

PRODUCTION.**LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.**

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

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	26,515,976
Lands in process of alienation	6,926,360
Crown lands	22,803,424
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	310,197
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. .. .	88,650
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	379,580
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. ; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	3,723,145
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	87,398
Other leases and licences	41,273
Temporary grazing licences	5,475,103
Unoccupied	5,470,905
Total	22,803,424

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, 1928 to 1933.

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.	£
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	67,131	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623
1933 ..	3,907	18,991	38,120	69,357	73,580

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1933 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,753,612, which represents an average of £1 1s. 4d. 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, 1933.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auriferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bulu Bulu	7,319	42,864	46,037	160	..	..	96,380
Croajlong	2,065	1,562	550,123	..	840,576	14,246	1,408,572
Dargo .. ..	..	..	93,718	..	431,100	70,936	595,754
Tambo .. ..	..	..	193,562	..	363,050	900	557,512
Tanjil .. ..	..	..	104,000	..	360,050	66,848	631,498
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	137,216	..	941,563	..	1,078,779
Bogong .. ..	..	12,167	194,139	3,964	170,260	73,923	464,453
Benambra .. ..	..	403	225,037	1,960	166,275	87,810	481,485
Delatite	362	15,836	151,932	10,066	131,350	59,909	369,455
Molra	296	83	6,370	1,882	..	..	8,631
Anglesey .. ..	..	1,360	41,162	..	..	1,600	44,122
Bourke .. ..	..	229	..	..	..	..	229
Dalhousie	37	710	1,222	..	..	..	1,969
Evelyn .. ..	..	11,505	..	..	..	1,579	13,084
Mornington .. ..	..	1,231	11,391	..	..	..	12,622
Bendigo	63	537	3,195	..	..	3,488	7,233
Rodney	100	295	..	..	..	2,228	2,623
Borong .. ..	..	502	18,095	..	..	3,406	22,003
Gladstone	326	1,546	2,649	2,495	..	11,520	18,536
Lowan .. ..	..	654	142,052	21,962	9,614	..	174,282
Kara Kara .. ..	..	166	2,182	..	..	3,018	5,366
Talbot	260	787	..	..	..	21,700	22,747
Tatchera	155	70	..	..	..	..	225
Heytesbury .. ..	..	935	121,692	..	..	..	122,627
Polwarth	11,269	15,038	24,222	142	..	..	50,671
Grant .. ..	..	335	2,334	..	..	7,594	10,263
Grenville .. ..	..	1,080	70	..	..	5,640	6,790
Ripon .. ..	..	380	22,763	..	..	3,626	26,769
Normanby .. ..	..	..	117,028	..	..	..	117,028
Dundas .. ..	..	..	67,592	4,799	..	..	72,391
Villiers .. ..	..	..	1,993	..	29,136	..	31,129
Follett .. ..	..	..	136,219	..	15,754	..	151,973
Karkaroo .. ..	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total	22,252	110,314	2,417,995	47,430	3,459,328	439,971	6,497,290
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands						2,634
" " "	Lands which may be sold by auction						4,016
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands available for selection						35,362
	" " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)						4,406,706
Total area remaining for disposal							10,946,008

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.

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 1933 there were submitted 135 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting in area to 4,091 acres, and in value to £146,504; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 6,441 acres valued at £391,815. Up to the end of 1933 there had been brought under the Act 3,245,583 acres valued at £71,702,014. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1933 was 1,896,738 acres.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1933-34 comprised contributions £1,041, and interest on stock £4,509. During the year £22 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims, £5,095 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act* 1920, No. 3032, and £50,000 was transferred to Consolidated Revenue under the *Transfer of Land (Assurance Fund) Act* 1933, No. 4164. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1934, was £112,874. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1934, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,776.

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, 1933, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £9,451,387.

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.

The *Cultivation Advances Act* 1934 which was assented to on 29th September, 1934, gives power to the Closer Settlement Commission to make advances to any cultivator who through the existence or consequence of adverse conditions or by reason of his indebtedness at the date of the coming into operation of this Act, 1st January, 1935, would not be able without an advance or advances to fallow or crop his farm or a reasonably sufficient area thereof, or during the period before the harvesting of the next crop, to continue working or residing on his farm.

A cultivator is defined as any occupier or owner of a farm used wholly or in part for growing the following crops, namely wheat or oats or barley or potatoes, onions or maize.

The Commission may grant to the cultivator, during the period ending 31st December, 1935, an advance or advances by way of loan (bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum)—

- (a) Of such quantity as the Commission thinks fit, of seed, or fodder, or manure, or power or fuel or lubricants, or cornsacks, or twine, or fencing materials, or duplicates for parts of farm implements or for parts of farm machinery or some or all of them ;
- (b) for wages in respect of assistance essential for cropping and harvesting ;
- (c) for the purchase of horses for the purpose of replacement, but not exceeding in the case of any one cultivator, £75 ;
- (d) for the purchase of farm implements or farm machinery for the purpose of replacement, but not exceeding (unless the Commission otherwise directs) in the case of any one cultivator, £100 ;
- (e) of such amount of money as in the opinion of the Commission will, in the circumstances, be during the ensuing period of twelve months sufficient for the use of the cultivator as a living allowance for him and those of his family who reside on his farm, and for the purpose of obtaining such things as are necessary for the working of his farm.

No advance shall be made to a cultivator unless the Commission is satisfied that the cultivator has a reasonable prospect of success, and is working his farm in an efficient manner.

In order to secure the repayment of an advance and the payment of interest thereon, the cultivator is required, to the necessary extent, to give to the Commission a preferable lien on the harvest of his crops, together with such other security or securities (if any) the Commission may require. Where there is any existing mortgage, lease, contract of sale, or share-farming agreement with respect to the farm, the cultivator shall, before giving the preferable lien, submit to the Commission the consent in writing of the mortgagee or the lessor, or the unpaid vendor or the other party to the share-farming agreement.

Instead of a preferable lien of the nature mentioned in the preceding paragraph the cultivator shall, if the Commission so determines, give a preferable lien under Part VII. of the *Instruments Act* 1928.

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. The purchase of properties has been practically suspended since 1931.

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

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1934.

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Lands purchased	1,246,547	9,576,966	1,846,084	14,196,210
Crown Lands taken over ..	113,559	56,135	668,362	545,605
Total area and cost of purchase	1,360,106	9,633,101	2,514,446	14,741,815
Expenses prior to disposal ..	..	92,480	..	116,589
Public Works effected ..	..	501,747	..	1,021,851
Total cost to 30th June, 1934 .. ..	..	10,227,328	..	15,880,255
Less land transferred to—				
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	82,844	834,969	..	..
Closer Settlement ..	..	..	427,189	3,507,114
Total net area and cost ..	1,277,262	9,392,359	2,087,257	12,373,141

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement. The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1934, are shown in the following statement:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1934.

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance ..	6,059	6,942	13,001
Purchasers under Contract of Sale ..	386	151	537
Repaid in full	608	4,390	4,998
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	5,549	4,982	10,531
Total settlers who have received assistance	12,602	16,465	29,067
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock	25,476,729	12,993,995	38,470,724
Redemptions	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
Total Outstanding liability ..	(a) 25,302,628	11,638,413	36,941,041
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	888,746	883,199	1,771,945
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1934 ..	£4/6/0%	£3/16/9%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improve- ments	10,337,114	8,705,282	19,042,396
Advances to settlers	9,567,330	6,044,386	15,611,716
	19,904,444	14,749,668	34,654,112
Less Principal repaid	4,968,595	4,155,289	9,123,884
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers	14,935,849	10,594,379	25,530,228

(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, 1934—*continued.*

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
	£	£	£
Instalments of interest charged to settlers	7,886,022	6,543,472	14,429,494
Less interest paid by settlers ..	4,733,573	4,513,443	9,247,016
Arrears of interest (consolidated) ..	3,152,449	2,030,029	5,182,478
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.)	730,000	370,000	1,100,000
	2,422,449	1,660,029	4,082,478
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal	4,968,595	4,155,289	9,123,884
Interest	4,733,573	4,513,443	9,247,016
Total	9,702,168	8,668,732	18,370,900
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances ..	1,341,848	..	1,341,848
Excess cost of buildings	41,149	..	41,149
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements	240,788	194,634	435,422
Bad debts, &c. (a)	1,739,186	304,101	2,043,287
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.) ..	1,337,286	647,319	1,984,605
Total	4,700,257	1,146,054	5,846,311
For financial year 1933-34—			
Interest paid	991,927	555,793	1,547,720
Administrative expenses	72,391	71,297	143,688
Interest due by settlers and others ..	1,014,368	560,878	1,575,246
Interest received from settlers and others (b)	463,202	241,106	704,308

NOTES.

(a) Includes—	£	£	£
Bad debts	1,621,097	260,887	1,881,984
Loss and remission of interest ..	24,619	17,331	41,950
Loss on realization	93,470	15,249	108,719
Concessions to British Army officers from India .. .. .	..	10,634	10,634
	1,739,186	304,101	2,043,287
(b) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	388,365	207,567	575,932
Interest from Closer Settlement ..	64,247	..	64,247
Interest on investments .. .. .	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund	30,590	29,655	60,245
Interest Sundries .. .. .	..	9	9
	463,202	241,106	704,308

Extent of Closer Settlement. The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1934, is given in the next statement :—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1934.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
Dry Areas.				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms	4,235	1,570	248	1,050,560
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	154	131	16	2,593
Workmen's Homes	1,080	89	$\frac{1}{2}$	796
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers and disposed of under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II. ..	200	1,850	252	50,315
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	48,680
Total area of land settled . . . . .	..	..	..	1,152,944
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	26,472
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.) ..	..	..	..	3,309
Total dry areas acquired .. .. .	..	..	..	1,183,446
Irrigation Areas.				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms	2,207	886	58	128,229
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	151	116	6	905
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers and disposed of under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II. ..	510	916	64	32,529
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	6,157
Total area of land settled .. .. .	..	..	..	167,820
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	1,042
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	475
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	..	..	1,920
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) ..	..	..	..	5,403
Total irrigation areas acquired .. .. .	..	..	..	176,660
TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1934 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,360,106

Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1934, is given in the table which follows :—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO
30TH JUNE, 1934.

				Dry Areas.	Irrigation Areas.
				acres.	acres.
Area of land settled	..	..	..	2,332,236	93,685
Area of land available..	..	..	..	213	666
Area of land acquired but not yet available	..	..	..	..	18,859
Sales by Auction, &c.	..	..	..	66,206	5,728
Total land acquired	..	..	..	2,398,655	118,938
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement				404,373	22,816
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1934				1,994,282	96,122
Farms, Number of	..	..	..	7,748	1,964
Average area—acres	..	..	..	302	48
Average capital value	..	..	..	£1,872	£825

WATERWORKS.

State
Expenditure
on
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 free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been largely taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1934.

	Total Advances, including Cost of Loan Flotation.	Redemption Paid.	Capital Written Off.	Free Head-works.	Amount standing at Debt, 30th June, 1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—					
Completed Works—					
Waterworks Districts ..	5,221,140	49,954	175,055	..	4,996,131
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	4,627,271	31,946	575,152	..	4,020,173
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded) ..	1,437,944	116	..	..	1,437,828
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributary Works ..	235,660	699	..	..	234,961
Uncompleted or Unallotted Works—					
Morrington Peninsula ..	935,097	214	..	..	934,883
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes ..	411,048	..	..	..	411,048
Eldon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement ..	2,568,313	6,929	..	..	2,561,384
Maffra—Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	1,278,255	8	..	..	1,278,247
Millewa Waterworks Districts ..	525,802	..	..	..	525,802
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District ..	792,587	..	..	..	792,587
Bellarine Peninsula ..	457,908	46	..	..	457,862
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages (proposed) ..	124,462	2,324	..	..	122,138
Free Headworks ..	1,266,201	420	..	1,265,781	..
River Murray Agreement Works ..	2,484,711	93	..	..	2,484,618
Surveys, &c. ..	310,892	75	..	..	310,817
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	22,677,291	92,824	750,207	1,265,781	20,568,479
First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Mildura Urban Trust ..	123,315	48,575	18,416	..	56,324
Other Waterworks Trusts ..	2,043,097	347,082	325,508	..	1,370,507
Ballarat Water Commissioners ..	365,597	58,990	2,111	..	304,496
Other Local Bodies (Municipalities) ..	490,430	94,450	161,649	..	243,331
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 Local Bodies ..	6,666,173	4,004,061	540,408	147,046	1,974,658
GRAND TOTAL ..	29,343,464	4,096,885	1,290,615	1,412,827	22,543,137

* 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, £1,870,401.

