	315 0 9
1925-26 ..	119,986,439	71,784,661	48,201,778	152,959	315 2 7
1926-27 ..	127,397,961	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,466,317	74,667,052	53,798,265	160,357	335 9 9
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 11
1930-31 ..	93,425,795	54,011,827	39,413,968	126,016	312 15 5
1931-32 ..	93,388,617	55,568,989	37,819,628	128,265	294 17 1
1932-33 ..	101,985,429	61,035,228	40,950,201	144,428	283 10 8

* "Expenses of manufacturing" includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives column 6.

In 1930-31 a new classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory is defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export. The table shows for the year 1932-33 the number of factories in each industry, the horse-power used, the average number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and fuel and light used, and the value of articles produced or work done, and has been compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors:—

Production of different industries, 1932-33.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class I.—Treatment of Non-metallic Mine and Quarry Products.</i>										
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	67	1,974	47	430	1	13	94,281	21,290	200,767	413,085
Marble, slate, &c.	42	907	49	254	..	8	62,784	2,965	37,837	134,631
Cement and cement goods	30	1,971	9	379	1	3	80,835	54,125	149,975	458,548
Other	8	19,201	2	261	..	54	63,141	43,911	106,873	343,485
Total	147	24,053	107	1,324	2	78	301,041	122,291	495,452	1,349,749
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks	47	6,437	24	863	..	48	155,389	61,876	41,061	377,867
Earthenware, china, and porcelain	23	1,076	20	533	..	68	92,750	22,610	25,826	190,270
Glass, including bottles	22	2,776	14	692	..	27	151,377	44,219	99,280	468,489
Modelling, &c.	8	17	10	41	..	1	8,934	103	5,110	18,067
Total	100	10,306	68	2,129	..	144	408,450	128,808	171,277	1,054,693

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—*continued.*

420

Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.</i>										
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	68	3,697	30	658	4	612	244,472	21,259	570,330	1,204,059
Explosives	7	765	1	378	..	171	96,292	17,519	285,326	564,689
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	25	619	19	143	1	17	34,241	2,317	167,914	246,106
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	7	191	3	44	..	5	10,867	2,028	71,471	105,873
Oils, mineral	9	618	7	162	..	3	32,690	9,092	407,183	639,428
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	28	1,145	16	324	..	4	72,695	21,455	218,578	371,245
Soap and candles	19	677	10	501	..	146	115,626	26,356	456,148	962,194
Chemical fertilizers	7	2,647	..	663	..	5	140,156	28,254	832,789	1,310,615
Inks, polishes, &c.	26	556	17	196	..	127	70,626	3,045	278,359	457,602
Other	7	770	3	256	..	491	113,182	10,629	231,896	521,181
Total	203	11,685	106	3,325	5	1,581	930,847	141,954	3,519,994	6,382,992

Class IV. — Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	191	9,530	172	2,820	1	214	568,557	71,200	609,356	1,562,820
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	329	7,710	319	4,241	2	170	959,821	54,114	990,047	2,432,998
Electrical installations and apparatus	110	1,333	75	1,256	..	218	265,942	13,478	344,354	810,983
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	23	5,507	..	5,251	..	7	1,074,499	69,697	1,241,918	2,786,980
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	21	512	4	546	..	12	105,242	5,648	31,317	193,837
(ii) Repairs	820	2,146	617	2,190	..	111	534,284	23,906	25,433	744,046
Motor-bodies	64	1,261	62	1,145	1	35	250,418	6,339	244,797	601,755
Horse-drawn vehicles	165	541	167	412	..	11	94,169	5,126	72,571	202,813
Cycle and motor accessories	15	412	11	186	..	16	38,768	3,295	36,622	119,267
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	8	1,836	4	214	..	1	41,701	2,840	12,619	69,726
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	27	224	25	103	..	6	25,397	1,330	9,608	47,154
Agricultural implements	72	2,857	64	2,262	..	100	423,899	34,864	513,955	1,129,500
Brass and copper	100	896	101	831	..	31	166,116	11,203	138,086	383,320
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing	105	1,150	84	1,444	..	292	275,549	13,428	599,341	1,085,774
Wireworking (including nails)	30	1,312	27	482	..	25	93,744	5,812	345,698	508,655
Art metal works	16	317	15	261	..	5	46,373	2,454	51,616	121,052
Stoves and ovens	23	583	27	340	..	23	72,566	9,534	88,675	215,991
Gas fittings and meters	7	103	2	235	..	1	53,610	2,274	37,060	126,674
Wireless apparatus	20	179	24	794	..	118	115,024	3,563	318,833	537,508
Other metal works	70	795	41	492	1	35	95,788	7,460	223,946	388,571
Total	2,216	39,204	1,841	25,505	5	1,431	5,301,467	347,565	5,935,852	14,069,424
<i>Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.</i>										
Jewellery	72	193	72	301	1	139	80,052	1,974	130,526	254,550
Watches and clocks	11	15	8	45	..	1	11,368	310	6,892	24,316
Gold, silver, and electroplate	42	881	43	557	..	62	109,506	6,892	84,795	244,899
Total	125	1,089	123	903	1	202	200,926	9,176	222,213	523,765

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—continued.

422

Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress).</i>										
Cotton	15	1,491	6	227	..	636	109,779	9,191	279,332	520,736
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	35	16,726	17	3,700	1	4,699	1,123,148	204,799	2,345,361	4,600,520
Hosiery and other knitted goods	218	3,356	157	2,450	67	6,599	1,060,617	55,721	2,058,773	4,017,717
Rope and cordage	10	2,173	8	502	..	348	102,972	12,035	278,984	504,712
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	17	32	16	65	1	69	29,876	619	95,105	152,144
Bags and sacks	19	130	16	88	..	98	29,226	607	216,702	281,077
Other	5	695	5	135	..	303	53,861	5,009	99,986	205,296
Total	319	24,603	225	7,167	69	12,752	2,509,479	287,981	5,374,243	10,282,202

Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).

Furs, skins, leather—											
Furriers and fur dressing ..	63	105	58	219	15	263	74,630	1,686	204,011	328,713	
Fellmongery	31	1,678	17	591	..	4	119,539	26,068	989,010	1,259,669	
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	53	4,371	64	1,859	..	33	362,607	32,211	1,179,993	1,841,544	
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—											
Saddlery, harness, and whips ..	12	47	11	73	..	9	15,208	173	18,913	42,651	
Machine belting	5	63	2	43	..	2	9,885	436	46,880	71,850	
Bags, trunks, other leather goods ..	49	150	43	250	4	354	83,275	1,817	167,623	314,639	
Total	213	6,414	195	3,035	19	665	665,144	62,391	2,606,430	3,859,066	

Class VIII.—Clothing.

Tailoring and slop clothing ..	400	652	380	1,197	37	5,100	792,609	18,185	1,697,941	2,895,060
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	9	88	6	66	..	186	31,568	1,080	61,128	114,330
Dressmaking	417	674	138	363	281	6,502	760,502	12,964	1,566,895	2,640,861
Millinery	72	148	18	88	22	1,560	157,706	3,674	273,242	515,294
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	135	941	89	339	45	4,293	463,336	11,401	1,233,733	1,989,664
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	23	53	14	48	8	418	50,358	978	142,893	238,657
Hats and caps	47	693	38	632	7	718	199,983	9,672	199,846	520,623
Boots and shoes	172	2,862	207	4,560	9	4,249	1,241,962	30,207	1,936,100	3,718,635
Boot repairing	472	506	356	196	1	8	83,621	2,744	60,550	184,494
Boot accessories	31	740	21	393	..	153	92,704	4,263	250,214	437,061
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	5	13	3	26	..	74	13,179	224	26,988	47,847
Dyeworks and cleaning	39	523	43	247	8	228	80,364	12,121	34,411	179,213
Other	22	281	14	156	4	1,071	119,490	2,189	271,332	479,937
Total	1,844	8,174	1,327	8,311	422	24,560	4,087,382	109,702	7,755,273	13,961,676

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—*continued.*

424

Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.</i>						£	£	£	£	
Grain milling	39	6,066	21	1,000	..	28	240,836	55,125	3,143,846	3,800,975
Cereal foods and starch	26	3,636	8	553	1	316	156,804	34,040	735,341	1,274,141
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	121	1,945	42	303	..	5	66,905	8,137	48,482	158,636
Bakeries	509	2,078	439	2,045	75	284	547,113	76,128	1,405,226	2,382,547
Biscuits	7	507	8	360	1	398	93,814	16,175	198,433	487,704
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates)	66	5,173	59	1,119	7	1,314	360,154	34,033	916,824	1,560,173
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	27	1,692	15	945	..	928	297,738	20,470	1,433,997	2,138,612
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	15	458	14	127	1	111	39,026	4,509	108,035	221,786
Bacon curing	20	2,162	23	464	1	28	115,562	16,173	559,649	812,793
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	174	7,963	24	2,120	..	311	514,584	131,094	6,664,426	7,998,432
Margarine and butterine	7	169	2	46	..	3	10,619	2,847	82,444	110,960
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	24	5,242	3	1,147	..	71	255,843	44,911	2,038,696	2,536,899
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	46	765	9	278	..	221	74,952	6,191	338,774	515,590
Ice and refrigerating	64	5,013	37	200	1	5	57,809	30,278	12,029	148,268
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	97	739	58	479	..	116	114,801	6,286	224,360	477,691
Breweries	9	4,011	..	1,075	..	6	349,544	44,367	719,985	1,809,977
Distilleries	8	433	2	102	..	3	26,779	7,262	60,852	147,383

Malting	17	550	5	214	..	6	60,169	10,796	177,307	312,317
Bottling	9	24	2	76	..	12	20,272	950	41,335	78,051
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	13	904	13	854	2	816	334,368	8,670	1,359,278	2,123,016
Dried fruits	25	981	2	471	..	115	99,770	3,868	113,891	283,059
Ice cream	48	779	15	81	1	28	22,548	6,283	51,221	126,893
Sausage skins	6	29	5	220	..	1	46,290	629	68,130	152,210
Other	13	3,104	6	661	1	44	139,296	49,489	3,156,481	3,823,682
Total	1,390	54,423	812	14,940	91	5,170	4,045,596	618,711	23,659,042	33,481,795
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basket-ware.</i>										
Sawmills (forest)	173	4,274	162	1,406	..	8	281,115	5,970	64,480	440,986
Sawmills (town)	113	6,199	58	1,100	1	24	230,202	14,626	510,327	892,075
Joinery	170	2,296	88	636	..	19	136,779	6,362	208,920	414,632
Cooperage	12	422	8	219	..	1	66,126	1,776	45,266	143,532
Boxes and cases	55	2,425	44	637	2	10	131,087	8,500	348,216	550,087
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c. ..	91	1,341	70	403	..	15	82,684	4,878	104,319	245,763
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	12	108	10	98	1	2	14,801	526	17,765	43,199
Perambulators	8	28	11	55	..	5	11,222	192	16,678	36,735
Other	4	84	3	38	..	12	6,726	1,400	12,033	25,154
Total	638	17,177	454	4,592	4	96	960,742	44,230	1,328,004	2,792,163
<i>Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery	300	3,343	300	1,647	..	127	318,272	13,414	429,101	896,012
Bedding and mattresses	35	1,132	23	248	1	192	65,643	5,908	191,640	321,333
Furnishing, drapery	18	53	6	67	3	179	33,281	452	79,183	137,172
Picture frames	11	28	8	50	..	16	11,996	301	13,067	30,163
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	10	17	3	12	..	22	4,848	110	17,505	27,084
Total	374	4,573	340	2,024	4	536	434,040	20,185	730,496	1,411,764

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—continued.

426

Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.</i>										
Envelopes, stationery, paper, paper boxes, bags, &c.	76	7,619	46	1,601	1	1,546	484,276	83,297	1,050,220	2,221,423
Newspapers, periodicals, &c. ..	121	3,012	108	1,855	2	79	542,768	21,141	735,673	1,680,901
General printing and bookbinding, &c.—										
(a) Government	3	736	..	662	..	239	170,100	5,386	100,282	320,340
(b) Other	368	3,297	414	2,699	7	1,114	753,273	21,086	864,653	2,107,303
Die sinking and engraving	25	79	27	109	1	9	27,202	677	9,821	47,979
Electrotyping and stereotyping ..	6	29	9	21	1	3	6,614	440	3,592	13,785
Photo engraving, lithography, photo lithography	35	77	37	228	8	88	69,248	1,926	34,917	135,336
Other	6	11	5	19	..	5	5,247	60	3,501	10,913
Total	640	14,860	646	7,194	20	3,083	2,058,728	134,013	2,802,659	6,537,980
<i>Class XIII.—Rubber Goods ..</i>	123	13,116	95	1,837	..	1,108	482,292	103,983	1,040,180	2,382,523

Class XIV.—Musical Instruments.

Pianos, piano-players, organs	14	121	4	175	..	7	27,140	649	32,420	67,322
Other	1	2	1	4	..	..	729	18	1,006	2,007
Total	15	123	5	179	..	7	27,869	667	33,426	69,329

Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.

Brooms and Brushes	18	182	15	214	..	68	46,636	1,071	93,000	168,598
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	53	94	31	189	1	15	49,077	1,484	47,397	122,659
Toys, games, and sports requisites ..	43	490	42	354	1	126	76,705	4,299	142,853	294,269
Other	27	787	10	301	5	249	71,962	10,669	209,588	420,147
Total	141	1,553	98	1,058	7	458	244,380	17,523	492,838	1,005,673

Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.

Electric light and power—										
(a) Government	12	162,917	..	842	..	1	176,983	314,380	..	1,050,419
(b) Local authority	43	29,367	..	250	..	..	62,707	38,002	52	196,423
(c) Companies	32	10,372	6	143	..	2	36,809	55,385	..	176,096
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority	9	92	..	62	..	5	15,077	2,868	23,818	61,529
(b) Companies	27	2,034	..	628	..	1	146,112	101,546	564,480	1,327,114
Other	1	830	..	3	..	..	441	3,199	1,952	9,054
Total	124	205,612	6	1,928	..	9	438,129	515,380	590,302	2,820,635
Total all Classes	8,612	436,965	6,448	85,451	649	51,880	23,096,512	2,664,560	56,757,681	101,985,429

Production.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1923-24, and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	51	44	53	50	53
Number of persons engaged ..	2,480	1,838	1,406	1,626	1,056
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,217	3,840	3,676	3,775	4,371
Value of plant and machinery £	383,820	336,835	309,960	282,716	274,604
Value of land and buildings £	432,810	454,580	455,415	421,535	435,737
Salaries and wages paid £	550,153*	449,027	322,373	318,165	362,607
Fuel, light, and power £	47,132	33,288	28,641	29,399	32,211
Value of materials used £	1,795,692	1,417,919	988,910	1,096,841	1,179,993
Value of output .. £	2,794,944	2,197,709	1,517,087	1,669,760	1,841,544
Value added to materials £	952,120	720,999	482,447	518,056	598,770
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	784,436	638,915	504,528	654,584	748,173
Calf hides ..	423,001	429,378	276,672	375,424	573,040
Sheep and other skins ..	1,512,126	1,048,002	1,024,903	1,143,959	1,195,788
Bark used .. tons	13,066	11,709	8,725	10,178	10,781
Sole leather produced lbs.	†	12,624,029	10,334,659	11,465,893	12,674,369

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £28,534, and the value of leather exported in the same period was £164,582.

The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	17	17	18	21	19
Number of persons engaged ..	741	653	625	683	657
Horsepower of engines used ..	667	828	569	618	677
Value of plant and machinery £	210,270	246,020	225,097	227,535	242,880
Value of land and buildings £	149,650	204,895	193,885	197,183	206,815
Salaries and wages paid .. £	147,124*	138,450	122,380	116,462	115,626
Fuel, light and power £	31,635	31,282	26,947	30,541	26,356
Value of materials used £	568,001	686,295	499,679	494,331	456,148
Value of output .. £	937,148	1,138,963	1,030,955	1,038,525	962,194
Value added to materials £	337,512	455,107	481,340	499,004	462,412
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	176,835	197,953	186,843	211,444	218,780
Alkali .. lbs.	5,904,864	8,738,272	8,437,976	11,666,981	9,129,904
Copra oil .. cwt.	22,807	26,112	25,421	24,226	23,379
Output—					
Soap household .. cwt.		285,324	281,194	283,196	260,209
" Sand .. "	290,622	28,346	29,450	24,803	25,577
" Toilet .. "		14,464	14,887	15,845	13,338
Soda crystals .. lbs.	2,130,912	3,488,576	3,466,400	3,905,552	4,292,400

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors.

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

The imports from oversea countries in 1932-33 included 207,475 lbs. of soap and soap substitutes valued at £12,544, and 22,609 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £1,476.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with cement and cement products.

Item.	1928-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	104	77	65	65	70
Number of persons engaged ..	3,540	2,165	1,167	1,148	1,556
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,172	8,838	8,200	6,475	7,513
Value of plant and machinery £	502,604	499,205	468,456	425,585	422,500
Value of land and buildings £	498,044	581,765	534,554	493,751	511,330
Salaries and wages paid £	735,719*	483,873	221,333	185,796	248,139
Fuel, light, and power £	232,681	214,917	73,296	57,479	84,486
Value of materials used £	94,787	125,978	49,288	46,283	66,887
Value of output ..	1,568,362	1,084,452	470,343	380,802	568,137
Value added to materials £	1,190,894	708,619	331,749	261,157	392,197
Production—					
Bricks, common .. No.	247,598,000	162,676,000	45,700,000	45,682,000	77,708,000
Firebricks .. No.	†	3,595,000	3,064,000	4,096,000	4,356,000
Roofing tiles .. No.	†	8,939,839	1,504,000	1,439,000	3,360,000
Pipes .. £	170,805	145,430	80,045	45,579	54,248
Pottery .. £	241,821	126,708	75,022	46,602	51,835

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1928-29 ..	171	443,640	1,758	406,582	79,018,000	676,200
1929-30 ..	169	447,080	1,882	430,639	86,145,000	681,625
1930-31 ..	149	350,435	1,072	214,312	42,274,000	310,430
1931-32 ..	155	344,488	1,232	222,351	49,412,410	326,587
1932-33 ..	173	388,590	1,576	281,115	68,957,218	419,583

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 465 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1932-33 are given on page 425.