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, 1934, the additional capital expenditure of the bodies mentioned was as follows:—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £8,050,122; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, £423,048; and the Ballarat Water Commissioners, £301,906. 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, 1934.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	33
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	24
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	415,500
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	435,300
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	729,700
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered (excluding Coliban)	3	31
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,518,500
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	80
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	552,150

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 Five Years ended 30. 6. 34.
	acres.	acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. .. .	..	14,517
South Shepparton .. .. .	..	3,717
Rodney	32,356	62,626
Stanhope	2,000	12,999
Tongala	3,000	20,873
Rochester	500	46,473
Echuca North .. .. .	..	4,397
Dingee .. .. .	..	4,278
Tragowel Plains	20,000	44,862
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	3,268
Werribee .. .. .	..	8,311
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra .. .. .	..	8,248
Sale .. .. .	..	5,590
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville .. .. .	..	5,258
Cohuna	12,000	27,803
Gannawarra	7,825	20,626
Koondrook	5,029	18,721
Swan Hill	5,410	18,498
Nyah	589	2,894
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	10,976
Merbein	202	7,616
Third Lake .. .. .	..	2,857
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	2,612
Fish Point .. .. .	..	1,751
Total	88,922	359,771

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1933-34 was 435,324 acres, being 39,392 acres less than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 43,576 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.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	93,803	69,694	27,928	32,492	33,543
Lucerne	24,124	135,111	136,502	125,615	119,682	99,948
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	59,401	29,787	30,479	24,810	23,557
Pastures	50,541	186,249	144,903	150,478	210,869	199,929
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	70,265	68,426	68,430	67,451	64,669
Fallow	4,988	12,596	6,447	7,042	8,275	5,096
Miscellaneous ..	785	9,152	7,339	8,443	11,137	8,582
Total ..	129,771	566,577	463,098	418,415	474,716	435,324

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

Of the total area irrigated in 1933-34—435,324 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 46 ; lucerne, 23 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 15 ; cereals, 8 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 5 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 3.

Dairying is an important source of production in the irrigation areas, and these areas are proving most suitable for this industry. Dairy herds which were grazed in irrigation districts secured the leading positions in the Standard Herd Test which is conducted annually by the Department of Agriculture. The first place for the 1933-34 season was awarded to a herd from the Tongala Irrigation District, with an average production of 560.29 lb. of butter-fat per cow, while second place was secured by a herd from Tallygaroopna, in the North Shepparton Irrigation District, with an average production of 543.33 lb. of butter-fat per cow. It is worthy of note that three out of the first four places in the order of merit list were won by herds in irrigation districts situated in widely separated parts of the State. The second prize for the highest individual return was also gained by a cow from the Tallygaroopna irrigation area, with an average production of 701.87 lb. of butter-fat. In the individual classes also, the leading places

Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1933-34.

were gained by cows from irrigation districts. In connexion with the Dairy Herd Tests, the only cow to gain the title of Grand Champion, with the highest production in the State for three years, was grazed on irrigated pastures.

The Victorian output of dried vine fruits, viz., currants, sultanas, and lexia raisins, for the 1934 season, amounted to approximately 40,000 tons, or 60 per cent. of the total Australian output. Seasonal conditions during the drying period proved unfavorable to the harvesting of the large crop which was grown in the irrigation areas; there was, in consequence thereof, considerable wastage of fruit.

The production of canned apricots, peaches, and pears in Victoria for the 1934 season amounted to approximately 1,920,000 dozen cans, or 67 per cent. of the total Australian output of these fruits, viz., 2,851,700 dozen cans. This figure represents a material reduction on the previous year's record pack, when some 2,960,000 dozen cans were processed in Victoria alone. The reduced production was in a large measure due to the failure of the peach crop owing to the ravages of the Oriental moth and brown rot, which destroyed large quantities of fruit, and thereby caused severe losses to the growers.

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 23,847 square miles—about 28 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of the area 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:—101 towns of a total population of 123,200 supplied by the Commission, 110 towns with a total population of 200,100 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 towns with a total population of 78,400 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 1,908,870 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to 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) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Yarrawonga Weir, Euston Lock Weir, Glenmaggie and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the combined capacities of Victoria's storages will be 2,367,570 acre feet.

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)						625,000	
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	
							836,330
<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						5,760	
							207,630
<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	..	..	..	..	..	630	
							10,630
<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							1,908,870

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

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glenmaggie 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	375,000
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	2,367,570

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).

Mildura Irrigation Settlement. 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 51,780 acres in 1929-30, 47,418 acres in 1930-31, 48,200 acres in 1931-32, 55,060 acres in 1932-33, and 55,477 acres in 1933-34.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1934, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION
TRUST, 1933-34.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates	34,601	Wages and Salaries	18,825
Special Waterings, &c	5,626	Firewood	10,902
Miscellaneous	8,963	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	4,117
		Redemption of Loans	290
		Miscellaneous	16,493
Total	49,190	Total	50,627

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 1931, 1932, and 1933, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1933, 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, 1933.
	1931.	1932.	1933.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	25.66	29.88	25.23	26.45
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	28.17	33.87	26.19	28.21
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	27.76	28.68	25.80	25.10
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	26.54	27.54	24.83	25.83
Cape Otway Forest ..	42.92	43.78	37.28	39.46
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	23.99	26.68	25.72	24.00
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	25.89	27.22	21.68	23.59
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	41.92	41.54	31.07	34.28
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	41.82	40.05	32.04	35.96
South Gippsland ..	31.94	42.10	32.25	38.54
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	37.08	41.13	33.16	38.15
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	24.25	25.73	23.72	24.36
Mitchell River ..	27.60	23.74	24.35	25.92
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	28.96	25.43	25.73	27.26
Snowy River ..	32.49	34.96	34.80	34.30
Murray River ..	20.49	19.19	18.45	16.96
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	42.93	31.41	31.08	33.33
Ovens River ..	48.07	37.18	34.12	33.96
Goulburn River ..	31.42	28.31	26.40	26.38
Campaspe River ..	26.93	24.93	27.18	23.03
Loddon River ..	23.32	23.20	25.26	20.28
Avoca River ..	20.46	19.89	19.34	15.46
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	17.68	16.09	22.28	17.21
Eastern Wimmera ..	23.53	21.53	21.60	19.95
Western Wimmera ..	18.05	20.34	23.35	21.35
Mallee ..	14.04	15.13	12.81	12.66
Weighted Averages ..	26.38	26.38	24.36	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 1933 and the quarterly averages up to 1933 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.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	2·84	3·72	7·18	7·87	7·89	8·96	7·32	5·90
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	3·11	4·38	8·14	8·28	8·77	9·37	6·17	6·18
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	2·84	4·28	6·60	7·14	8·18	7·75	8·18	5·93
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	2·25	4·59	7·09	7·09	7·09	7·92	8·40	6·23
Cape Otway Forest ..	4·22	6·08	10·28	11·67	11·59	13·08	11·19	8·63
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	2·00	4·74	6·32	6·46	6·37	6·73	11·03	6·07
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	2·24	5·14	4·43	6·14	6·68	6·20	8·33	6·11
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	4·79	7·12	6·68	8·77	10·39	9·17	9·21	9·22
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	4·77	6·91	7·47	9·82	10·92	10·03	8·88	9·20
South Gippsland ..	3·98	7·75	7·76	10·71	10·51	11·05	10·00	9·03
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	4·70	7·20	7·67	9·83	11·04	10·96	9·75	10·16
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	3·08	6·26	6·76	5·51	5·76	5·90	8·12	6·69
Mitchell River ..	3·00	6·55	7·96	5·92	5·52	6·63	7·87	6·82
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	2·88	6·74	6·33	6·55	6·70	6·65	9·82	7·32
Snowy River ..	3·45	7·90	10·19	8·92	9·65	9·02	11·51	8·46
Murray River ..	1·71	3·22	3·73	4·99	6·16	4·80	6·85	3·95
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	1·75	6·06	8·28	9·07	10·37	10·28	10·68	7·92
Ovens River ..	1·86	5·47	8·29	10·18	12·96	10·87	11·01	7·44
Goulbourn River ..	2·91	4·70	5·44	7·57	9·86	7·91	8·19	6·20
Campaspe River ..	2·70	4·06	6·04	7·01	9·72	6·99	8·72	4·97
Loddon River ..	2·46	3·60	5·54	6·03	8·63	6·16	8·63	4·49
Avoca River ..	2·30	2·88	5·54	5·21	7·28	5·36	7·16	3·76
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	1·67	2·49	5·50	4·66	6·09	4·90	6·08	3·41
Wimmera ..	2·26	2·51	6·56	6·19	6·31	6·93	6·47	4·32
Eastern Wimmera ..	2·47	3·03	6·92	6·51	6·92	7·05	7·04	4·76
Mallee ..	1·39	2·28	2·20	3·67	4·91	3·75	4·31	2·96
The whole State ..	2·58	4·41	6·05	6·84	7·91	7·28	7·82	5·74

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	29.972	29.923	30.080	30.077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0.888	0.763	0.817	0.972
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	21.0	17.3	13.9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7.19	5.94	6.61	5.82
Mean number of days of rain	38	24	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10.25	17.28	7.88	3.70
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 1933 and for the last 78 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 1933.	Average for 78 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 78 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30.020	30.013	30.106	29.945
Highest " " " " ..	30.560	30.605	30.770	30.488
Lowest " " " " ..	29.352	29.253	29.495	28.942
Range (inches)	1.208	1.352	1.719	1.074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58.4	58.4	59.9	57.3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	67.7	67.3	69.0	65.4
Mean daily minimum	49.1	49.6	51.2	47.2
Absolute maximum	99.2	105.0	111.2	96.6
Absolute minimum	32.2	30.9	34.2	27.0
Mean daily range	18.6	17.7	20.4	15.0
Absolute annual range	67.0	74.1	82.6	66.0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	115.5	117.7	127.6	106.0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	43.0	43.9	46.8	39.5
Rainfall (in inches)	22.28	25.56	38.04	15.61
Number of wet days	136	139	179	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	36.86	39.11	45.66	31.59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	64	68	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5.6	5.9	6.4	4.8
Number of days of fog	48	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 Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Rutherglen Experiment Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie 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 Mallee Research Station 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.

Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

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, 1933-34.**

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Mallee Research Station.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookle Agri- cultural College.	Longere- nong Agri- cultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop	980	233	353	928	988	12
Other arable land	1,130	183	634	1,242	1,290	15
Balance of area	101	1,570	366	3,756	108	6
Total area of farm ..	2,211	1,986	1,353	5,926	2,386	33
Value of produce for year ..	£ 5,788	£ 184	£ 1,777	£ 5,315	£ 3,944	£ 567
Receipts —						
Government Grant	} 10,448	1,500	2,560	7,022	5,376	2,227
Council of Agricultural Edu- cation Contribution						
Other .. ..							5,893	184	2,052	9,487	5,976	1,071
Total receipts ..	16,341	1,684	4,552	16,509	11,352	3,298
Total expenditure ..	10,239	1,356	4,641	16,509	11,352	2,932
Number of students ..	12	..	..	89	44	80

**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 1933-34 was £179,150, and the expenditure was £256,195—£93,050 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £75,001 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £27,511 under the Forests Loan Act No. 4075, £6,253 under Loan Act No. 4155, and the balance—£54,380—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1934, was £33,069.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough from Crown Lands in 1933-34 was 9,828,736 cubic feet. In addition, 429,386 tons measurement (21,469,310 cubic feet) of fuel timber and 7,787 tons measurement (389,376 cubic feet) of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 473 and 474 of this volume.

**Agriculture—
expenditure
and revenue
connected
with.** 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, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.**

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative Branch ..	13,338	13,125	11,908	10,618	13,700
Agricultural Branch ..	37,400	33,327	33,132	33,368	29,184
Horticultural Branch ..	29,655	24,453	17,745	17,472	17,199
Stock and Dairy Branch ..	103,924	83,899	69,798	71,017	71,282
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	90,553	135,650	127,951	141,267	143,144
Technical Agricultural and Viti- cultural Education, &c. ..	27,134	21,282	18,297	19,109	17,237
Development of Export Trade	56,425	53,996	51,506	57,318	51,399
Rabbit and Vermin Extermina- tion	71,277	57,168	50,985	62,861	62,999
Advances to Settlers for losses by floods, rebates on wire netting purchases, &c. ..	5,241	3,918	2,000	6,699	5,143
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. . .	500	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	498	195	20	68,232*	1,495
Total	435,945	427,013	383,342	487,961	412,782
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	81,694	138,929	188,006	189,892	212,445
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	34,486	45,382	51,419	48,205	44,106
Interest on and Repayment of Loans	13,763	27,809	52,031	43,505	33,327
All Other	54,478	59,015	59,684	63,041	66,194
Total	184,421	271,135	351,140	344,643	356,072

* 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 1933-34 was £822,583—£266,012 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £373,296 on closer settlement, £37,228 on wire netting, and £146,047 on cultivation advances.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation.

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1933-34 was 7,809,956 acres, as compared with 7,749,032 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 184,643,220 lb., and butter and cheese from 32,453,638 lb. to 72,436,247 lb.

The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the last 79 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1934.