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1932-33 was 233,274 tons valued at the saw-mills at £167,325. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills, and its value cannot be reliably estimated. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating has caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works. Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works have been tabulated jointly since 1925-26, owing to a revision of the classification of Victorian statistics. Comparable figures are therefore available for the past seven years only.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS, 1926-27 TO 1932-33.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of—		
				Fuel and Light Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	73	3,820	931,404	51,620	891,930	2,228,570
1927-28 ..	77	3,353	806,978	57,011	801,008	2,003,855
1928-29 ..	71	3,239	762,977	49,243	738,414	1,885,154
1929-30 ..	72	2,639	603,817	41,540	537,545	1,378,287
1930-31 ..	73	2,034	418,845	28,974	357,492	938,990
1931-32 ..	71	1,627	291,771	24,166	288,492	707,159
1932-33 ..	72	2,426	423,899	34,864	513,955	1,129,500

Bacon curing. In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1923-24 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	24	19	19	20	20
Number of persons employed ..	534	544	498	501	516
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,647	1,798	1,974	2,160	2,162
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 322,080	£ 348,270	£ 349,195	£ 354,240	£ 347,810
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 118,751*	£ 144,120	£ 130,692	£ 116,221	£ 115,562
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,313,895	£ 1,043,360	£ 650,101	£ 594,716	£ 559,649
Value of fuel and light ..	£ 17,549	£ 23,075	£ 20,190	£ 17,254	£ 16,173
Value of output ..	£ 1,602,615	£ 1,367,179	£ 954,873	£ 848,367	£ 812,793
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	217,942	218,799	208,593	198,212	196,937
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lbs.	20,467,268	18,222,220	17,340,237	16,833,907	16,425,732
On farms .. lbs.	2,082,731	666,317	891,932	1,453,497	1,676,226

* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

**Dairy
Products
Act 1933.**

The Dairy Products Act which came into operation on 8th February, 1934, gives authority for the Governor in Council to appoint a Board, to be called the Victorian Dairy Products Board, to consist of five members holding office for three years. Of the members so appointed—

One shall be nominated by the Minister.

One shall be nominated by the Victorian Co-operative Butter and Cheese Factories Association.

One shall be nominated by the Victorian Proprietary Butter and Cheese Factories Association.

One shall be nominated by the Minister as representing consumers of dairy products.

One shall be nominated by the Victorian Dairymen's Association.

The Minister may from time to time, after consultation with the Board, determine the quota of butter and cheese manufactured which is to be sold within Victoria. The quota to be such as will ensure supply to consumers at reasonable prices.

No manufacturer will be permitted to sell within Victoria in excess of the quota fixed by the Board—Penalty £500.

For the purpose of the carrying out of the Act every manufacturer, i.e., every person who produces for sale more than 10 lb. of butter or cheese per week, and also every tinner, processor, agent, or dealer, is required to register with the Board, to supply all returns demanded, and to permit inspection of his factory and books.

The necessary regulations for the carrying out of the Act have been promulgated by the Governor in Council and advertised in the *Government Gazette*.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1932-33 was 174. Of these 143 were making butter, 19 cheese, 4 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 10 powdered milk, 5 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 11 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1923-24 TO 1932-33

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1923-24 ..	184	1,685,530	2,280	511,001	7,974,676
1924-25 ..	186	1,812,525	2,427	565,422*	8,212,788
1925-26 ..	183	1,889,475	2,213	528,310*	7,631,400
1926-27 ..	182	1,969,280	2,320	552,659*	7,813,409
1927-28 ..	179	2,021,330	2,426	572,907*	8,681,454
1928-29 ..	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411*	9,614,084
1929-30 ..	163	2,040,058	2,387	586,395*	8,753,102
1930-31 ..	165	2,025,267	2,235	542,374*	8,077,608
1931-32 ..	169	2,005,965	2,346	516,619*	8,353,481
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584*	7,998,432

* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 387.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

The statistical definition of a factory excludes from collection a large number of small bakehouses which make bread, cake, pastry, &c. The total number of bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1932 was 1506.

The total value of output of the 509 factories included hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, cakes, pies, scones, &c., have not been tabulated. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods produced at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

BAKERIES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Item.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of factories ..	487	464	468	482	509
Number of persons employed ..	3,248	2,951	2,871	2,839	2,843
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,822	1,944	1,980	1,909	2,078
Value of land and buildings ..	1,087,550	1,019,260	1,036,675	1,030,860	1,049,848
Value of plant and machinery ..	368,050	366,290	366,796	377,371	378,451
Salaries and wages paid ..	767,117	719,055	652,387	576,213	547,113
Value of materials used ..	2,045,012	1,987,609	1,566,851	1,397,917	1,405,226
Fuel, light, and power ..	84,436	82,347	75,878	76,691	76,128
Repairs, oil and water used ..	76,828	18,529	19,205	23,583	25,956
Total output ..	3,480,992	3,313,820	2,745,322	2,475,992	2,382,547
Value added in process of manufacture ..	1,334,716	1,225,275	1,083,388	977,801	875,237
Value added per employee ..	411	415	377	344	308
Flour used—short tons ..	90,943	104,069	93,116	88,987	89,400
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,656,000	53,852,013	54,343,878	54,728,450	52,600,524

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 24 in 1932-33, and gave employment to 1,221 hands, the wages paid amounting to £255,843. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,124,575. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 424, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle ..	qrs. 6,297	7,784	10,798	21,289	45,856
Sheep ..	No. 1,590,573	1,825,019	1,697,947	1,869,375	2,731,287
Rabbits and hares ..	" 3,248,558	2,949,796	4,617,406	5,098,326	6,891,414
Poultry ..	" 8,732	4,872	18,462	17,522	48,164
Preserved meat—					
Beef and mutton ..	cwt. 9,544	4,628	3,152	2,003	8,490
Rabbits and hares ..	" 3	2	..	14	..
Other meats, &c. ..	" 4,459	2,726	2,631	2,965	3,978

Imports and exports of meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1932-33.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Beef	57 lbs.	2	6,980,439 lbs.	90,352
Game	7,086 „	380	29,665 „	306
Lamb .. .. .	..	..	79,792,912 „	1,521,078
Mutton .. .. .	..	..	14,385,563 „	197,056
Pork .. .. .	..	..	2,148,500 „	54,812
Poultry	16,457 prs.	456	24,082 prs.	12,001
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	..	..	2,945,707 „	170,899
Other .. .. .	..	..	2,324,471 lbs.	44,241
Bacon and Hams	246 lbs.	25	59,574 „	3,452
Potted and Concentrated	19,813 „	4,152	*	512
Preserved in tins	9,122 „	439	615,790 lbs.	16,646
Sausage Casings	3,427 cwt.	31,990	9,564 cwt.	118,907
Other	336 lbs.	78	42,822 lbs.	1,003
Total value .. .. .	..	37,522	..	2,231,265

* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1932-33, 241,612 tons of flour, valued at £1,564,396, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1923-24 and the past four years:—

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	47	38	35	39	39
Number of persons engaged ..	1,114	898	888	957	1,049
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,647	5,591	5,422	5,760	6,066
Value of plant and machinery £	440,570	580,835	527,055	508,905	497,825
Value of land and buildings £	297,415	431,710	421,723	476,250	489,920
Salaries and wages paid £	266,540*	247,692	229,601	228,720	240,836
Fuel, light, and power £	58,015	52,163	52,165	52,271	55,125
Value of materials used £	4,483,925	4,356,538	2,802,160	2,873,317	3,143,846
Value of output .. £	5,495,110	5,108,194	3,461,548	3,622,593	3,800,975
Value added to materials £	953,170	677,443	585,662	667,865	572,125
Wheat ground into flour bushels	18,552,541	17,227,886	17,578,614	19,065,977	20,287,596
Flour produced .. tons	382,204	364,682	369,966	396,257	425,930
Bran produced .. (2,000 lbs.) bushels	8,711,743	7,238,198	7,868,544	8,938,541	9,271,016
Pollard produced .. „	7,491,647	7,667,061	7,602,848	8,131,560	8,786,010
Wheatmeal produced .. cwt.	†	57,276	63,609	60,852	65,690

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works. Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the past five years.

Item.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	38	39	40	43	42
Number of persons engaged ..	2,128	2,261	1,847	1,751	2,141
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,148	2,085	2,034	2,097	2,150
Value of plant and machinery £	307,560	286,240	293,697	280,060	276,690
Value of land and buildings £	453,390	460,835	455,929	465,558	484,850
Salaries and wages paid £	393,685	418,024	278,754	275,631	336,764
Fuel, light, and power used £	32,815	35,496	22,308	21,731	24,979
Value of materials used £	1,847,853	1,607,306	1,022,284	1,262,323	1,542,082
Value of output .. £	2,202,502	2,592,061	1,617,563	1,958,124	2,300,398
Fruit used .. cwt.	601,722	1,052,534	574,931	697,968	987,275
Sugar used .. "	253,735	308,012	199,576	246,400	277,825
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	235,636	335,530	246,265	298,898	312,344
Fruit preserved .. "	351,048	510,298	245,690	355,088	605,418
Fruit pulped .. "	57,648	150,647	52,175	75,966	85,742
Sauce pints	7,905,541	8,806,347	6,736,916	5,528,979	6,104,954
Pickles "	1,803,764	1,451,693	1,058,754	725,410	854,511

Beet Sugar Industry. The following table contains particulars relating to the production, etc., of sugar in the beet sugar factory in which work is carried on under the control of the Victorian Government at Maffra, Gippsland.

A brief survey of the progress of this industry since its establishment was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1925-26	1,880	21,194	2,315
1926-27	2,024	9,851	1,177
1927-28	2,353	25,439	2,349
1928-29	2,130	15,236	2,108
1929-30	2,500	26,525	3,472
1930-31	3,045	38,291	5,095
1931-32	3,173	43,209	5,428
1932-33	3,155	36,740	5,701

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1923-24 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

BREWERIES.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of breweries ..	14	9	9	9	9
Number of persons engaged ..	1,186	1,153	1,083	1,041	1,081
Horse-power of engines ..	5,058	4,186	4,006	4,011	4,011
Value of plant and machinery ..	661,475	1,007,420	1,007,249	952,830	906,130
Value of land and buildings £	459,800	714,795	699,267	716,186	715,975
Salaries and wages paid £	323,806*	409,815	369,463	382,327	349,544
Fuel, light and power used £	61,211	65,502	51,378	47,955	44,367
Value of materials used £	961,038	1,019,847	808,133	696,524	719,985
Value of output ..	2,412,387	2,334,283	1,935,542	1,751,407	1,809,977
Value added to materials £	1,390,138	1,231,872	1,062,080	928,227	968,278
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	112,840	103,328	83,153	69,868	73,213
Malt bush.	743,131	754,288	648,248	619,055	651,773
Hops lbs.	790,769	610,218	602,277	545,609	578,612
Beer and stout made	23,907,000	21,952,775	20,545,800	18,705,325	19,682,815

* Exclusive of drawings by working proprietors.

DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of distilleries ..	10	8	8	9	8
Number of persons engaged ..	129	124	122	119	107
Horse-power of engines ..	316	752	756	792	433
Value of plant and machinery ..	109,430	214,335	222,915	204,495	181,145
Value of land and buildings £	171,090	188,485	222,153	209,860	204,495
Salaries and wages paid £	26,632*	33,896	33,495	28,576	26,779
Fuel, light, and power ..	10,560	13,350	12,230	9,687	7,262
Value of materials used £	80,292	178,058	120,497	94,208	60,852
Value of output ..	£ 173,557	343,819	291,299	235,173	147,383
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	1,114,590	1,556,249	706,674	896,782	1,167,675
Malt bush.	121,691	300,267	183,245	209,236	55,364
Other grain bush.	..	93,781	173,311	129,421	57,756
Molasses lbs.	2,350,880	1,284,528	909,888	549,584	2,247,392
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries	730,168	1,142,762	1,010,727	1,053,698	539,903
Spirits distilled by wine-growers	13,792	18,299	21,295	18,664	17,501

* Exclusive of drawings by working proprietors.

Tobacco factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1932-33 was twenty-seven, of which fourteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 425. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen gave employment to 1,685 persons who were paid £334,368 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £539,945. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years :—

TOBACCO FACTORIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1923-24 ..	471,862	4,998,680	5,833,903	99	29,244,981	87,896,350
1924-25 ..	427,152	5,222,496	5,998,437	50	30,794,864	77,840,200
1925-26 ..	449,575	5,055,260	5,879,683	100	29,595,805	70,135,500
1926-27 ..	527,807	4,662,288	5,520,998	—	27,657,963	70,314,868
1927-28 ..	462,279	4,579,586	5,511,072	—	26,688,939	68,537,354
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	4,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252
1930-31 ..	1,818,722	3,551,324	5,575,051	—	20,592,865	278,304,141
1931-32 ..	1,441,938	3,991,979	5,548,931	—	15,020,743	375,371,651
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,400,537	—	18,503,055	412,015,592

Woollen mills. This industry has developed rapidly in recent years, and is now capable of supplying local requirements. Woollen piece goods valued at £12,729 and wool tops and noils valued at £25,948 were exported from Victoria during the year 1932-33. In the same year imports of woollen piece goods, mostly special lines, were valued at £45,531.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1923-24.	1920-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	27	31	32	34	35
Number of persons employed ..	4,914	6,663	5,984	7,144	8,417
Horse-power of engines ..	10,412	14,627	13,833	15,530	16,726
Value of plant and machinery £	2,035,060	1,835,875	1,716,579	1,650,695	1,630,507
Value of land and buildings £	843,291	1,135,975	1,120,157	1,143,730	1,144,705
Salaries and wages paid £	713,411*	1,036,745	867,645	1,025,884	1,123,148
Fuel, light and power £	92,187	150,620	124,011	145,325	204,799
Value of materials used £	2,086,136	1,978,388	1,292,516	2,113,304	2,345,361
Value of output .. £	3,561,480	3,903,164	2,863,989	4,134,830	4,600,520
Added value .. £	1,383,157	1,702,822	1,382,881	1,787,565	1,909,363
Scoured wool used .. lbs.	7,936,436	11,708,536	9,569,421	13,018,635	17,177,128
Cotton used .. "	848,812	647,307	464,277	788,472	761,450
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	1,927,298†	6,077,129	5,431,704	10,111,143	12,756,182
Flannel made .. "	6,095,442†	3,546,961	4,065,138	5,063,865	5,925,140
Blankets .. pairs	377,364	190,869	107,962	125,858	193,025
Rugs and shawls .. No.	115,443	123,861	71,951	69,573	90,415

* Excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors. † Yards lineal.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table. Figures for the year 1923-24 include boot repairing establishments which were tabulated separately from boot factories in the year 1926-27 and succeeding years.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	400	175	175	176	172
Number of persons employed ..	12,434	10,321	8,622	8,656	9,025
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,157	3,077	2,812	2,835	2,862
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,529,613	1,369,000	1,218,654	1,229,492	1,097,525
Salaries and wages paid £	*1,941,075	1,834,816	1,400,624	1,315,487	1,241,962
Fuel, light, and power £	38,607	34,284	29,857	31,549	30,207
Value of materials used .. £	2,879,194	2,726,740	1,917,444	1,916,736	1,936,100
Value of output .. £	5,888,699	5,375,438	3,974,195	3,773,432	3,718,635
Boots and shoes made pairs	7,063,385	7,891,133	7,238,276	7,570,209	8,057,288
Slippers (including canvas) made .. pairs	1,107,257	2,567,407	2,548,326	3,056,638	2,665,989
<i>Boot Repairing Factories.</i>					
Number of factories ..	†	372	415	426	472
Persons employed ..	†	594	664	562	561
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	†	495,270	494,426	400,180	411,388
Value of materials used £	†	81,389	75,749	58,630	60,550
Salaries and wages paid £	†	121,037	111,696	85,818	83,621
Value of output .. £	†	255,528	233,171	185,281	184,494

* Excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors. † Not available.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £13,920,069 in 1932-33, as compared with £13,118,477 in 1923-24. During the period 1923-24 to 1932-33 the persons employed increased by 8 per cent., the wages paid (excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors) decreased

by 4 per cent., the value of materials used increased by 6 per cent., and the value of the output by 6 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1923-24	1,501	4,751	26,772	31,523	3,574,059	7,181,020	13,118,477
1924-25	1,500	4,823	26,295	31,118	3,837,919*	7,388,950	13,584,190
1925-26	1,491	4,862	26,458	31,320	4,022,168*	7,833,863	14,199,570
1926-27	1,535	5,348	28,941	34,289	4,492,778*	8,530,529	15,517,404
1927-28	1,517	5,241	28,212	33,453	4,493,366*	7,975,259	14,707,061
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	4,541,295*	8,426,982	15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570*	8,602,639	15,783,906
1930-31	1,405	5,361	22,162	27,523	3,492,542*	6,333,943	11,698,487
1931-32	1,371	5,924	24,255	30,179	3,496,808*	7,105,835	12,856,708
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163*	7,744,205	13,920,069

* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table :—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
1923-24	90	154,622	5,864,065	1,752	462,172	405,108,000	2,176,551
1924-25	84	185,633	7,900,455	2,011	549,849	413,556,000	2,382,582
1925-26	83	188,342	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	219,626	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	198,914	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	235,589	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	248,193	6,553,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31	91	221,767	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32	84	194,584	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33	87	202,656	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938

The decrease in the number of persons and the value of machinery and plant and output in electric supply undertakings since 1924-25 is due to a change in the method of compilation. In previous years, the figures related to both generation and distribution, but since 1924-25 only those relating to the former are given.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918*, as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act 1920*, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act 1928*. The Act provides for the appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation, and where practicable development, of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electric undertakings and operate any business associated therewith, to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations and to issue licences for wiremen. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where there is a station of 100,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and one of 25,000 kw., the latter being the first of three similar sets to be installed in an extension of the original station. Preparations for the installation of the second set are well advanced; the installation of the third will be dictated by the exigencies of the demand on the system. Two 132,000-volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the surplus energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro stations (37,000 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 186,900, in addition to which there are 1,078 sub-stations, metropolitan and rural, aggregating 369,696 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,560 miles, including 569 miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the energy requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in nineteen suburbs, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres. The very comprehensive metropolitan distribution network includes nine main sub-stations, 480 minor sub-stations, 8,000 miles of copper mains, and the reticulation of 1,400 miles of streets.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number 162, of which 108 had no supply previously. As from 1st July, 1931, it has supervised the operation of the Bendigo and Ballarat undertakings (including tramways), and will continue to do so until 1st July, 1934, when it will assume full control.

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and twelve electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. Two-thirds of the output is used for industrial purposes, and the remainder for domestic purposes.

Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the last five years.

GASWORKS, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1928-29 ..	35	938	265,536	437,651	6,424,014,000	279,887	2,042,896
1929-30 ..	36	905	261,547	399,182	6,409,110,000	260,437	2,078,435
1930-31 ..	37	822	202,027	334,874	5,869,257,000	211,226	1,633,839
1931-32 ..	37	761	183,278	304,287	5,468,609,000	181,746	1,468,894
1932-33 ..	36	696	161,180	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,643

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 239,928 in 1928-29, 2,516,029 in 1929-30, 1,489,397 in 1930-31, 948,063 in 1931-32, and 1,096,539 in 1932-33.

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing.

A revised classification of industries was adopted in 1930-31 in accordance with a resolution passed at a conference of Commonwealth and State statisticians.

VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	2,116,440	2,219,308	1,308,408	1,149,881	1,340,740
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,911,641	1,714,886	921,949	761,035	1,054,693
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	7,244,216	7,203,210	6,158,919	5,901,862	6,382,992
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	20,137,270	18,787,020	12,910,719	11,410,910	14,069,424
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	560,257	552,078	400,555	389,328	523,765
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	9,228,699	9,186,336	7,707,588	9,270,428	10,282,202
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	5,781,861	4,759,255	2,658,212	3,314,377	3,859,066
8. Clothing ..	17,925,129	17,330,421	12,833,584	12,153,939	13,961,676
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	40,739,745	39,724,515	33,579,814	32,852,938	33,481,796
10. Woodworking and basket-ware ..	4,230,329	4,179,177	2,448,485	2,229,107	2,792,163
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,525,472	2,250,585	1,315,774	1,193,938	1,411,764
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	7,153,207	6,975,549	5,779,796	5,888,590	6,537,980
13. Rubber ..	3,911,849	3,209,032	1,412,297	2,161,171	2,382,523
14. Musical instruments ..	335,387	310,518	156,315	100,983	89,329
15. Miscellaneous products ..	421,830	452,423	585,712	771,323	1,005,673
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,674,122	3,956,786	3,247,668	2,843,807	2,820,685
Total ..	127,897,463	122,811,099	93,425,795	93,388,617	101,985,429

Employment in factories. The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown hereunder. The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, as formerly in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 458) is designed to show seasonal employment.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products	2,382	2,297	1,505	1,317	1,511
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	3,336	2,997	1,831	1,781	2,341
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,272	5,074	4,723	4,855	5,017
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	35,590	33,188	26,193	24,250	28,782
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,065	1,077	941	936	1,229
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,903	16,221	14,719	17,176	20,213
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,799	3,824	2,738	3,272	3,914
8. Clothing	38,701	36,489	30,157	31,511	34,620
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	21,517	21,285	20,024	20,095	21,013
10. Woodworking and basket-ware	6,992	6,841	4,483	4,238	5,146
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,286	3,660	2,674	2,520	2,904
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	11,470	11,451	10,641	10,526	10,943
13. Rubber	3,868	3,261	2,051	2,340	3,040
14. Musical instruments	537	466	298	205	191
15. Miscellaneous products ..	733	741	1,052	1,262	1,621
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,095	2,137	1,986	1,931	1,943
Total	156,568	151,009	126,016	128,265	144,428

This table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 14.6 per cent.

Occupations
in factories.

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Working proprietors ..	7,755	7,302	6,963	6,882	6,791	7,097
Managers, overseers ..	5,891	5,826	5,797	5,376	5,118	5,372
Accountants, clerks ..	6,677	6,847	6,500	6,064	5,976	6,585
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,945	1,850	1,850	1,601	1,555	1,612
Workers in factory or works	135,425	132,304	127,738	104,475	107,325	122,108
Outworkers	380	240	182	136	140	178
Carters, messengers ..	1,703	1,660	1,494	1,269	1,107	1,196
Others	581	539	485	213	253	280
Total	160,357	156,568	151,009	126,016	128,265	144,428

Outworkers.

The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex distribu-
tion in
factories.

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33, were as follows :—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1923-24 ..	107,578	1,334	48,584	593	156,162	961
1924-25 ..	105,984	1,286	48,174	578	154,158	930
1925-26 ..	104,512	1,246	48,447	573	152,959	908
1926-27 ..	108,969	1,278	52,670	613	161,639	944
1927-28 ..	108,068	1,246	52,289	598	160,357	921
1928-29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929-30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850
1930-31 ..	82,949	936	43,067	476	126,016	704
1931-32 ..	81,618	917	46,647	512	128,265	712
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796

Males formed 68·9 per cent. in 1923-24 and 63·6 per cent. in 1932-33 of the total persons employed. During the period 1923-24 to 1932-33 the number of males employed decreased by 15,679, or 14·6 per cent., and the number of females employed, increased by 3,945, or 8·1 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 72·0 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·0 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table:—

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1932-33.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	688	616	90
Explosives	379	171	45
Matches	198	485	245
Galvanised iron working and tin-smithing	1,528	292	19
Cotton	233	636	273
Woollen mills	3,717	4,700	126
Hosiery and knitting	2,607	6,666	256
Silk, natural and artificial	140	303	216
Rope, cordage	510	348	68
Furriers and fur dressing	277	278	100
Bags, trunks, &c.	293	358	122
Tailoring and slop clothing	1,577	5,137	326
Dressmaking	501	6,783	1,354
Millinery	106	1,582	1,492
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	428	4,338	1,014
Hats and caps	670	725	108
Boots and shoes	4,767	4,258	89
Biscuits	368	399	108
Confectionery	1,178	1,321	112
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,101	1,040	94
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	867	818	94
Envelopes, stationery, &c.	1,054	1,506	143
General printing and bookbinding	3,775	1,360	36
Rubber goods	1,932	1,108	57
All other factories	63,005	7,301	12
Total	91,899	52,529	57

A favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 constituted 3·74 and 8·84 per cent. respectively in 1932-33, as

Child labour in factories.

against 4·03 and 7·15 per cent. in 1923-24. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employees.	Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees.
1923-24 ..	4,057	3,422	7,479	4·03	7·15	5·03
1924-25 ..	4,027	3,223	7,250	4·05	6·78	4·94
1925-26 ..	3,980	3,489	7,469	4·06	7·30	5·13
1926-27 ..	4,567	4,041	8,608	4·46	7·77	5·58
1927-28 ..	4,231	3,992	8,223	3·91	7·63	5·13
1928-29 ..	4,209	4,298	8,507	4·29	8·39	5·70
1929-30 ..	3,748	4,019	7,767	3·74	7·90	5·14
1930-31 ..	2,543	3,361	5,904	3·07	7·80	4·69
1931-32 ..	2,615	4,089	6,704	3·20	8·77	5·23
1932-33 ..	3,441	4,643	8,084	3·74	8·84	5·60

Machinery in factories. In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1923-24	6,030	28,223,915	314,561
1924-25	6,168	32,563,815	374,064
1925-26	6,321	30,549,130	367,918
1926-27	6,637	31,580,350	414,992
1927-28	7,209	32,745,680	403,770
1928-29	7,305	33,724,910	446,382
1929-30	7,419	35,022,535	465,739
1930-31	7,519	34,771,687	433,599
1931-32	7,617	33,481,615	416,784
1932-33	8,023	33,022,441	436,965

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the upper half of the table, usually under the power which is principally used. The lower half of the table shows the total horse-power of engines used.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1923-24 TO 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1923-24 ..	885	540	4,174	402	29	1,259
1924-25 ..	812	476	4,448	403	29	1,257
1925-26 ..	736	413	4,709	432	31	1,140
1926-27 ..	678	334	5,141	467	17	1,053
1927-28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928-29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929-30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776
1930-31 ..	502	228	6,279	499	11	680
1931-32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932-33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589

Year.	Average Horse-power used.					
	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1923-24 ..	..	195,744	18,394	95,340	5,083	314,561
1924-25 ..	..	233,290	17,869	97,381	5,380	353,920
1925-26 ..	..	235,872	15,422	107,812	8,212	367,318
1926-27 ..	..	268,061	13,548	123,359	10,024	414,992
1927-28 ..	..	241,956	12,326	137,692	11,796	403,770
1928-29 ..	26,265	248,066	10,886	147,835	13,330	446,382
1929-30 ..	26,546	259,618	9,671	155,911	13,993	465,739
1930-31 ..	26,581	231,672	9,081	151,997	14,268	433,599
1931-32 ..	31,433	203,901	8,937	158,279	14,234	416,784
1932-33 ..	31,428	211,938	9,002	169,078	14,919	436,965

The predominance of steam is due to its extensive use for the generation of electricity. A consistent increase is shown in the use of electricity which, as a secondary power, should be deducted from the total if the net horse-power used in factory production is required.

Wages in
Factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the last ten years :—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

Aggregate Amounts.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24			3,003,855	438,425	19,577,822	4,453,982	27,472,084
1924-25	1,538,868	74,043	3,055,257	443,876	19,460,304	4,484,904	29,057,052
1925-26	1,590,771	80,876	2,996,929	448,387	19,547,974	4,664,468	29,329,400
1926-27	1,837,094	95,988	3,288,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,539
1927-28	1,954,086	102,663	3,353,582	532,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928-29	1,965,990	109,829	3,419,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
1929-30	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
1930-31	1,819,904	100,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,639
1931-32	1,705,796	98,758	2,679,923	455,464	12,425,431	3,893,237	21,258,599
1932-33	1,774,320	103,421	2,775,190	430,551	13,788,827	4,173,703	23,096,512

Average Amounts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1923-24				339	19	1	142	13	5	212	19	0	99	7	1	184	15	11			
1924-25	283	8	11	111	13	7	347	18	0	143	13	7	214	15	5	100	19	4	186	16	4*
1925-26	240	18	4	124	4	8	363	7	11	149	9	3	218	0	4	104	2	6	189	16	5*
1926-27	275	18	6	141	18	5	369	19	2	151	16	8	223	18	1	106	12	0	193	14	1*
1927-28	278	14	11	137	16	0	367	14	4	154	7	7	227	11	3	198	14	5	196	15	9*
1928-29	298	15	8	139	13	0	374	11	3	155	7	7	227	17	5	190	15	5	197	8	3*
1929-30	321	1	8	153	12	8	386	10	8	157	14	10	226	18	6	110	2	2	197	1	6*
1930-31	290	6	1	163	12	3	364	9	2	145	13	9	204	15	9	99	1	6	179	5	10*
1931-32	275	7	11	165	8	6	345	7	11	136	11	4	183	12	7	91	2	11	160	3	0*
1932-33	275	5	0	159	7	1	334	9	7	131	6	0	178	1*	4	86	11	1	154	10	1*