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
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956

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

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows in respect of these products, the average annual area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium 1855 to 1925, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the last nine seasons :—

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1934.**

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
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
1934 ..	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	60,856	1,196,259
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
1934 ..	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	142,132	1,353,796
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
1934 ..	13·96	12·89	17·76	2·34	1·13

* 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	8,364,875	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
1934	4,877,969	514,403	173,187	533,544	3,058,097

	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
1934	1 11 11	0 19 7	1 12 7	8 15 4	2 11 2

The value of the five principal crops was £9,157,200 in 1933-34, as against £8,771,338 in 1932-33, £8,653,128 in 1931-32, £6,793,886 in 1930-31, and £8,103,367 in 1929-30.

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.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	8,616	9,372	6,479	122,095	157,954	110,898	14·17	16·85	17·12
Grant ..	21,403	23,460	19,205	340,011	410,192	330,482	15·89	17·48	17·21
Mornington..	760	1,084	1,139	8,886	15,903	17,799	11·69	14·67	15·63
Evelyn ..	55	91	101	736	1,480	1,714	13·38	16·26	16·97
Total ..	30,834	34,007	26,924	471,728	585,529	460,893	15·30	17·22	17·12
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	881	1,496	1,160	7,819	18,389	23,718	8·88	12·29	20·45
Dalhousie ..	1,011	1,060	1,304	9,388	28,373	25,500	9·29	14·48	19·56
Talbot ..	12,370	21,405	15,381	130,444	327,161	296,191	10·55	15·28	19·26
Total ..	14,262	24,861	17,845	147,651	373,923	345,409	10·35	15·04	19·36
Western—									
Grenville ..	12,244	16,902	14,041	163,513	208,588	254,316	13·35	12·34	18·11
Polwarth ..	214	221	192	2,951	2,579	3,907	13·79	11·67	20·35
Heytesbury ..	..	30	20	..	368	447	..	12·27	22·35
Hampden ..	13,266	19,117	11,576	149,797	159,790	254,588	11·29	8·36	21·99
Ripon ..	32,523	42,211	34,105	460,175	457,056	756,588	14·15	10·83	22·18
Villiers ..	1,110	2,334	1,273	9,847	19,679	21,367	8·87	8·43	16·78
Normanby ..	1,302	1,232	952	13,834	16,167	18,005	10·63	13·12	18·91
Dundas ..	2,949	2,944	2,463	23,628	30,316	43,770	8·01	10·30	17·77
Follett ..	178	290	253	2,281	3,779	3,373	12·81	13·03	13·33
Total ..	63,786	85,281	64,875	826,026	898,322	1,356,359	12·95	10·53	20·91
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	235,366	230,319	217,203	3,801,907	4,051,930	3,694,011	16·15	17·59	17·01
Borong ..	525,166	476,249	466,977	8,632,457	10,300,357	9,703,825	16·44	21·63	20·78
Kara Kara ..	181,503	155,440	143,883	2,440,473	2,823,657	2,769,081	13·45	18·17	19·25
Total ..	942,035	862,008	828,063	14,874,837	17,175,944	16,166,917	15·79	19·93	19·52
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	220,836	188,482	187,142	1,838,398	2,271,413	1,078,462	8·32	12·05	5·76
Weeah ..	238,461	207,363	197,179	2,345,840	1,940,261	1,648,635	0·84	9·36	8·36
Karkaroc ..	974,141	732,160	726,147	9,124,621	7,542,312	6,503,060	9·37	10·30	8·96
Tatchera ..	570,745	420,370	405,937	5,839,579	5,473,592	4,564,722	10·23	13·02	11·25
Total ..	2,004,183	1,548,365	1,516,405	19,148,438	17,227,578	13,794,879	9·56	11·13	9·10

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

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	23,541	26,355	21,980	278,772	381,715	325,625	11·84	14·48	14·82
Gladstone ..	122,164	118,543	111,434	1,211,100	1,776,474	1,895,354	9·91	14·99	17·01
Bendigo ..	71,816	121,027	101,922	781,763	1,990,060	1,745,475	10·89	16·44	17·13
Rodney ..	48,736	81,533	66,313	601,130	1,358,324	1,224,360	12·33	16·66	18·46
Moira ..	196,345	271,842	252,943	3,029,358	5,139,389	4,509,160	15·43	18·91	17·83
Total ..	462,602	619,300	554,592	5,902,123	10,645,962	9,699,974	12·76	17·19	17·49
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	5,232	5,840	3,772	46,123	81,269	67,256	8·82	13·92	17·83
Bogong ..	24,514	33,684	28,056	197,883	549,978	521,178	8·07	16·33	18·58
Benambra ..	192	279	230	2,636	3,518	3,641	13·73	12·61	15·83
Wonnangatta ..	..	2	1	..	46	30	..	23·00	30·00
Total ..	29,938	39,805	32,059	246,642	634,811	592,105	8·24	15·95	18·47
Glippsland—									
Croajlongong	1	..	8	16	..	164	16·00	..	20·50
Tambo ..	210	186	113	3,916	4,145	2,360	18·65	22·28	20·89
Dargo ..	1,028	832	456	13,859	10,165	4,929	13·48	12·22	10·81
Tanjil ..	15,945	15,575	10,952	306,137	276,512	178,258	19·20	17·75	16·28
Bulu Bulu ..	1,048	735	639	14,483	10,238	10,859	13·82	13·93	16·99
Total ..	18,232	17,328	12,168	338,411	301,060	196,570	18·56	17·37	16·15
Total (State)	3,565,872	3,230,955	3,052,931	41,955,866	47,843,129	42,613,106	11·77	14·81	13·96

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1933-34 was as follows:—New South Wales, 57,057,000 bushels; South Australia, 35,373,466 bushels; Western Australia, 37,533,177 bushels; Queensland, 4,361,614 bushels; and Tasmania, 561,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 177,566,215 bushels.

**Varieties of
Wheat, etc.,
and Manure
used.**

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 season 1932-33.

Analyses of the replies of the growers are given in the appended tables:—

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN THE SEASON 1933-34,
AND EACH OF THE THREE SEASONS 1929-30—1931-32.

Variety.	1933-34.		1931-32.		1930-31.		1929-30.	
	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 ..	1	49.01	1	39.01	1	34.53	1	22.20
Ranee ..	2	19.95	2	16.70	3	13.13	3	12.74
Sepoy ..	3	5.44	4	6.78	4	5.66	8	2.95
Ghurka ..	4	5.23	15	.90	18	.60	21	.29
Nabawa ..	5	3.93	5	4.49	10	1.85	16	1.34
Federation ..	6	2.21	3	7.23	2	13.93	2	19.80
Major ..	7	2.14	6	3.60	5	4.56	5	5.38
Rajah ..	8	2.03	10	2.01	11	1.65	10	2.44
Nizam ..	9	1.48	7	3.11	8	3.27	7	3.69
Waratah ..	10	1.18	16	.84	20	.53	20	.48
Currawa ..	11	1.04	8	2.81	6	4.36	4	7.02
Bald Early ..	12	.68	14	.95	13	1.13	12	1.75
Gluyas ..	13	.63	11	1.32	15	.92	14	1.61
Penny ..	14	.60	9	2.16	7	3.68	6	4.22
Wannon ..	15	.59	13	1.09	14	.99	13	1.63
Turvey ..	16	.42	21	.41	19	.59	18	.94
Joffre ..	17	.42	12	1.28	9	1.95	9	2.48
Mac's White ..	18	.36	17	.80	17	.74	15	1.57
Huf's Imperial ..	19	.34	18	.78	16	.78	17	1.13
Bena ..	20	.33	22	.33	22	.39	22	.29
Strongbolt ..	21	.20	20	.49	21	.46	19	.49
Warden ..	22	.20	25	.10	28	.13	30	.13
Mogul ..	23	.13	34	.07	38	.06	43	.06
Pusa ..	24	.13	23	.12	45	.05	35	.09
Bobbin ..	25	.11	99	.00	..	..	..	..
Other Varieties ..	..	1.22	..	2.64	..	4.06	..	5.28
..	..	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 60 lbs. for the season 1933-34 and 61.48 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 14,500,000 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, 1930 to 1934.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
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
1934	12,272,300	1,847,300	14,119,600

**Bulk
Handling
of Wheat.**

In order to lessen the possibility of the deterioration or loss of wheat, after it has been harvested, through bad seasonal conditions, mice plague, and other damaging causes, a system of bulk-handling of wheat in Victoria was provided for by the passing of the *Grain Elevators Act* 1934. This Act will come into force on a date to be proclaimed.

The Act provides for the appointment of a Grain Elevators Board consisting of three members, one shall be a person (not being an officer of the public service or the railway service) having business training and experience, who shall be chairman; one shall be a selected officer of the Victorian Railways Commissioners or of the Railway Construction Branch of the Board of Land and Works; and one a person nominated as representing the wheat growers of Victoria. No person who is directly interested (other than as a wheat-grower) in the business of selling, purchasing, or dealing in wheat, shall be eligible to be appointed as or to remain a member of the Board. The power to borrow money is given to the Board, but the amount of borrowed money owing at any one time shall not exceed £2,000,000.

The Board may, with the approval of the Minister, acquire existing elevators and appurtenances connected therewith and other appliances for handling grain in bulk, as well as the land upon which the same are situated, enter into arrangements for the use of existing elevators and appurtenances, and may construct operate, maintain, and control elevators.

When an elevator is constructed, operated, maintained, or controlled by the Board, in any place, the Governor in Council may by Order define an area as the area with respect to which the elevator has been constructed to provide facilities for handling wheat grown or being therein. From and after a date specified in such Order, every wheat-grower who grows wheat within any area so defined is required to deliver to the Board for transport or for storage at least seventy-five per cent. of the wheat grown by him in any season. Provided that a wheat-grower may deliver wheat to a railway station which is a shorter distance by road from the place where the wheat is grown than the distance from such place to the elevator. Any person who is convicted of any offence against the provisions of the Act relating to the delivering of wheat to the Board shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £100.

Wheat received for storage in an elevator shall be acknowledged by warrant in the prescribed form. Warrants shall be transferable by indorsement. Dockage may be imposed in respect to wheat of a lower quality than standard quality wheat as determined in accordance with the by-laws made under the Act. The amount of dockage assessed shall be stated in the warrant. Owners of wheat may appeal against the dockage assessment.

Power is given to the Board under the Act to make by-laws in respect of certain matters, including the prescribing of what kinds, qualities, and varieties of grain shall be deemed to be grain within the meaning of the Act; the determination of standard quality wheat; the assessment and imposition of dockage, and scales of charges for the handling and storage of grain and all operations connected therewith in elevators of the Board.

Oats. In addition to the area under oats harvested for grain last season as shown in the table on page 408, there were 945,855 acres cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,471,831 acres. Enquiries made in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1933-34 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 86 per cent. planted principally Algerian, 6 per cent. Mulga, and 2 per cent. Mortgage Lifter.

Barley. The area under barley in 1933-34 was 106,339 acres, of which 84,732 were under malting, and 21,607 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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year ended March--	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
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
1934 ..	84,732	21,607	1,418,613	470,368	16·74	21·77	17·76

During 1933-34, 1,435,994 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,383,974 bushels of malt.

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1933-34, as shown in the table on page 408, 945,855 acres under oats produced 1,047,610 tons, 155,688 acres under wheat produced 182,325 tons, 36,915 acres under lucerne, etc., produced 56,436 tons, and 57,801 acres under grass produced 67,425 tons; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·11, 1·17, 1·53, and 1·17 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1933-34 was 21,939 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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Average Prices realized for Season.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.
1929-30 ..	2 3½	1 9½	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 1¼	1 7½	38 1	93 0	52 0
1932-33 ..	*1 10½	1 1	1 8½	1 1½	37 9	61 0	57 0
1933-34 ..	*2 1	1 4½	1 8¾	1 3½	43 5	63 0	75 0

* Includes bonus of 4½d. per bushel in 1931-32, 2·16d. per bushel in 1932-33, and 3·40d. per bushel in 1933-34.

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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Average Prices realized for Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Potatoes.	Wool.	Butter.
			Malting.	Other.			
	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
1929-30 ..	4 4	3 4	3 9	3 1	115 0	0 10·30	1 6·35
1930-31 ..	2 6	1 9½	2 6	1 9	72 0	0 8·65	1 2·43
1931-32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	2 5½	92 0	0 8·76	1 1·05
1932-33 ..	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	1 11	85 0	0 8·18	0 11·35
1933-34 ..	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	2 0	106 0	1 2·71	0 10·49

Financial Assistance to Wheat Growers.

The Royal Commission on the Wheat Industry in Australia recommended that immediate assistance to the extent of £4,000,000 be given to wheat growers in respect of the season 1934-35. The Commonwealth Parliament made statutory provision for giving effect to this recommendation in the following manner :—

- (a) Payment of a bounty of 3d. per bushel on the marketable wheat delivered for sale.
- (b) A grant to each wheat grower calculated at the rate of 3s. for each acre which the wheat grower satisfies the prescribed authority was sown by him with wheat for grain during the year 1934.
- (c) A grant to each wheat grower who satisfies the prescribed authority that he is in adverse financial circumstances, and that, in the production of crops from wheat sown by him during the year 1934, he has suffered serious loss by reason of specially adverse seasonal conditions or extensive damage to those crops arising from the prevalence of pests or disease.

Adjustment of Farmers' Debts.

The *Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act* 1935, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, and assented to 13th April, 1935, provides for grants being made to the States for the purpose of making payments to or for the benefit of farmers to enable them to make compositions or schemes of arrangement with their creditors in respect of their debts.

The Act provides for specified grants to the States amounting to £10,000,000, and for the subsequent apportionment amongst the States by the Commonwealth Treasurer of the sum of £2,000,000. The amount of the specified grant to Victoria is £2,500,000.

No grant shall be made to a State unless there is in force in the State legislation constituting an authority empowered on application being made to it, and at its discretion, to take action, having the effect of suspending, either wholly or in part, the rights of any secured or unsecured creditor of a farmer against that farmer.

No payment shall be made out of any moneys granted to a State to any farmer unless, in the opinion of the authority administering the State scheme, the farmer will have, as the result of any composition or scheme arranged a reasonable prospect of successfully carrying on farming operations, and no payment under a composition or scheme shall be made in respect of any debt due or accruing due to the Commonwealth or the State or to a Governmental authority.

Other Crops. The area under other than principal crops and the production for each of the three seasons 1931-32 to 1933-34 are as shown in the subjoined table :—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1931-32 to 1933-34.

Crop.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	acres.	bushels	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.
Maize, for grain	15,714	611,902	16,425	477,145	19,538	644,033
Rye	754	7,966	1,480	16,360	1,114	14,314
Peas	7,345	114,701	9,177	168,907	13,607	226,606
Mangel-wurzel ..	416	tons. 5,067	381	tons. 3,836	554	tons. 9,154
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	193	2,179	264	2,128	269	2,440
Onions	5,306	17,946	7,109	41,013	6,785	46,068
Green Forage ..	119,006	..	107,732	..	121,737	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	3,278	bushels. 31,442	5,502	bushels. 59,124	3,529	bushels. 30,285
Hops	167	cwt. 1,892	151	cwt. 2,547	159	cwt. 3,071
Tobacco	12,191	59,451	13,418	36,371	8,900	13,132
Vines—Grapes	38,215	3,215,831	39,144	4,200,378	40,485	3,579,045
Flax*.. ..	921	cwt. 2,500 seed 585 fibre 1,600 tow	509	cwt. 2,244 seed 813 fibre 935 tow	769	cwt. 4,660 seed 1,362 fibre 2,360 tow
Gardens and Orchards ..	76,834	..	77,173	..	76,945	..
Minor Crops† ..	9,336	..	11,369	..	10,151	..
Land in Fallow	2,145,819	..	2,633,287	..	2,543,043	..
Lucerne‡ ..	130,357	..	117,507	..	103,563	..

* 60 tons of flaxen straw still awaiting treatment.

† For details see page 425.

‡ Not out for seed or hay.

Maize. The area under maize for grain in 1933-34 was 19,538 acres, and the production was 644,033 bushels, which represented a yield of 32·96 bushels per acre. Of the total production for last season 85 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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Period or Year (ending in June).				Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1930	..	..	..	17,640	533,719	30·26
1931	..	..	..	16,227	692,896	42·70
1932	..	..	..	15,714	611,902	38·94
1933	..	..	..	16,425	477,145	29·05
1934	..	..	..	19,588	644,033	32·96

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 34·60 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, and to losses by floods.

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 10,431 tons from 1,425 acres; in Grant, 8,585 tons from 1,189 acres; in Villiers, 8,567 tons from 1,316 acres; in Polwarth, 7,980 tons from 972 acres; in Buln Buln, 3,931 tons from 620 acres; in Bourke, 3,511 tons from 665 acres; and in Mornington, 1,830 tons from 346 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year ended March—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	tons.	tons.
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
1934	..	..	..	6,785	46,068	6·79

The value of onions grown was £107,240 in 1933-34, as compared with £68,627 in 1932-33, £179,425 in 1931-32, £52,018 in 1930-31, and £74,704 in 1929-30.

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 1933-34 was 8,900 acres and the production 13,132 cwt. The areas and yields in the principal counties in 1933-34 were :—Delatite, 3,507 acres, 5,323 cwt. ; Bogong, 3,022 acres, 3,508 cwt. ; Borung, 945 acres, 1,934 cwt. ; Moira, 707 acres, 1,286 cwt. ; Lowan, 229 acres, 373 cwt. ; Rodney, 129 acres, 215 cwt. ; and Gunbower, 115 acres, 179 cwt. The average yield per acre for the State was 165 lb., and the average price obtained per acre was £9 10s. 0d. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows :—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

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
1934	..	..	..	8,900	13,132	1·47

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 2,910,624 cwt. of grapes; Swan Hill, 481,209 cwt.; and Rutherglen, 116,825 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

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.
1930 ..	2,701	38,327	2,267	4,040,230	1,363,575	93,255	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
1934 ..	2,553	37,385	3,100	3,579,045	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1933-34, it is estimated that 212,305 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,290,003 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 76,737 cwt. for table consumption and export.

Of the dried fruit made, 81,128 cwt. of lexias, 493,608 cwt. of sultanas, and 138,095 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 5,473 cwt. of lexias, 97,663 cwt. of sultanas, and 10,899 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 1933-34 were as follows:—Sultanas, 488,880 cwt.; lexias, 57,720 cwt.; and currants, 119,620 cwt.

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1933-34 —75,134 acres—showed a decrease of 294 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 1933-34 were as follow :—Mornington, 14,926 acres ; Bourke, 11,506 acres ; Evelyn, 9,934 acres ; Rodney, 9,842 acres ; Moira, 7,961 acres ; Talbot, 3,737 acres ; and Bendigo, 2,701 acres. Details of the produce from such orchards in the last five years are given in the subjoined statement :—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.

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.
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
1934	7,074	75,134	2,418,430	1,005,775	54,836	197,017	70,019	42,347

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Passion.	Other.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
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
1934	970,541	368,676	658,641	208,546	19,184	14,490	29,514	4,222

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.
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	36,524	1,764	18,735
1934	3,608	8,488	5,597	4,164	1,866	102,250	56,919	868	34,143

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. In the seasons 1932-33 and 1933-34 good yields of fruit of almost every description were produced.

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 1933-34:—Melons, 8,119 cwt.; rhubarb, 8,643 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 182,385 bushels. There were also 1,811 acres of gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £9,055.

A statement showing the number of bearing and not bearing fruit trees and plants in orchards and gardens where fruit was grown for sale in seasons 1928-29 and 1931-32 appeared in the *Year Book* for 1932-33, page 382.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £927,723 in 1929-30, £751,716 in 1930-31, £790,018 in 1931-32, £1,113,236 in 1932-33, and £742,988 in 1933-34. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately grown and 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.

The Commonwealth Act known as the *Financial Relief Act* 1934 provided for the granting to the States of the sum of £125,000 for the benefit and assistance of fruit growers. The sum of £22,083 was granted to Victoria. Provision was made in the *Fruit Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act* 1934 by the Parliament of Victoria for the distribution of this grant amongst such of the fruit growers of Victoria as satisfy the Fruit Growers Relief 1934 Committee that they have—

- (a) exported from Australia, or
- (b) sold for export from Australia—

apples or pears grown by such fruit growers during 1933-34 season, in the ratio which the number of cases of apples and pears so exported or sold by each such fruit grower bears to the total number of such cases so exported or sold by all such fruit growers.

Market gardens. The area under market gardens in the year 1933-34 was 20,010 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.

Dried fruit (exclusive of Raisins and Currants). The quantity of dried tree fruit (weight after drying) 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 421, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons :—

DRIED FRUIT, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1930 ..	3,424	343,490	6,878	860	234,032	82,267	848,811	1,519,762
1931 ..	2,444	360,893	20,120	1,566	184,883	45,419	853,535	1,468,860
1932 ..	1,542	176,844	3,864	..	32,470	56,025	115,905	386,650
1933 ..	7,704	155,970	8,272	1,845	187,194	39,315	847,375	1,247,675
1934 ..	1,856	255,971	5,838	4,945	145,624	72,106	796,296	1,282,636

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, 1932-33 AND 1933-34.

Crop.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Artichokes	2	3 tons	..	..
Beans	3,332	21,796 bushels	1,757	6,026 bushels
Chicory	442	356 tons (dry)	405	372 tons (dry)
Flowers	454	..	576	..
Garlic	14	23 tons	25	89 tons
Herbs and Scent Plants..	42	..	40	..
Millet—Broom	1,391	{ 3,635 cwt. fibre 2,658 cwt. seed }	1,112	{ 5,575 cwt. fibre 6,824 cwt. seed }
Nurseries	1,205	..	1,229	..
Pumpkins	999	3,972 tons	1,127	5,281 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden	69	..	66	..
Sugar Beet	3,155	{ 36,740 tons clean beet, producing 5,701 tons market- able sugar }	3,234	{ 50,625 tons clean beet, producing 5,303 tons market- able sugar }
Sunflowers	264	1,946 cwt.	580	5,356 cwt.
Total	11,369	..	10,151	..

The increase in the acreage in fallow and in the proportion of farmers using manures indicate the appreciation of 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 1933-34.

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
1934 ..	2,543,043	43,268	5,067,382	101,533	217,251

NOTE.—The average weight of manure used per acre in each district will be found on page 413.

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,543,043 acres in fallow last season, 1,075,387 were in the Mallee, 776,359 in the Wimmera, and 490,213 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 1933-34 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 140,123 tons valued at £194,049. This included 138,741 tons of rock phosphates valued at £181,322, most of which came from the Pacific Islands. The quantities of fertilizers imported in previous years were :—159,011 tons in 1932-33, and 165,272 tons in 1930-31.

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. 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year ending March.		Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1934	.. ..	102,920	10,548	113,468

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.

Farmers
growing Wheat
for Grain.

The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO PLANTED TWENTY OR MORE
ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1928-29 to
1933-34.

1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
16,174	14,627	17,215	14,846	15,299	14,319

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1933-34. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1933-34.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
Farm labourers	27s. 6d. 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	42s. 6d. per week	30s. to 60s. per week
Female servants	17s. 6d. per week	10s. to 25s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	27s. 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	32s. 6d. per week	20s. to 65s. 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 increase in the area 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.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1934.

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	335,281
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
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,630

The following table shows the numbers per square mile of horses (including foals), dairy cows, other cattle, and sheep on 1st March in each of the years mentioned. For the purpose of showing the carrying capacity of the land at the different periods, horses and cattle have been expressed in the last column of the table in terms of sheep on the assumption that a head of either eats as much as ten sheep.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, PER SQUARE MILE.

At 1st March.			Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Equivalent in Sheep.
				Dairy Cows.	Other.		
1861	..	..	0·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	156·68
1871	..	..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	233·52
1881	..	..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	295·68
1891	..	..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	397·03
1901	..	..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	350·36
1911	..	..	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	376·39
1921	..	..	5·55	7·05	10·87	138·49	373·19
1931	..	..	4·32	7·61	8·66	187·50	393·40
1932	..	..	4·27	8·82	9·81	186·34	415·34
1933	..	..	4·24	10·10	11·53	199·27	457·97
1934	..	..	4·11	10·36	12·43	195·67	464·67

When making a comparison of the figures in the foregoing table consideration should be given to the increasing portion of the land of the State under cultivation. The acreage cultivated per square mile in the years shown in the table was respectively—4.64; 8.67; 19.83; 27.51; 42.29; 61.29; 73.11; 105.89; 85.94; 88.17; 88.87.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the the five years 1931-34, and the percentage in each group to the total number of herds.

**Numbers and
Sizes of
Dairy Herds.**

DAIRY HERDS CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

As at 1st March.	Number of Herds.							Total.
	5 to 9 cows.	10 to 14 cows.	15 to 19 cows.	20 to 29 cows.	30 to 49 cows.	50 to 99 cows.	100 and over	
1930 ..	9,333	4,566	2,879	4,262	3,452	1,646	256	26,394
1931 ..	9,554	4,755	3,125	4,505	3,794	1,926	300	27,959
1932 ..	10,779	5,642	3,623	5,331	4,592	2,240	361	32,568
1933 ..	11,339	6,468	4,069	6,104	5,487	2,756	477	36,700
1934 ..	11,697	6,742	4,150	6,236	5,802	2,894	513	38,034

Percentage in each group to total number of herds.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1930 ..	35·36	17·30	10·91	16·15	13·08	6·23	0·97	100·00
1931 ..	34·17	17·01	11·18	16·11	13·57	6·89	1·07	100·00
1932 ..	33·10	17·32	11·12	16·37	14·10	6·88	1·11	100·00
1933 ..	30·90	17·62	11·09	16·63	14·95	7·51	1·30	100·00
1934 ..	30·75	17·73	10·91	16·40	15·25	7·61	1·35	100·00

The number of herds containing less than five cows was:—27,737 in 1930, 26,725 in 1931, 23,616 in 1932, 21,171 in 1933, and 20,802 in 1934. These were excluded from the foregoing table as they were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1934. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The details, as well as the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the two succeeding tables:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Area under—	
	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Average Size of Holding.	Total Area Occupied.		Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.
1 and under 50 ..	19,348	374,948	19	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100 ..	8,475	610,113	72	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500 ..	26,635	6,499,014	244	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	12,245	8,680,358	709	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	7,357	12,524,655	1,702	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	298	2,013,454	6,757	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	81	1,105,170	13,644	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards ..	16	456,843	28,553	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total Privately-owned Land ..	74,455	32,264,555	433	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned ..	931	..	..	1,817,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total ..	75,386	32,264,555	..	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

Size of holdings and live stock thereon.