* These figures are based on the number of employees and the wages, etc., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The above table shows a general decrease in the wages paid in all groups for the year 1932-33. The average wage paid to all employees decreased by £5 12s. 11d., or 3·53 per cent.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 441) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1932-33 (£154 10s. 1d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards, and would be mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the

average of the sums to which they would have been entitled if they had worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1932-33 are given in the subjoined statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1932-33.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (Including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products ..	495,452	122,291	301,041	48,086	1,349,749
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	171,277	128,808	408,450	42,867	1,054,693
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils and grease ..	3,519,994	141,954	930,847	93,740	6,382,992
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	5,985,852	347,565	5,301,467	251,761	14,069,424
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	222,213	9,176	200,926	5,361	523,765
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	5,374,243	287,981	2,509,479	244,501	10,282,202
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,806,430	62,391	665,144	48,225	3,869,066
8. Clothing ..	7,755,273	109,702	4,087,382	91,422	13,961,676
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	23,659,042	618,711	4,045,596	386,680	33,481,795
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	1,328,004	44,230	960,742	43,436	2,792,163
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	730,496	20,185	434,040	9,627	1,411,764
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	2,802,659	134,013	2,058,728	112,340	6,537,980
13. Rubber ..	1,040,180	103,983	482,292	85,005	2,382,523
14. Musical instruments ..	33,428	667	27,869	742	69,329
15. Miscellaneous products ..	492,838	17,523	244,380	11,872	1,005,673
16. Heat, light and power ..	590,302	515,380	438,129	137,322	2,820,635
Total ..	56,767,681	2,664,560	23,096,512	1,612,987	101,985,429

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin

and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES, 1932-33.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products	36·7	9·1	22·8	8·5	28·4
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	16·2	12·2	88·7	4·1	28·8
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	55·1	2·2	14·6	1·5	26·6
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	42·2	2·5	87·7	1·8	16·8
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	42·4	1·8	88·4	1·0	16·4
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	52·8	2·8	24·4	2·4	18·1
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	87·5	1·6	17·2	1·8	12·4
8. Clothing	55·5	·8	29·3	·7	18·7
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	70·7	1·8	12·1	1·1	14·8
10. Woodworking and basketware	47·5	1·6	84·4	1·6	14·9
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	51·8	1·4	80·7	·7	15·4
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	42·9	2·0	81·5	1·7	21·9
13. Rubber	48·7	4·8	20·2	3·6	28·2
14. Musical instruments	48·2	1·0	40·2	1·1	9·5
15. Miscellaneous products	49·0	1·7	24·8	1·2	23·8
16. Heat, light, and power	20·9	18·3	15·5	4·9	40·4
Total	55·7	2·6	22·6	1·6	17·5

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in class two the sum paid in wages represents 39 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 16 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class nine the expenditure on wages amounts to 12 per cent. and that on raw materials to 71 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF
FACTORIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24 ..	62,217,874	2,803,239	27,472,084	21,428,730	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	20,950,478	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	67,164,445	3,156,382	29,329,400	20,336,212	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	69,816,935	3,392,448	31,822,589	22,365,979	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	23,306,565	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	22,902,123	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	22,087,535	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	17,176,521	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	17,958,794	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,664,560	23,096,512	19,466,676	101,985,429

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1923-24	54·6	2·5	24·1	18·8	100·0
1924-25	55·2	2·5	24·6	17·7	100·0
1925-26	56·0	2·6	24·4	17·0	100·0
1926-27	54·8	2·7	25·0	17·5	100·0
1927-28	54·2	2·7	25·0	18·1	100·0
1928-29	54·8	2·6	24·7	17·9	100·0
1929-30	54·4	2·8	24·8	18·0	100·0
1930-31	53·9	2·8	24·9	18·4	100·0
1931-32	55·4	2·6	22·8	19·2	100·0
1932-33	55·7	2·6	22·6	19·1	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 24 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24·6 per cent. in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28. The cost of materials was 54·8 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1928-29 to 1932-33, as compared with 54·9 per cent. in the years 1923-24 to 1927-28. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·6 per cent. in the earlier and 2·7 per cent. in the later period. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £18 9s. 5d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1928-29 to 1932-33, as compared with £17 16s. 7d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1932-33 :—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1932-33.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,522,115	781,670
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	613,330	648,700
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,346,017	2,336,537
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	4,739,410	7,131,439
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	77,022	251,994
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	3,161,604	2,692,795
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	456,028	879,347
8. Clothing	1,084,070	4,127,764
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,342,582	7,971,288
10. Woodworking and basketware	892,121	955,135
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	203,807	711,243
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,507,379	2,926,629
13. Rubber	969,814	760,920
14. Musical instruments	13,601	71,284
15. Miscellaneous products	278,634	365,076
16. Heat, light, and power	7,814,907	2,193,166
Total	33,022,441	34,804,987

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with four classes of industry—food and drink; clothing; textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £35,388,176, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	28,223,915	24,972,560
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	32,563,815	28,468,160
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	30,549,130	29,847,370
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	31,580,350	32,269,655
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	32,745,680	34,761,340
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	35,022,535	36,988,485
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	34,771,687	36,218,384
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	33,481,615	34,868,960
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	33,022,441	34,804,987

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 28 per cent. between 1923-24 and 1932-33, but have decreased by 5·8 per cent. since 1928-29. The actual writing down of capital must, however, have been much more extensive as since that year 417 more factories have been included in the figures.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the last ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1923 to 1932.

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1923	..	..	128,915	1,034	·802
1924	..	..	129,147	1,052	·814
1925	..	..	128,013	996	·778
1926	..	..	135,510	1,252	·924
1927	..	..	136,022	1,348	·991
1928	..	..	137,244	1,224	·891
1929	..	..	136,025	1,129	·829
1930	..	..	104,926	890	·848
1931	..	..	110,692	677	·611
1932	..	..	125,670	809	·644

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind.

Penal Department and Blind Institute. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1932-33 was £51,644, and of the materials used, £42,790. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, basketware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 160 persons (134 males and 26 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £32,826.

Value of Victorian production. The value of articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	8,364,675	3,559,063	3,600,190	5,386,602	4,962,440
Oats	627,521	554,547	340,673	416,961	383,157
Barley, malting ..	151,726	203,999	122,836	110,985	147,745
" other	70,773	96,203	32,017	27,301	26,979
Malze	136,067	112,686	90,005	99,930	87,743
Other Cereals ..	36,000	45,111	24,776	34,925	34,446
Grass and Clover					
Seed	9,380	9,636	7,905	10,219	19,215
Potatoes	1,189,349	691,273	328,305	633,154	635,739
Onions	187,233	74,704	52,018	179,425	68,627
Other Root Crops	13,163	10,933	11,173	9,425	9,156
Hay	3,502,862	2,998,282	2,369,865	2,128,125	2,715,277
Straw	49,427	53,710	28,311	19,663	27,682
Green Forage* ..	536,755	846,265	631,735	695,030	638,060
Tobacco	39,510	54,660	145,750	679,150	282,453
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	50,813	31,038	32,481	92,869	32,136
Raisins, ordinary ..	82,873	96,451	83,908	80,413	147,812
" sultanas	857,975	797,736	692,750	1,177,698	1,055,149
Currants	273,186	186,406	194,039	232,620	224,341
Wine	84,239	82,182	61,817	67,927	60,009
Hops	36,600	38,120	26,068	20,307	24,961
Other Crops	119,397	144,663	157,387	250,925	222,578
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens	1,093,434	927,723	751,716	790,018	1,113,236
Fruit in private orchards and gardens	8,500	9,100	8,250	7,770	8,725
Market Gardens ..	931,600	1,060,500	1,009,850	989,300	912,450
Less Deductions ..	-4,087,508	-3,699,467	-4,205,669	-2,447,625	-2,629,892
Total	14,364,655	8,985,524	6,598,156	11,483,117	11,010,725

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1928-29 TO 1932-33—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>† Dairying and Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in natural state ..	2,025,300	1,858,000	1,685,200	1,588,000	1,391,600
Butter made ..	6,372,083	5,986,084	5,438,998	5,868,293	6,166,192
Cheese made ..	194,804	201,049	197,046	179,788	190,028
Cream made (not for butter) ..	180,677	188,973	119,780	127,486	105,253
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	538,518	568,150	338,147	256,945	265,080
Cattle and Horses ..	5,299,000	4,892,804	3,111,014	2,417,432	2,524,192
Pigs ..	1,763,215	1,339,093	946,140	870,990	918,685
Sheep (without wool) ..	3,548,311	3,272,272	2,742,397	2,130,064	1,860,626
Wool ..	10,252,002	5,694,019	4,374,932	4,813,663	4,880,066
Less Deductions ..	-2,368,289	-2,555,965	-2,456,918	-1,817,347	-1,802,104
Total ..	27,805,621	21,439,569	16,497,336	16,385,314	16,499,618
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	144,068	111,609	102,456	262,488	351,586
Coal ..	933,408	991,422	981,412	613,795	551,702
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	602,900	624,613	324,811	213,422	286,898
Other Metals and Minerals ..	113,765	105,602	108,388	106,867	118,852
Total ..	1,794,141	1,833,246	1,517,067	1,196,572	1,309,038
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	676,200	681,625	310,432	326,587	419,583
Firewood (estimated) ..	939,000	936,400	732,141	693,336	638,365
Bark for Tanning ..	98,380	86,589	44,349	52,377	79,641
Total ..	1,713,580	1,704,614	1,086,922	1,072,300	1,137,589
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	82,854	60,125	45,498	37,308	53,936
Poultry production (estimated) ..	4,295,000	4,638,000	3,926,000	3,653,000	3,275,682
Rabbits and Hares ..	820,820	909,470	352,280	290,769	325,782
Fish ..	173,870	223,587	166,460	153,099	151,571
Total ..	5,372,544	5,531,182	4,490,228	4,140,176	3,806,971
Total Value of Primary Products ..	51,050,541	39,494,135	30,189,709	34,227,479	33,763,941
Manufacturing—Added Value*	52,503,196	50,557,939	39,149,870	37,543,889	40,595,884
Grand Total ..	103,553,737	90,052,074	69,339,579	71,771,318	74,359,825

* Exclusive of value of output of forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the heading "Forest Produce."