The previous table shows the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on holdings of various sizes in March, 1934, while the next table gives the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on these holdings, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at the same date.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under 50	22,903	62,412	42,471	44,554	16,543
50 and under 100	18,887	99,010	64,504	103,955	27,138
100 and under 500	105,489	494,165	409,198	2,408,661	132,739
500 and under 1,000	93,667	136,645	199,998	3,794,064	34,864
1,000 and under 5,000	81,757	83,458	260,829	7,765,425	20,429
5,000 and under 10,000	5,236	5,661	51,079	1,642,299	748
10,000 and under 20,000	1,755	1,565	16,782	937,920	199
20,000 and upwards	1,024	2,035	21,894	372,851	5
Total on Privately-owned Land	330,718	884,951	1,066,755	17,069,729	232,665
On Crown Land not held in conjunction with privately-owned Land	3,482	6,480	9,152	71,787	2,389
In towns and travelling	26,805	18,756	16,141	54,453	5,476
Grand Total	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530

The information collected disclosed that 66,703 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 16,164,433 acres of such land, or 50 per cent. of the total area in occupation, as well as 2,438,178 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,602,611 acres. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 63 per cent. of the total cultivation and 46 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 89 per cent. of the dairy cows, 67 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 37 per cent. of the sheep.

Size of holdings in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934.

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon, together with the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the following table, for the years 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934:—

**SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.**

Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Year.	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50	1919	20,866	370,426	182,886	553,312	103,927	449,385
	1925	22,083	405,655	178,977	584,632	129,732	454,900
	1929	19,791	374,677	102,430	477,107	126,435	350,672
	1934	19,348	374,948	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100	1919	8,036	572,349	164,491	736,840	137,867	598,973
	1925	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
	1929	8,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	541,964
	1934	8,475	610,113	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500	1919	26,246	6,517,118	1,463,007	7,980,125	1,350,635	6,629,490
	1925	28,482	6,977,490	1,153,583	8,131,073	1,613,388	6,517,685
	1929	25,979	6,384,766	1,270,651	7,655,417	1,497,695	6,157,722
	1934	26,635	6,499,014	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	1919	11,224	7,763,815	1,928,678	9,692,493	2,053,142	7,639,351
	1925	12,534	8,774,932	1,033,245	9,808,177	2,805,966	7,002,211
	1929	12,449	8,828,038	1,336,491	10,164,529	3,377,341	6,787,188
	1934	12,245	8,680,358	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	1919	5,865	10,117,530	3,016,710	13,134,240	1,649,673	11,484,567
	1925	6,420	10,933,319	2,086,875	13,020,194	2,121,423	10,898,771
	1929	6,929	11,858,819	2,550,602	14,409,421	2,860,939	11,548,482
	1934	7,357	12,524,655	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
	1934	298	2,013,454	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	1919	117	1,621,460	33,603	1,655,063	27,575	1,627,488
	1925	91	1,240,151	33,452	1,273,603	16,610	1,256,993
	1929	90	1,196,469	90,838	1,287,307	28,915	1,258,392
	1934	81	1,105,170	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards	1919	35	1,016,847	90,442	1,107,289	8,404	1,098,885
	1925	13	336,791	1,417	338,208	1,033	337,175
	1929	15	390,876	2,519	393,395	3,788	389,607
	1934	16	456,843	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total of privately-owned land	1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608
	1925	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
	1934	74,455	32,264,555	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately-owned	1919	1,651	..	899,289	899,289	76,783	822,506
	1925	935	..	733,355	733,355	36,800	696,555
	1929	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
	1934	931	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total	1919	74,330	29,976,151	8,157,983	38,134,134	5,491,020	32,643,114
	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,920	36,805,244	6,976,714	29,829,530
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400
	1934	75,386	32,264,555	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of twenty-eight years

between 1906 and 1934 was equivalent to 50 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925.

Size of holdings and how utilized, 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes, of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

**SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.**

Size of Holdings of Privately-owned Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—					Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.	
		Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per 100 Acres used for Grazing, &c.
1 and under 50 ..	1919	28·71	1·49	1·92	1·41	3·60	1,274,686	284
	1925	27·92	1·62	1·87	1·56	4·05	1,303,611	287
	1929	25·77	1·28	1·55	1·20	2·96	966,721	276
	1934	25·99	1·41	1·54	1·38	3·32	1,322,414	323
50 and under 100 ..	1919	11·06	1·98	2·55	1·88	3·93	1,392,846	233
	1925	11·64	2·35	2·33	2·36	5·16	1,660,520	241
	1929	11·34	1·89	2·03	1·86	4·50	1,452,634	268
	1934	11·38	1·94	1·98	1·94	4·83	1,927,965	335
100 and under 500 ..	1919	36·11	21·43	24·95	20·83	29·43	10,430,632	157
	1925	36·01	22·54	23·25	22·37	31·94	10,279,013	158
	1929	35·14	20·50	18·35	21·09	30·20	9,860,967	160
	1934	35·77	19·81	18·23	20·22	31·33	12,497,181	208
500 and under 1,000 ..	1919	15·44	26·03	37·92	24·01	20·37	7,218,857	94
	1925	15·84	27·19	40·43	24·03	20·26	6,518,684	93
	1929	16·84	27·21	41·40	23·25	20·50	6,691,162	99
	1934	16·45	26·50	40·90	22·75	20·30	8,097,164	120
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	1919	8·07	35·27	30·47	36·09	29·07	10,302,594	90
	1925	8·12	36·10	30·57	37·41	28·30	9,108,435	84
	1929	9·37	38·58	35·07	39·56	30·93	10,096,032	87
	1934	9·88	39·64	35·94	40·60	30·14	12,025,865	100
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	1919	·40	6·38	1·53	7·21	6·29	2,230,338	97
	1925	·34	5·73	1·30	6·79	5·56	1,789,811	91
	1929	·40	6·04	1·20	7·39	6·32	2,064,255	96
	1934	·40	5·99	1·10	7·26	5·67	2,262,059	105
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1919	·16	4·45	·51	5·12	4·93	1,747,370	107
	1925	·11	3·53	·24	4·32	3·74	1,201,688	96
	1929	·12	3·45	·35	4·31	3·20	1,046,067	83
	1934	·11	2·99	·26	3·70	2·85	1,138,940	103
20,000 and upwards ..	1919	·05	2·97	·15	3·45	2·38	843,378	77
	1925	·02	·84	·01	1·16	·99	317,652	94
	1929	·02	1·05	·05	1·34	1·44	469,930	121
	1934	·02	1·72	·05	2·15	1·56	622,381	97
Total ..	1919						35,440,701	111
	1925	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	32,179,414	110
	1929						32,647,768	112
	1934						39,893,969	134

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of either will eat as much as ten sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 134 sheep in 1934, as compared with 112 in 1929, 110 in 1925, and 111 in 1919.

Dairying is carried on principally on small holdings, and pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails.

In 1934, 74 per cent. of the dairy cows and 76 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of less than 500 acres.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district in March, 1934 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA,
MARCH, 1934.

(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.		
Central ..	4,065,280	17,038	432,184	264,791	1,805,446	266,311	2,768,732
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,323	142,768	30,380	2,033,857	82,788	2,289,793
Western ..	8,775,040	12,185	376,643	574,741	5,256,428	608,809	6,816,621
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,190	1,923,614	43,626	3,723,295	407,276	6,102,811
Mallee ..	10,784,000	8,201	3,164,253	19,561	2,522,280	538,459	6,244,553
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,993	1,419,850	150,548	3,801,194	65,670	5,437,262
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,319	155,451	38,041	3,418,139	728,138	4,339,769
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	9,132	190,193	499,182	2,734,610	1,354,492	4,778,477
Total ..	56,245,760	75,386	7,809,956	1,620,870	25,295,249	4,051,943	38,778,018
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
Central ..	..	..	15·61	9·56	65·21	9·62	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	6·23	1·33	88·82	3·62	100·00
Western ..	..	..	5·53	8·43	77·11	8·93	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	31·60	*72	61·01	6·67	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	50·67	*31	40·39	8·63	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	26·11	2·77	69·91	1·21	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3·58	*88	78·76	16·78	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3·98	10·45	57·23	28·34	100·00
Total ..	..	..	20·14	4·18	65·23	10·45	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7·23	22·60	5·53	16·33	7·14	6·57	7·14
North-Central ..	5·21	7·06	1·83	1·87	8·04	2·04	5·91
Western ..	15·60	16·16	4·82	35·46	20·78	15·03	17·58
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·21	24·69	2·69	14·72	10·05	15·74
Mallee ..	19·17	10·88	40·52	1·21	9·97	13·29	16·10
Northern ..	11·27	15·92	18·18	9·29	15·03	1·62	14·02
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·06	1·99	2·35	13·51	17·97	11·19
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·11	2·44	30·80	10·81	33·43	12·32
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

1933-34, 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, 1934:—

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1934.

Districts.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—			
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.
	Acres.	Acres.				
Central ..	432,184	2,070,237	63,403	170,582	163,371	1,371,165
North-Central ..	142,768	2,064,237	17,055	43,802	98,545	1,519,902
Western ..	376,643	5,831,169	45,845	229,001	237,789	5,097,278
Wimmera ..	1,928,614	3,766,921	53,332	26,582	31,472	2,832,635
Mallee ..	3,164,253	2,541,841	61,231	29,146	32,104	1,229,674
Northern ..	1,419,850	3,951,742	66,469	132,232	167,368	2,906,856
North-Eastern ..	155,451	3,456,180	23,821	87,748	181,423	1,234,187
Gippsland ..	190,193	3,233,792	29,849	191,044	209,976	1,004,272
Total ..	7,809,956	26,916,119	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,105,969

The area occupied does not include 4,051,943 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state.

Live stock in Victoria, 1930 to 1934. The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1930 to 1934.

Live Stock.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Horses (including foals)	393,015	379,872	375,459	372,907	361,005
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows	619,416	669,132	775,538	887,996	910,187
Other (including calves)	715,826	760,788	861,992	1,012,926	1,092,048
Sheep	17,427,203	16,477,995	16,376,217	17,512,394	17,195,969
Pigs	265,978	281,245	286,780	287,627	240,530

Comparing 1934 with 1933, cattle increased by 5.33 per cent., while pigs decreased by 16.37 per cent., sheep by 1.81 per cent., and horses by 3.19 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 since 1914 amounted to 35.8 per cent.

The number of sheep in the State in 1933, 17,512,394, established at 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 1932-33 and 1933-34. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK,
1932-33 AND 1933-34.

Stock.	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	40 0 0	35 0 0 to	41 0 0	43 0 0	40 0 0 to	48 0 0
Medium draught ..	31 10 0	29 15 0 to	35 0 0	33 13 0	32 0 0 to	36 0 0
Delivery cart ..	16 0 0	14 0 0 to	20 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0 to	24 0 0
Indian Remounts ..	17 0 0	12 0 0 to	22 0 0	17 2 0	16 0 0 to	20 0 0
Saddle and harness	7 10 0	5 0 0 to	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0 to	12 0 0
Ponies ..	9 10 0	7 0 0 to	12 0 0	9 3 0	7 0 0 to	11 0 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	12 4 0	11 8 0 to	15 1 0	15 5 0	12 3 0 to	19 18 0
Prime ..	10 15 0	10 0 0 to	12 10 0	13 3 0	10 14 0 to	17 0 0
Good ..	9 13 0	9 0 0 to	10 14 0	10 18 0	8 19 0 to	14 7 0
Good light and handy weights	8 14 0	7 16 0 to	9 7 0	9 11 0	7 16 0 to	11 19 0
Second ..	7 1 0	5 18 0 to	8 8 0	7 1 0	5 18 0 to	9 5 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Beat ..	7 16 0	6 14 0 to	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 9 0 to	11 0 0
Others ..	5 8 0	4 8 0 to	7 1 0	4 5 0	2 14 0 to	6 13 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Crossbred Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 16 3	0 11 6 to	1 4 3	1 6 3	1 1 7 to	1 13 3
Prime ..	0 14 3	0 10 6 to	1 2 2	1 1 11	0 14 11 to	1 9 1
Good ..	0 12 0	0 9 4 to	0 18 0	0 18 6	0 12 9 to	1 3 10
<i>Crossbred Ewes—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 11 9	0 7 9 to	0 18 3	0 19 11	0 16 10 to	1 2 10
Prime ..	0 9 8	0 6 9 to	0 15 7	0 15 11	0 10 5 to	0 19 0
Good ..	0 7 8	0 4 10 to	0 12 7	0 12 9	0 7 3 to	0 15 8
<i>Merino Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 12 9	0 11 0 to	0 15 10	1 5 6	0 18 0 to	1 12 6
Prime ..	0 12 4	0 9 1 to	1 0 8	1 0 0	0 11 10 to	1 7 3
Good ..	0 9 9	0 7 3 to	0 15 11	0 16 3	0 10 9 to	1 1 6
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 15 3	0 12 5 to	1 3 9	1 2 8	0 18 1 to	1 6 6
Prime ..	0 13 7	0 10 6 to	1 0 2	0 19 10	0 15 10 to	1 2 6
Good ..	0 10 10	0 8 8 to	0 14 9	0 16 2	0 13 1 to	0 18 7
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	7 15 0	6 13 0 to	8 8 0	6 10 0	6 4 0 to	6 17 0
Prime medium and weighty ..	3 10 0	2 16 0 to	4 16 0	4 9 0	3 13 0 to	5 3 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	2 12 0	2 5 0 to	2 19 0	3 0 0	2 15 0 to	3 7 0
Prime ..	1 18 0	1 14 0 to	2 3 0	2 7 0	2 3 0 to	2 10 0
Porkers ..	1 7 0	1 3 0 to	1 19 0	1 13 0	1 11 0 to	1 17 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 and on licensed premises, during the last five years.

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year ended June—			Number Slaughtered.		
			Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
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
1934	..	..	7,773,289	471,895	419,725

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year ended June—			For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.		
			Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
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
1934	..	..	4,812,296	453,062	218,554	2,845,825	11,144	13,136

Year ended June—			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
			Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
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
1934	..	..	12,436	255	187,576	102,932	7,434	459

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

Of the sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1933-34, 37 per cent. were frozen, as compared with 38 per cent. in 1932-33, 33 per cent. in 1931-32, and 29 per cent. in 1930-31. In 1933-34, the oversea exports included 19,329,364 lbs. of mutton, valued at £290,242, and 71,888,867 lbs. of lamb, valued at £1,677,254.

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.	£
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
1934.. ..	457,846	42	290,242	2,387,779	30	1,677,254

The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in the season 1933-34 was £7,905,988, as compared with £9,621,493 in 1932-33, £9,266,064 in 1931-32, and £9,530,164 in 1930-31. 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, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year ended 1st March—			Number of Cowkeepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
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
1934 .. ..	..	..	58,836	910,187	134,942,177	8,363,233

* Year ended 30th June.

**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,
1930 TO 1934.**

Year ended December—					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1930	..	..	..	..	3,469,804	206,055
1931	..	..	..	..	3,761,087	218,630
1932	..	..	..	..	4,150,044	66,509
1933	..	..	..	..	4,644,507	115,191
1934	..	..	..	..	4,562,741	193,160

**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,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.**

Year ended June—	Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made.	Casein made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1934	.. 130,379,436	597,158	8,170,073	41,899,267	2,572,816

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 220,977,700 in 1929-30, 259,676,705 in 1930-31, 307,700,133 in 1931-32, 340,063,013 in 1932-33, and 358,640,215 gallons in 1933-34.

**Exports of
butter and
cheese.**

In 1933-34, there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 76,470,363 lbs. of butter, valued at £2,411,892, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 67,292,516 lbs., valued at £2,130,929. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 1,274,595 lbs., and the value thereof, £44,657.

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 1933-34 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Districts.	Wool Clip, Season 1933-34.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central	6,975,279	555,776	7,531,055	
North-Central	8,521,056	579,166	9,100,222	
Western	32,060,850	2,080,647	34,141,497	
Wimmera	18,980,873	1,362,493	20,343,366	
Mallee	7,629,799	545,344	8,175,143	
Northern	16,538,766	1,675,638	18,214,404	
North-Eastern	6,352,513	453,818	6,806,331	
Gippsland	5,204,066	247,030	5,451,096	
Total Clip	{ 1933-34	102,263,202	7,499,912	109,763,114
	{ 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
—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip	104,533,150	114,620,116	122,957,074	109,763,114
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	28,978,316	30,581,627	35,555,119	40,407,011
Total production ..	133,511,466	145,201,743	158,512,193	150,170,125
Total value ..	£4,374,932	£4,813,663	£4,880,066	£8,735,183

Sheep shorn. In 1933-34 there were 14,591,650 sheep, and 3,392,025 lambs shorn, as compared with 14,079,565 sheep and 3,611,056 lambs in 1932-33, 13,244,104 sheep and 3,579,475 lambs in 1931-32, 13,619,450 sheep and 2,935,685 lambs in 1930-31 and 14,204,743 sheep and 3,620,557 lambs in 1929-30.

**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, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

					Weight of a Fleece.	
					Sheep.	Lambs.
					lbs.	lbs.
1929-30	..	..	..	..	7·70	2·34
1930-31	..	..	..	..	7·23	2·07
1931-32	..	..	..	..	8·05	2·23
1932-33	..	..	..	..	8·13	2·37
1933-34	..	..	..	..	7·01	2·21

**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, 1931-32 TO 1933-34.

Class of Wool.					Average Price per lb. in—		
					1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
GREASY MERINO.					Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District)	..	..	..	..	14 to 16	15 to 18	29 to 31
Super	..	..	..	..	13 to 15	13 to 15	25 to 27
Good	..	..	..	..	11 to 12	11 to 12	22 to 24
Average	..	..	..	..	8 to 10	9 to 10	18 to 19
Wasty and Inferior	..	..	..	..	6 to 7	6 to 7	12 to 14
Extra Super Lambs	..	..	..	..	15 to 17	15 to 18	24 to 26
Super Lambs	..	..	..	..	10 to 12	10 to 12	19 to 21
Good Lambs	..	..	..	..	7 to 9	6 to 8	13 to 16
Average Lambs	..	..	..	..	4 to 6	4 to 5	9 to 11
Inferior Lambs	..	..	..	..	2 to 3	2 to 3	5 to 7
GREASY CROSSBRED.							
Extra Super Comebacks	..	..	..	..	13 to 15	13 to 15	29 to 32
Super Comebacks	..	..	..	..	12 to 13	12 to 13	24 to 27
Fine Crossbred	..	..	..	..	10 to 12	10 to 12	18 to 20
Medium Crossbred	..	..	..	..	7 to 9	7 to 8	14 to 15
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	..	..	..	..	4 to 5	3 to 5	7 to 8
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	..	..	..	..	10 to 12	10 to 11	16 to 18
Good Crossbred Lambs	..	..	..	..	6 to 8	5 to 7	11 to 13
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	..	..	..	..	4 to 5	3 to 4	7 to 8

PRICES OF WOOL, 1931-32 TO 1933-34—continued.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	19 to 21	19 to 21	37 to 39
Super Fleece	17 to 19	17 to 19	33 to 36
Good Fleece	14 to 16	14 to 16	28 to 31
Average Fleece	10 to 12	10 to 12	22 to 24
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	38½	22½	36½
„ Comeback Fleece	18	16½	34½
„ Merino Lambs	23½	22	27½
„ Comeback Lambs	17½	18	25½
Scoured Fleece	32½	24	36

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

Breeds of sheep. The predominant breed of sheep in Victoria, as in Australia, is the merino, but there are also many other pure breeds in Victoria, the names and numbers of the more important of these are given in the following table, together with the numbers of merino comebacks and other crossbreeds, for each of the five years, 1931-1935:—

Breed of Sheep.	Year (as at 1st March).				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Merino	6,361,762	6,044,998	6,500,372	6,625,544	6,551,084
Polwarth	171,431	171,508	181,486	199,155	235,509
Corriedale	61,003	64,830	115,323	124,850	145,948
Border Leicester	97,376	101,067	96,978	97,554	79,954
Lincoln	25,605	21,090	20,880	20,111	17,447
Leicester (England)	18,018	19,330	19,763	16,361	13,621
Dorset Horn	9,012	11,593	15,846	14,770	15,873
Southdown	9,943	11,249	12,189	12,861	15,941
Romney Marsh	13,222	11,921	14,018	10,704	10,677
Shropshire	6,385	7,834	7,207	9,415	6,411
Other Pure Breeds	4,312	4,375	5,384	4,490	5,663
Merino Comebacks	5,952,169	5,980,989	6,343,174	6,027,398	5,612,233
Other Crossbreeds	3,705,266	3,896,731	4,150,351	3,978,303	4,020,233
Total Sheep (exclusive of those travelling and in cities) ..	16,435,504	16,347,515	17,482,971	17,141,516	16,730,594

Live stock
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

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	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
New South Wales ..	532,028	1,155,800	2,205,971	52,104,000	367,116
Queensland	434,733	877,409	4,903,761	20,072,804	217,448
South Australia ..	196,789	163,875	188,853	7,941,060	91,573
Western Australia ..	159,579	121,818	763,851	10,322,147	91,213
Tasmania	30,299	94,375	167,881	2,035,052	38,126
Northern Territory ..	33,590	..	859,867	18,076	397
Federal Capital Territory ..	950	427	6,364	231,742	464
New Zealand	273,906	1,932,511	2,368,617	28,649,038	660,393

The returns for 1933-34 show that there were in that year 2,777 bee-keepers, who owned 57,730 frame and 3,968 box hives, producing 1,109,213 and 24,066 lbs. of honey respectively, and 15,102 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 563, as compared with 641 in the previous season. In 1933-34, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 369,870 lbs., in the Northern district 217,501 lbs., in the North-Eastern district 146,880 lbs., in the North-Central district 61,870 lbs., and in the Western district 101,157 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below:—

BEE-KEEPING, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Season ended May—	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
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
1934	2,777	61,698	1,133,279	15,102

The *Bees Act*, 1933, which was assented to on 4th September, 1933, makes provision for effective measures being taken for the eradication of diseases affecting bees. Every person by or on behalf of whom more than two hives of bees are kept is required to register as a

beekeeper, and to renew such registration annually. The annual registration fee is 5s. but a person who keeps not more than five hives of bees is exempt from the payment of such fee.

Power is given, under this Act, to any inspector to enter premises, on reasonable cause, and to inspect bees, bee-hives, appliances, &c. Any inspector may order the disinfection of bee-hives, appliances, &c., liable to spread disease, and may destroy such articles or cause them to be destroyed at the cost of the owner thereof. Provided that where the value of such articles ordered to be destroyed exceeds £20, this power shall not be exercised without the written approval of the Minister.

Wholesale
and Retail
Prices of
principal
products.

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 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, and 1933-34.

1932-33, and 1933-34.

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

Agricultural—		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Wheat	per bushel	0 4 10½	0 2 8¼	0 2 10¼	0 2 11¼	0 2 7¾
Barley—						
English	„ „	0 4 1	0 2 11	0 2 11½	0 2 8½	0 2 8½
Cape	„ „	0 3 3¾	0 2 2	0 2 2¾	0 2 3¾	0 2 3¾
Oats Milling	„ „	0 3 7¾	0 2 3¼	0 2 2¼	0 1 11¼	0 2 3½
Maize	„ „	0 5 11¼	0 4 5½	0 3 6½	0 4 11½	0 4 1
Peas	„ „	0 6 6	0 4 9¾	0 5 2¼	0 5 8½	0 3 11¾
Bran	.. per ton	7 11 0	4 16 0	4 13 0	4 18 0	4 9 0
Pollard	.. „	8 0 0	5 5 0	4 18 0	5 3 0	4 16 0
Flour (first quality)	„	12 4 0	8 11 0	7 10 0	8 4 0	7 12 0
Oatmeal (bulk)	„	26 0 0	21 3 0	20 2 0	17 5 0	19 10 0
Potatoes	.. „	11 0 0	4 9 0	5 3 0	3 13 0	4 2 0
Onions	.. „	7 15 0	3 7 0	8 13 0	11 15 0	2 11 0

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE—*continued.*

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

RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

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

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, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year.				From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
				£	£
1929-30	..	..	..	76,277	38,268
1930-31	..	..	..	61,086	21,877
1931-32	..	..	..	52,985	24,070
1932-33	..	..	..	69,561	52,352
1933-34	..	..	..	68,142	37,228

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 1933, 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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year ended June—				Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
				pairs.	brace.
1930	..	..	..	1,347,168	7,422
1931	..	..	..	935,396	1,368
1932	..	..	..	904,932	2,448
1933	..	..	..	933,634	3,240
1934	..	..	..	954,008	3,354

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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year ended June—			Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			pairs.	£	lbs.	£
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
1934	..	..	2,719,305	124,196	3,621,047	261,761

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 1933-34:—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1933-34.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	7	12	498	454
Apollo Bay	23	7	664	110
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	12	5	970	110
Brighton	11	6	120	23
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	87	58	7,353	3,173
Dromana and Rosebud	31	18	1,284	194
Frankston	24	13	363	270
Geelong	112	31	3,778	1,059
Gippsland Lakes	152	95	8,664	4,020
Kerang	12	5	36	122
Lake Boga	3	..	..	..
Lorne	13	5	369	75
Mentone	10	6	92	94
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	110	45	2,376	1,397
Mornington	40	24	2,116	679
Portarlington and St. Leonards	70	40	4,116	1,001
Portland	41	29	5,557	438
Port Albert	53	35	3,339	984
Port Campbell .. ..	..	..	..	..
Port Fairy	70	38	9,735	718
Port Melbourne	59	17	1,574	452
Queenscliff	118	55	13,385	1,316
Sandringham and Black Rock	29	15	1,245	355
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	55	32	3,027	785
St. Kilda	20	6	111	517
Torquay	10	6	167	62
Warrnambool	15	6	517	109
Werribee	21	7	381	134
Waranga Basin	2	2	20	23
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	152	104	4,475	3,066
Williamstown and Altona	101	33	2,803	770
Wonthaggi	11	4	54	31
Total	1,474	759	89,189	22,491

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 were as shown in the next table:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1932-33 AND 1933-34.