† Dairying and pastoral values for the past five years have been revised to accord with methods of valuation decided by a conference of Australian statisticians. Values added to dairy products by process of manufacturing into butter, cheese, condensed milk, &c., have been credited to manufacturing production, whereas they were formerly included in dairying values.

Deductions made from the total value of "Cultivation" include cost of freight and handling charges, together with cost of bags, seed, manure, spraying material, and fodder used in the production of crops.

In the case of "Dairying and Pastoral" production the deductions consist of cost of freight, selling charges, and wool packs, and the value of hay, bran and pollard, green fodder, and root crops used as fodder.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION
1928-29 to 1932-33.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	8 3 2	5 1 1	3 13 8	6 6 11	6 1 4
Dairying and Pastoral	15 15 10	12 1 4	9 4 3	9 1 11	9 1 10
Mining	1 0 4	1 0 8	0 16 11	0 13 4	0 14 5
Forest	0 19 6	0 19 2	0 12 2	0 11 11	0 12 7
Miscellaneous ..	3 1 0	3 2 3	2 10 2	2 5 11	2 1 11
Total Primary Production	28 19 10	22 4 6	16 17 2	19 0 0	18 12 1
Manufactures ..	29 16 3	28 9 0	21 17 3	20 16 11	22 7 4
Grand Total	58 16 1	50 13 6	38 14 5	39 16 11	40 19 5

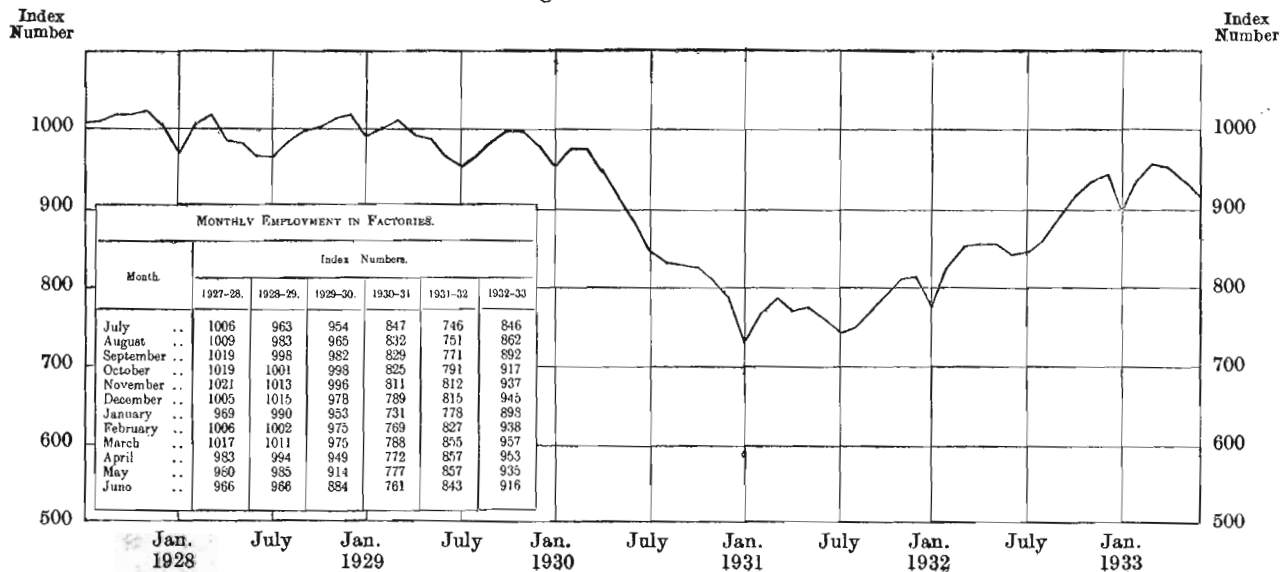
Monthly
employment
in factories.

An analysis has been made of the number of employees in factories in Victoria on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month for the past six years.

The figures have been converted into index numbers which are given hereunder with an accompanying graph, which shows clearly how the depression in trade and industry affected factory employees.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1ST JULY, 1927,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Average for 1927-28 = 1000.



Production.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information on the number of pay days nearest the 15th day of each month, including and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing. This information has been tabulated and the monthly totals for

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Aerated waters	471	518	592	625
Agricultural implements	2,081	2,169	2,260	2,262
Art metal	256	262	265	267
Bacon curing	491	478	485	485
Bags and sacks	189	185	184	196
Bags, trunks, &c.	493	534	559	592
Bakeries	2,346	2,337	2,334	2,344
Basketware	66	64	70	122
Bedding and mattress	476	474	483	456
Biscuits	757	754	773	785
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	290	322	337	359
Boot accessories	493	511	513	553
Boot repairing	216	214	215	217
Boots and shoes	8,038	8,154	8,741	9,419
Boxes and cases	520	530	550	547
Brass and copper	708	750	822	830
Breweries	1,062	1,065	1,071	1,081
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	801	697	742	897
Brooms and brushware	271	277	270	275
Butter and cheese	2,270	2,266	2,459	2,676
Cabinet, furniture	1,606	1,646	1,705	1,699
Cement and cement goods	336	363	341	396
Cereal foods	867	871	866	863
Chaffcutting	316	314	331	317
Chemical fertilizers	614	634	641	643
Chemicals, drugs	1,238	1,289	1,296	1,288
Condiments, coffee	433	452	471	485
Confectionery	2,480	2,426	2,411	2,385
Cooperage	204	219	218	222
Cotton	841	851	861	867
Cutlery and small tools	100	100	102	104
Cycle and motor accessories	206	204	208	204
Die sinking and engraving	111	112	112	114
Distilleries	116	114	114	99
Dressmaking	5,818	6,508	6,989	7,285
Dried fruit	438	380	342	327
Dyeworks and cleaning	437	442	460	464
Earthenware, china, &c.	581	565	558	557
Electric light—Government	798	776	795	809
„ Local authority	247	249	245	249
„ Companies	146	146	149	145
Electrical installations	1,511	1,397	1,369	1,365
Electrotyping and stereotyping	23	23	25	24
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	3,999	4,095	4,321	4,295
Explosives	510	521	514	514

tion relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters and messengers facturing.
each industry are set out in the following table :—

IN FACTORIES, 1932-33.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
643	758	650	610	706	626	478	459
2,441	2,378	2,359	2,432	2,459	2,448	2,431	2,438
270	274	226	256	260	271	295	308
484	512	494	484	482	487	491	481
185	200	191	195	190	181	183	173
657	654	566	616	642	651	650	625
2,357	2,371	2,343	2,351	2,369	2,376	2,370	2,375
126	98	130	128	124	116	115	66
417	463	458	441	434	440	439	419
808	777	745	709	753	712	726	707
372	367	347	314	310	305	321	306
559	531	529	554	571	568	563	570
215	213	211	209	207	208	203	205
9,906	9,362	7,487	8,427	8,768	9,029	9,054	8,938
645	704	709	730	748	778	652	653
875	951	941	881	894	897	898	907
1,098	1,121	1,111	1,086	1,086	1,085	1,069	1,057
977	954	930	956	952	952	982	987
272	274	272	278	293	294	293	289
2,772	2,796	2,639	2,418	2,294	2,179	2,125	2,046
1,754	1,867	1,715	1,809	1,807	1,889	1,902	1,858
393	394	363	356	368	398	421	394
868	888	778	865	894	905	901	906
313	305	317	324	326	304	342	316
597	593	578	608	809	909	696	681
1,334	1,346	1,258	1,232	1,228	1,222	1,223	1,253
504	535	519	484	468	461	478	488
2,452	2,493	2,292	2,330	2,360	2,351	2,574	2,597
228	242	222	215	216	217	213	211
860	862	864	863	869	870	876	869
107	105	112	112	113	114	113	110
210	189	193	203	199	202	206	197
125	114	102	120	110	111	121	137
91	90	91	80	68	99	120	106
7,220	6,971	6,360	6,991	7,298	7,318	7,337	6,607
340	342	329	524	1,529	1,267	743	432
470	479	474	493	489	486	482	497
559	592	578	579	580	579	590	592
792	850	876	880	876	882	888	880
248	248	250	252	252	248	247	249
144	145	144	145	144	145	144	150
1,417	1,467	1,440	1,455	1,468	1,523	1,600	1,635
24	24	24	24	24	25	24	24
4,399	4,564	4,474	4,515	4,505	4,488	4,550	4,646
519	521	552	569	597	622	603	579

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	49	45	42	44
Fellmongery	451	485	602	673
Furnishing, drapery	226	239	239	250
Furriers	386	363	348	363
Galvanized iron working	1,561	1,565	1,687	1,769
Gas fittings and meters	246	241	229	232
Gasworks—Local authority	66	67	65	66
" Companies	642	640	637	648
Glass (including bottles)	631	607	620	689
Gold, silver, and electroplating	558	568	569	595
Grain milling	907	958	976	963
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	383	447	502	523
Hats and caps	1,420	1,441	1,467	1,498
Horse-drawn vehicles	390	393	408	417
Hosiery and knitting	8,334	8,311	8,601	8,650
Ice refrigerating	126	136	173	196
Ice cream	48	49	90	116
Inks, polishes, &c.	325	328	327	338
Jams and fruit preserving	865	939	991	1,107
Jewellery	379	391	408	417
Joinery	577	623	639	676
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	385	411	435	434
Machine belting	43	43	43	44
Malting	235	235	247	242
Margarine	53	52	53	49
Marble, slate, &c.	247	263	260	265
Meat and fish preserving	640	1,256	1,572	1,937
Millinery	1,605	1,791	1,827	1,901
Modelling	49	51	51	37
Motor body building	971	995	1,051	1,038
Motor construction and assembly	434	487	518	539
Motor repairs	2,171	2,163	2,215	2,234
Musical instruments	230	194	185	170
Newspapers	1,857	1,859	1,876	1,879
Oils, mineral	169	166	166	151
Oils, vegetable	53	40	38	49
Papermaking, stationery	2,919	2,951	3,034	3,095
Perambulators	62	62	62	62
Photo engraving	291	292	304	315
Pickles and sauces	185	160	180	202
Picture frames	63	65	68	66
Printing and bookbinding	4,654	4,726	4,712	4,783
Rope and cordage	837	858	924	944
Rubber tyres, &c.	1,101	1,057	1,172	1,300
Rubber goods (other)	1,477	1,486	1,597	1,771
Saddlery, harness	78	77	145	82
Sausage skins	189	184	211	290
Sawmills—Forest	1,291	1,308	1,325	1,341
" Town	1,007	1,066	1,068	1,055
Ship and boat building	248	149	262	236