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,941,920	£ 136,774	11,149,395	£ 142,712
Crayfish .. doz.	38,091	20,950	39,591	20,944
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs.	2,541,894	60,810	3,028,272	82,859
Oysters .. bags	9,102	18,141	11,447	20,952
Total .. ..	..	236,675	..	267,467

In addition to the above, 113 cwt., of smoked fish, and 50,700 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1933-34.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1933-34 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1933-34.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	11,149,395	11,923	142,712	6,307
Ballarat	476,739	886	7,389	469
Other	227,035	946	3,519	500
Total	11,853,169	13,755	153,620	7,276

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, 1932-33 AND 1933-34.

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,193,305	23,383	2,325,702	43,151
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) .. "	16,669	600	23,411	793
Oysters in the Shell .. cwt.	956	414	3,366	1,300
Potted or Concentrated, &c. lbs.	84,867	8,455	130,776	12,071
Preserved in tins, &c. .. "	4,034,438	120,099	5,730,892	159,997
N.E.I. cwt.	1,643	2,862	1,827	3,309
Total .. ..	..	155,813	..	220,621

Of the 1933-34 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 3,867,699 lbs. came from Canada, 703,575 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 670,494 lbs. from Norway.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1933 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1933.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	42,613,106	59,440,000
Oats "	6,778,754	104,696,000
Barley "	1,888,981	28,008,000
Peas "	226,606	1,824,000
Potatoes tons	142,132	4,555,000
Turnips and swedes "	2,440*	10,957,000
Mangolds "	9,154	4,168,000
Hay "	1,353,796	6,582,000
Horses No.	361,005	1,052,071
Cattle "	2,002,235	7,913,825
Sheep "	17,195,969	25,901,022
Pigs "	240,530	3,236,176

* 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 1933-34 from miners' rights was £2,891.

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 1933-34 was £8,063.

Area occupied for Mining.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1933, was 113,870 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	26,062	Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10
Coal (ordinary)	*10,110	Limestone	46
Coal (brown)	544	Limestone and Clay	27
Coal (black and brown)	100	Magnesite	114
Antimony and Gold	58	Marblestone	6
Bauxite	80	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Bluestone	18	Molybdenite	30
Calcite	5	Oil and Gas	75,006
Cement Gravel	6	Quicksilver	61
Clay	48	Sand	8
Clay and Schist	4	Silicate of Alumina	51
Clay, Pigments, and Infusorial Earth	9	Silver, Lead, and Gold	275
Copper and Gold	80	Tin and Gold	83
Granite	5	Tailings Licences	347
Gypsum	272	Water Right Licences	361
Kaolin	22		
Kaolin and Gold	20	Total	113,870

* 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.

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, 1934. 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 28 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
 MINING, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	23,182	21,556	17,650	18,296	19,853
State Coal Mine	688,253	551,090	481,609	283,197	280,932
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	130,279	19,839	..	..	..
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	9,955	5,811	2,094	562	505
Testing plants	3,443	2,499	5,134	5,498	11,059
Geological and underground surveys of mines	3,567	2,681	2,500	1,430	1,327
Mining Development—Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	4,753	635	597	612	550
Miscellaneous	1,943	1,909	1,758	1,092	1,030
Total	865,375	606,920	511,342	310,687	315,256
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	872,967	576,007	416,955	228,775	209,188
All other	13,917	15,124	18,145	22,945	23,705
Total	886,884	591,131	435,100	251,720	232,893

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1934, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £44,227 had up to that date been repaid, £57,337 realized, and £171,395 written off, leaving £12,747 outstanding. Interest received during 1933-34 amounted to £42, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1934, to £3,785.

The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1933:—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1933.		Total Recorded to end of 1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	58,183	448,228	71,498,490	304,132,559
Silver	2,435*	198	1,791,792	251,703
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sapphires, &c. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal, black	523,000	328,784	16,133,875	12,708,653
„ brown	2,580,060	271,360	16,719,772	2,226,422
Ore—copper .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin	9½	1,350	17,117	978,896
„ antimony .. .. .	..	..	105,845	612,078
„ silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	5,132	1,388	161,488	103,849
Magnesite	6	22	2,136	6,634
Kaolin	3,177	3,577	47,283	59,463
Diatomaceous earth .. .	884	4,420	9,097	38,117
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	670	665	5,632	8,173
Total .. .. .	..	1,059,992	..	321,436,459

* 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.

Gold raised
in Victoria.

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

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1933.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1926	49,078
1861-70	16,276,566	1927	38,538
1871-80	10,156,297	1928	33,917
1881-90	7,103,448	1929	26,275
1891-1900	7,476,038	1930	24,119
1901-10	7,095,061	1931	43,637
1911-15	2,161,349	1932	47,745
1916-20	905,561	1933	58,183
1921-25	421,250		

• 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. In January, 1931, the Australian rate of exchange on London was increased from 108·5 to 130, and in the following December was reduced to 125, about which figure it has since remained fairly constant.

A steady increase in the world price of gold has further stimulated the gold mining industry, which resulted in substantial increases in the annual yield.

The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1933 were 637,207 ounces in Western Australia, 91,997 ounces in Queensland, and 29,252 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 466,593 in 1930, 595,123 in 1931, 713,882 in 1932, and 830,268 in 1933. The total production of gold in the world, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 20,836,318 fine ounces in 1930, 22,329,525 fine ounces in 1931, and 24,141,486 fine ounces in 1932.

Mining
district
gold yields.
table:—

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1932 and 1933 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,
1932 AND 1933.

Mining District.	1932.			1933.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Ararat and Stawell ..	593	218	811	875	238	1,113
Ballarat	4,273	2,746	7,019	3,870	4,809	8,679
Beechworth ..	1,917	1,513	3,430	2,646	1,464	4,110
Bendigo	5,051	21,290	26,341	4,429	25,771	30,200
Castlemaine ..	6,877	3,537	10,414	5,248	8,286	13,534
Gippsland	761	1,380	2,141	1,117	1,525	2,642
Maryborough ..	2,963	737	3,700	3,112	988	4,100
Total	22,435	31,421	53,856	21,297	43,081	64,378

Government
batteries,
cyanidation,
and dredging
and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, cyanide works, and dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1928 to 1933 are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND
DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1928 TO 1933.

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.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cu. yds.	oz.
1928 ..	31	1,369	1,405	8	6,397	1,199	6	1,227,000	5,689
1929 ..	31	1,810	1,478	10	4,047	772	6	682,400	1,774
1930 ..	33	2,700	1,817	..	..	..	6	193,000	823
1931 ..	33	6,155	3,293	14	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277
1932 ..	34	15,489	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164
1933 ..	34	17,516	6,566	32	63,565	3,550	9	720,441	1,937

The first battery was erected in 1897, since which date 121,249 tons of ore have been crushed for 74,156 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1933, 16,143,950 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,293,112 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,908,204 ounces of gold 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, and Korumburra. To the end of 1933, 16,133,875 tons, valued at £12,708,653, had been produced, the production for 1933 being 523,000 tons, valued at £328,704. 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 1933 was 11,029,337 tons, valued at £9,288,537. The reserves within the area available for extraction, at that date, were estimated at 9,653,000 tons. During 1933, 443,055 tons, valued at £265,833, were produced, the average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year being 1,265.

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 1933 was 16,719,772 tons, valued at £2,226,422, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons has been produced since 1924. The output in 1933 was 2,580,060 tons valued at £271,360.

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 June, 1933, 13,562,209 tons, had been excavated, the output in 1932-33 being 2,567,712 tons, of which 1,211,826 tons went to the power house and 1,355,886 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1932-33 was 307,952 tons, 4·21 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of 1933 the total output of briquettes was 1,675,172 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 483.

Production of black coal, brown coal, and briquettes. The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1933 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—Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914*	18 8			
1892-1900	184,517	9 11	81,748†	6 10	..
1901-10	168,548	11 8			
1911-15	608,512	9 2			
1916-20	437,833	15 11	76,514	6 9	..
1921-25	520,705	22 8	258,094	4 9	77,945‡
1926	591,001	22 3	957,935	3 11	95,477
1927	684,245	22 4	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1928	658,323	22 2	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1929	703,828	23 1	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1930	703,487	23 0	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1931	571,342	12 8	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1932	432,353	12 9	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1933	523,000	12 7	2,580,060	2 5	310,767

* 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 1933 were as follows:—New South Wales, 7,118,437 tons; Queensland, 875,567 tons; Western Australia, 458,399 tons; and Tasmania, 116,573 tons.

Mining accidents. 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, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1930	942	..	1	2,267	2	13
1931	4,258*	1	1	2,156	2	14
1932	6,089*	2	4	1,944	..	5
1933	6,126*	9	5	1,789	1	18
1934	6,943*	7	7	1,821	..	9

* These are mainly individual prospectors and small parties; estimated in 1934—
alluvial, 4,997; quartz, 1,946.

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 19 persons were killed, and 18 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 5 deaths, and 59 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days.

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

QUARRIES, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

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.	£
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
1934 ..	71	1,082,986	4,360	4,640	176,988	322,905

In 1933-34 the number of persons employed in quarries was 983 and the wages paid amounted to £190,369. For 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934, the figures do not include the employees and wages connected with asphaltting and tar-paving works, particulars of which will be found on page 463.

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 1933-34 the total number of factories was 8,896, employing 156,334 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 the 1933-34 season, 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 showed substantial improvement which was continued during 1933-34.

Since 1932-33 the number of factories increased by 284 (3.30 per cent.) the average number of persons employed increased by 11,906 (8.24 per cent.), the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £1,722,631 (7.46 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £3,018,589 (5.32 per cent.), and the value of output increased by £6,410,881 (6.28 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1914. The figures for the past seven 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 seven 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
			£	£	£	£
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	102,085,429
1933-34..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310

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*.

Factories and
Wages Board
Legislation.

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 impression 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, 1934 :—

VALUE ADDED, 1933-34.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	
		£	£ s. d.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	1,800	840,312	466 16 10
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	2,922	833,145	285 2 7
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,393	2,826,333	524 1 6
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	32,174	8,482,785	263 13 1
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	1,445	338,281	234 2 1
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	21,460	4,730,472	220 8 8
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,415	1,330,257	301 6 1
8. Clothing ..	36,432	6,229,575	170 19 10
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	22,014	9,081,501	412 10 8
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	5,851	1,520,552	259 17 7
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	3,359	741,440	220 14 8
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c. ..	11,677	3,824,046	327 9 9
13. Rubber ..	3,427	1,212,697	353 17 4
14. Musical instruments ..	192	35,963	187 6 2
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,782	572,701	321 7 8
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,991	1,601,585	804 8 3
Total ..	156,334	44,201,645	282 14 9

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., in 1932-33 £307 17s. 2d., and in 1933-34 £313 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, to £283 19s. 5d. in 1932-33, and to £282 2s. 10d. in 1933-1934.

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.
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 ..	127,397,951	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,465,317	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 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9

* "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 1933-34 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, 1933-34.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1933-34.

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 ..	73	1,824	43	517	1	12	109,751	25,123	231,324	491,832
Marble, slate, &c. ..	47	1,068	53	319	..	7	75,892	3,819	51,525	166,980
Cement and cement goods ..	32	2,118	11	523	..	4	102,440	52,528	177,366	577,761
Other	9	10,511	2	257	..	51	64,693	34,356	139,313	373,255
Total	161	15,521	109	1,616	1	74	352,776	115,826	599,528	1,609,828
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks ..	49	7,501	28	1,096	..	63	188,839	79,045	58,894	499,923
Earthenware, china, and porcelain ..	24	1,089	22	587	..	80	104,530	28,114	24,791	202,222
Glass, including bottles ..	24	2,655	15	929	2	34	199,116	48,959	119,508	525,867
Modelling, &c. ..	7	19	10	53	..	3	10,997	315	6,682	22,318
Total	104	11,264	75	2,665	2	180	503,482	156,433	209,875	1,250,330

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION 1933-34—*continued.*

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Victorian Year-Book, 1933-34.