FACTORIES, 1932-33—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
44	44	42	45	46	46	47	46
654	657	517	592	602	624	652	652
241	240	236	256	251	248	253	249
405	421	463	574	609	617	620	532
1,861	1,868	1,781	1,831	1,732	1,686	1,679	1,674
227	239	227	229	232	235	237	235
65	67	65	66	66	68	67	68
643	642	647	608	616	618	616	617
718	707	819	781	774	778	751	769
629	642	599	598	614	664	696	699
940	1,105	1,254	1,157	1,055	1,038	1,035	893
526	506	433	458	486	461	439	435
1,557	1,531	1,282	1,382	1,378	1,385	1,331	1,279
428	436	430	439	432	436	422	410
8,903	9,144	9,082	9,528	9,677	9,575	9,497	9,131
227	262	257	243	239	203	170	161
140	168	158	145	117	83	54	58
347	346	340	350	351	353	341	329
1,185	1,469	2,219	3,481	3,937	3,533	1,576	1,116
453	452	422	421	446	461	500	513
716	705	627	675	639	652	670	658
436	422	441	451	460	463	458	474
44	45	44	44	44	45	46	50
193	156	154	173	206	221	272	280
52	49	44	44	44	45	49	48
278	295	252	259	261	249	256	247
1,956	1,935	1,042	931	727	835	815	681
1,713	1,502	1,427	1,667	1,778	1,712	1,486	1,359
37	37	58	58	36	32	40	42
1,087	1,172	1,145	1,251	1,367	1,336	1,364	1,324
573	629	567	554	614	600	598	601
2,284	2,344	2,346	2,350	2,350	2,306	2,319	2,306
153	174	172	197	185	175	188	212
1,860	1,900	1,898	1,891	1,905	1,920	1,941	1,936
166	169	145	172	171	170	169	167
49	39	53	52	53	46	55	56
3,155	3,215	3,149	3,220	3,204	3,274	3,258	3,317
68	67	57	55	53	52	52	50
315	319	328	323	326	314	306	317
185	214	304	370	331	280	229	187
62	73	63	61	70	69	70	69
4,844	4,840	4,644	4,612	4,609	4,605	4,638	4,569
903	871	755	785	788	811	849	885
1,261	1,230	1,103	1,214	1,268	1,245	1,208	1,108
1,940	2,064	2,020	1,904	1,821	1,774	1,666	1,554
86	84	83	83	84	91	86	80
287	276	240	206	206	206	182	175
1,431	1,392	1,433	1,515	1,535	1,497	1,501	1,468
1,089	1,137	1,118	1,120	1,143	1,169	1,198	1,153
234	233	151	206	224	196	239	173

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,255	4,381	4,639	4,917
Smelting, iron rolling	2,628	2,671	2,791	2,880
Soap and candle	654	637	646	661
Stoves and ovens	367	357	373	372
Surgical instruments	204	206	207	203
Tailoring	5,751	5,900	6,161	6,346
Tanning and leather dressing	1,735	1,761	1,824	1,880
Tents and sailmaking	120	128	130	134
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,664	1,648	1,660	1,716
Toys, games, &c.	463	499	519	550
Tram and railway workshops	5,199	5,149	5,113	5,125
Umbrellas	98	97	102	98
Watches and clocks	35	35	34	35
Waterproof clothing	219	206	218	228
White lead, paint, &c.	139	142	139	147
Window blinds, &c.	31	29	33	32
Wireless apparatus	1,059	1,106	1,045	717
Wireworking	489	486	488	505
Wood turning	355	393	415	464
Woollen mills	8,089	8,094	8,085	8,206
Other factories	4,710	4,546	4,521	4,579
All Industries Total	126,649	129,012	133,523	137,244

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1932-33.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929. Owing, however, to the obvious incompleteness of the returns received, the information obtained was not considered satisfactory, and very few details were published. The data received from builders covering their operations for the subsequent years show evidence of much greater care in compilation, and are considered worthy of publication in full detail.

The particulars given below for the year 1932-33 were obtained from returns furnished by 730 builders.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years, according to the returns received, was as follows:—

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	5,747,671	5,025,237	1,958,307	1,029,957	1,674,852
Repairs and additions	519,243	1,041,503	570,032	490,732	652,961
Other construction	..	235,328	130,806	70,116	83,977
Total ..	6,266,914	6,302,068	2,659,145	1,590,805	2,411,790

FACTORIES, 1932-33—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,926	4,855	4,573	4,676	4,656	4,562	4,584	4,555
3,004	3,142	3,071	3,181	3,163	3,206	3,315	3,342
675	663	592	644	622	617	644	652
370	358	349	353	342	356	382	375
205	205	205	208	206	206	211	212
6,497	6,536	6,069	6,299	6,408	6,436	6,565	6,456
1,977	1,888	1,903	1,995	2,011	1,910	1,952	1,923
144	147	133	138	125	129	125	128
1,738	1,738	1,628	1,683	1,662	1,625	1,635	1,638
530	509	412	440	455	480	447	456
5,110	5,262	4,878	5,316	5,448	5,522	5,350	5,623
103	104	98	112	102	92	96	96
35	35	36	35	35	35	34	35
241	240	262	282	291	287	280	255
159	172	161	162	164	166	168	168
35	34	34	32	34	33	33	34
806	887	757	889	878	885	953	993
503	513	492	503	523	534	545	528
441	458	443	474	480	437	429	460
8,329	8,414	8,506	8,597	8,608	8,602	8,622	8,633
4,638	4,655	4,453	4,557	4,637	4,685	4,640	4,690
140,163	141,333	134,434	140,306	143,151	142,545	139,933	137,087

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1932-33.

Persons Employed.		Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
			£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	.. ..	781	120,915	154 16 5
Managers	.. ..	73	21,674	296 18 1
Clerks—				
Male	.. ..	49	7,835	159 17 11
Female	.. ..	31	2,071	66 16 1
Others	.. ..	2,457	353,303	143 15 11

The average wage paid to "Others," in which term is included all workers directly employed by the builders, is low, probably because work had been intermittent on account of a severe depression which prevailed in the building industry during the period. The following statement shows the payments to sub-contractors:—

PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1932-33.

			£				£
Plumbers	..	..	84,554	Bricklayers	..	..	41,522
Painters	..	..	44,649	Tilers	..	..	23,364
Electricians	..	..	49,743	Others	..	..	226,823
Joiners	..	..	83,142				
				Total	..	..	553,797

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, fibro-cement and plaster work, plastering, &c., and where certain builders have been unable to dissect their costs the total has been included under this heading. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

Materials used. The value of materials used has been, in most cases, carefully dissected, but some builders have been unable to give the details asked for. This is regrettable, as it is important that complete statistics in regard to materials used should be available. Where the details could not be supplied it was necessary to include the total cost of all materials used under the heading of "Other materials." The value of the materials used is shown below:—

Materials.	Value.			
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£
Timber	1,108,896	406,340	241,076	371,936
Bricks	330,423	114,011	81,239	178,820
Tiles	81,483	45,274	17,870	40,309
Cement and lime ..	186,623	95,269	62,102	98,196
Other materials ..	1,482,196	599,423	368,429	567,883
Total	3,189,621	1,260,317	770,716	1,257,144

In addition to payment for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £81,817 in 1929-30, £43,894 in 1930-31, £21,218 in 1931-32, and £30,654 in 1932-33.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £136,139 in 1929-30, £100,852 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, and to £69,974 in

1932-33; and capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £106,246 in 1929-30, £97,685 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, and to £78,215 in 1932-33.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1929-30 to 1932-33. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review purporting to show value of work done is designed for this purpose.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1929-30 TO 1932-33.

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	361	£ 1,473,018	142	£ 757,680	111	£ 534,893	143	£ 862,687
Other buildings ..	..	835,360	..	372,900	..	235,905	..	232,323
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	927	1,215,338	273	388,109	186	298,618	411	564,439
Wood ..	1,727	1,252,667	465	298,524	212	106,396	322	155,506
Total Value ..	..	4,776,383	..	1,817,213	..	1,175,812	..	1,814,955

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood as representative of the most common types of houses built in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1932-33.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.	Wooden Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	7	2,849	407	46	9,719	211
Four rooms ..	26	15,408	593	109	40,150	368
Five rooms ..	124	105,705	852	117	64,762	554
Six rooms ..	112	127,539	1,139	38	25,600	674
Seven rooms ..	45	68,368	1,519	6	4,501	750
Eight rooms ..	43	79,047	1,838	2	2,958	1,479
Nine rooms ..	19	39,812	2,095	2	3,736	1,868
Ten rooms ..	6	13,127	2,188	..	..	..
Over ten rooms..	29	112,584	3,882	2	4,080	2,040
Total ..	411	564,439	1,373	322	155,506	483