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 ..	67	3,961	30	703	4	672	258,077	22,672	643,977	1,398,659				
Explosives	8	779	2	447	..	213	112,781	20,228	295,833	583,475				
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	29	661	21	175	1	18	40,747	2,690	163,979	282,061				
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	15	204	8	86	..	4	15,306	2,320	87,372	129,306				
Oils, mineral	11	691	5	148	..	6	28,978	8,341	418,598	571,719				
Oils, animal	4	437	1	66	..	6	13,848	6,556	18,925	67,912				
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	27	1,190	14	336	..	7	72,836	19,537	197,487	360,448				
Soap and candles	20	684	13	510	..	138	111,322	23,975	427,629	929,123				
Chemical fertilizers	7	2,647	..	678	..	5	139,975	28,754	762,969	1,276,353				
Inks, polishes, &c.	32	603	22	220	1	159	76,779	4,067	296,071	516,368				
Other	3	376	2	186	..	486	94,174	4,835	203,757	469,140				
Total	223	12,233	118	3,555	6	1,714	964,823	143,975	3,516,597	6,584,564				

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

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	202	9,906	190	3,351	..	262	682,667	90,910	807,539	1,963,378
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	343	8,057	330	4,816	1	171	1,079,429	59,527	1,200,252	2,843,083
Electrical installations and apparatus	112	1,419	82	1,479	..	251	303,797	15,384	413,612	992,760
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	23	5,415	..	5,276	..	6	1,085,226	65,430	1,037,980	2,622,397
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	19	501	4	835	..	27	160,201	7,543	48,990	284,458
(ii) Repairs	843	2,257	638	2,471	1	125	593,425	24,859	30,967	794,354
Motor-bodies	65	1,471	63	1,608	..	39	342,786	8,832	372,603	941,731
Horse-drawn vehicles	163	561	178	411	..	11	98,770	5,433	79,097	211,181
Cycle and motor accessories ..	14	372	14	168	..	17	36,680	2,909	46,889	121,499
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	8	1,835	6	243	..	1	46,568	2,791	14,952	75,840
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	23	232	28	114	..	9	25,313	1,485	12,604	53,753
Agricultural implements	73	3,003	66	2,259	..	111	448,763	34,959	500,845	1,146,894
Brass and copper	96	1,087	102	1,034	..	61	201,962	13,099	178,335	473,231
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing	104	1,116	85	1,511	..	290	286,132	13,964	644,576	1,146,383
Wireworking (including nails) ..	31	1,196	31	551	..	27	100,782	6,632	349,103	534,517
Art metal works	18	362	17	330	1	15	57,080	3,021	71,818	161,145
Stoves and ovens	23	639	26	406	..	31	84,858	11,294	92,464	234,423
Gas fittings and meters	7	105	2	245	..	1	57,273	2,161	41,016	132,163
Wireless apparatus	26	202	31	897	..	125	117,002	4,300	322,802	556,023
Other metal works	79	977	47	606	1	39	110,211	7,950	237,148	426,328
Total	2,278	40,713	1,940	28,611	4	1,619	5,918,925	382,483	6,563,592	15,715,541
<i>Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.</i>										
Jewellery	72	201	67	352	3	144	84,685	2,170	134,684	269,262
Watches and clocks	12	24	7	59	..	4	13,497	326	8,045	27,470
Gold, silver, and electroplate ..	47	918	45	695	..	69	134,715	7,936	103,103	303,475
Total	131	1,143	119	1,106	3	217	232,897	10,432	245,832	600,207

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1933-34—*continued.*

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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	16	1,719	6	303	..	726	121,997	10,384	319,410	572,552
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	41	16,778	36	4,204	1	4,990	1,170,309	167,435	2,657,884	4,950,498
Hosiery and other knitted goods	224	3,711	163	2,553	70	6,719	1,086,608	58,940	2,183,607	4,405,344
Silk, natural and artificial	9	800	7	164	..	340	58,863	5,854	213,898	338,784
Rope and cordage	11	2,516	9	539	..	313	108,514	12,648	266,761	495,629
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	17	30	16	66	1	53	27,658	611	105,811	155,625
Bags and sacks	24	139	22	86	..	73	25,405	775	180,109	243,531
Total	342	25,693	259	7,915	72	13,214	2,599,354	256,647	5,927,480	11,161,963

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<i>Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).</i>										
Furs, skins, leather—										
Furriers and fur dressing	67	152	65	208	16	273	74,973	1,584	227,957	333,408
Fellmongery	36	1,974	20	775	..	15	159,864	29,275	1,921,142	2,371,675
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	53	4,615	74	2,035	..	30	372,406	33,025	1,348,060	2,020,007
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—										
Saddlery, harness, and whips	12	39	13	67	..	7	14,085	202	17,240	40,950
Machine belting	5	70	2	50	..	2	11,102	475	41,206	75,559
Bags, trunks, other leather goods ..	55	175	50	297	6	410	92,635	2,016	182,606	338,316
Total	228	7,025	224	3,432	22	737	725,065	66,577	3,738,211	5,188,915
<i>Class VIII.—Clothing.</i>										
Tailoring and slop clothing	398	729	372	1,424	41	5,647	887,881	19,832	1,938,515	3,320,281
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	9	123	7	64	..	175	30,842	1,104	53,011	108,945
Dressmaking	457	699	150	413	309	6,917	795,324	14,036	1,592,550	2,703,857
Millinery	70	172	10	108	26	1,521	154,266	3,655	226,911	474,077
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	135	935	90	371	42	4,313	451,820	11,693	1,263,633	1,966,932
Stays and corsets	6	170	6	104	..	677	76,618	1,120	196,663	379,660
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	21	55	11	40	6	425	47,149	791	118,506	204,190
Hats and caps	47	831	39	560	8	668	185,573	9,648	214,789	541,100
Boots and shoes	169	2,799	213	4,673	10	4,524	1,280,728	29,963	2,111,827	3,856,500
Boot repairing	486	492	398	211	..	7	89,023	3,112	60,487	186,397
Boot accessories	31	773	21	438	1	184	101,998	4,997	297,834	498,665
Umbrellas and walking sticks	5	14	3	26	..	93	13,240	183	25,741	49,628
Dyeworks and cleaning	41	634	46	283	6	267	92,099	12,555	40,246	207,083
Other	18	91	12	69	4	399	53,080	1,254	92,627	166,661
Total	1,893	8,517	1,378	8,784	453	25,817	4,259,641	113,943	8,233,340	14,672,976

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1933-34—continued.

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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	6,238	24	965	..	29	230,638	52,287	2,782,475	3,530,866
Cereal foods and starch	32	3,760	11	568	..	360	163,312	38,101	772,008	1,365,645
Cattle and Poultry Foods	6	70	5	20	..	1	4,551	275	18,903	27,808
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	120	2,011	41	315	..	7	67,094	8,341	50,258	158,762
Bakeries	535	1,994	482	2,104	77	279	567,294	77,102	1,494,802	2,520,665
Biscuits	10	824	10	447	1	414	109,976	17,334	257,572	528,192
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates)	62	4,932	60	1,168	7	1,386	373,853	31,449	940,303	1,588,122
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	29	1,815	20	1,052	..	951	314,867	21,756	1,244,123	1,922,033
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	17	448	22	138	1	96	39,841	4,503	111,617	237,639
Bacon curing	20	3,184	22	468	..	26	117,713	17,626	640,271	887,186
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	175	8,247	27	2,127	..	355	506,109	129,276	5,350,527	6,745,845
Margarine and butterine	6	189	2	43	..	2	10,079	3,408	82,845	108,307
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	24	5,747	3	1,319	..	83	284,383	43,580	2,988,876	3,629,639
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	57	777	15	314	1	364	95,175	7,271	368,358	573,844
Ice and refrigerating	66	5,029	45	208	1	7	66,999	36,076	13,379	176,715
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	96	717	69	414	..	29	94,835	5,538	175,839	371,682
Breweries	10	4,034	2	1,109	..	12	357,034	47,984	762,785	1,909,253
Distilleries	7	582	2	106	..	2	28,154	7,416	55,078	144,966

Malting	18	630	3	241	..	6	69,822	12,568	205,008	374,875
Bottling	9	15	1	87	..	13	21,580	985	46,825	86,163
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	14	923	13	849	2	888	336,378	8,203	1,338,317	2,076,784
Dried fruits	25	1,042	2	510	..	118	99,103	4,247	102,755	274,909
Ice Cream	46	798	18	99	2	30	27,322	7,251	58,728	149,509
Sausage skins	6	32	5	229	..	1	51,188	767	121,654	236,622
Other	9	3,041	3	623	1	32	132,161	44,338	2,941,261	3,423,676
Total	1,438	57,079	907	15,523	93	5,491	4,169,461	627,682	22,924,567	33,049,707
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basket-ware.</i>										
Sawmills (forest)	182	4,239	196	1,689	..	9	336,556	7,718	88,300	536,797
Sawmills (town)	113	6,915	62	1,233	..	24	264,698	14,721	604,377	1,031,838
Joinery	168	2,315	102	767	..	27	172,525	7,184	252,250	507,439
Cooperage	12	433	8	216	..	1	66,379	1,842	43,695	141,287
Boxes and cases	55	2,703	44	649	1	13	118,503	8,677	298,671	478,187
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c. ..	85	1,281	77	429	..	15	83,197	5,114	106,822	247,951
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	12	102	9	92	..	2	14,095	522	21,100	44,202
Perambulators	9	25	14	50	..	5	11,709	214	18,795	39,574
Other	7	120	9	82	..	26	12,736	1,668	18,715	43,081
Total	643	18,133	521	5,207	1	122	1,080,398	47,660	1,452,725	3,070,356
<i>Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery	303	3,262	309	1,976	..	124	368,780	14,243	516,726	1,066,046
Bedding and mattresses	35	1,208	27	260	1	196	64,579	5,640	251,207	380,964
Furnishing, drapery	24	101	10	94	4	225	39,433	682	65,017	129,603
Picture frames	12	22	12	64	..	16	15,189	238	15,255	36,824
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	9	16	5	12	1	23	5,029	133	20,294	29,380
Total	383	4,609	363	2,406	6	584	493,010	20,936	868,499	1,642,817

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1933-34—continued.

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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.	80	9,477	48	1,681	..	1,752	515,277	82,800	1,006,790	2,393,353
Newspapers, periodicals, &c. . .	120	3,468	108	2,081	..	1	631,095	23,165	745,104	1,765,847
General printing and bookbinding, &c.—										
(a) Government	3	741	..	592	..	224	163,070	5,025	106,939	325,816
(b) Other	384	3,391	435	2,874	..	9	796,995	22,366	899,028	2,256,333
Die sinking and engraving . . .	26	84	27	122	..	1	29,928	722	9,177	52,905
Electrotyping and stereotyping . .	6	24	9	22	..	1	7,382	405	4,451	14,717
Photo engraving, lithography, photo lithography	36	91	42	254	..	6	79,305	2,516	37,801	158,578
Other	6	10	5	25	..	9	5,579	50	2,967	11,828
Total	661	17,286	674	7,651	..	18	2,229,531	137,049	2,902,257	6,979,377
<i>Class XIII.—Rubber Goods</i>	120	15,657	92	2,227	..	1,108	546,548	113,724	1,374,793	2,807,433

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<i>Class XIV.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
Pianos, piano-players, organs	12	122	6	175	..	6	28,583	628	30,823	66,912
Other	1	2	1	4	..	..	729	20	920	1,875
Total	13	124	7	179	..	6	29,312	648	31,743	68,787
<i>Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.</i>										
Brooms and brushes	18	182	15	213	1	74	46,823	1,232	102,899	185,895
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	57	99	37	219	1	20	56,878	1,576	57,601	142,980
Toys, games, and sports requisites ..	43	510	34	381	2	144	82,228	4,530	121,815	287,681
Artificial flowers	6	2	3	21	1	84	8,716	74	15,498	30,208
Other	22	844	9	380	2	141	75,150	13,922	300,495	560,310
Total	146	1,637	98	1,214	7	463	269,795	21,334	598,308	1,207,074
<i>Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.</i>										
Electric light and power—										
(a) Government	11	128,255	..	852	..	1	183,645	329,437	..	1,110,965
(b) Local authority	45	33,641	..	257	..	..	62,546	48,015	..	211,965
(c) Companies	37	10,920	7	162	..	2	38,620	61,439	95	183,978
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority	10	90	..	80	..	4	15,705	2,783	24,528	63,135
(b) Companies	27	2,485	..	621	..	..	142,410	104,212	562,373	1,304,527
Other	2	1,161	..	5	..	..	1,199	4,736	1,927	11,870
Total	132	176,552	7	1,977	..	7	444,125	550,622	588,923	2,886,435
Total all Classes	8,896	413,186	6,891	94,068	688	54,687	24,819,143	2,765,971	59,776,270	108,496,310

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 1924-25, and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	47	53	50	53	53
Number of persons engaged ..	2,358	1,406	1,626	1,956	2,139
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,365	3,676	3,775	4,371	4,615
Value of plant and machinery £	401,375	309,960	282,716	274,604	268,896
Value of land and buildings £	491,745	455,415	421,535	435,737	421,212
Salaries and wages paid £	559,822	322,373	318,165	362,607	372,406
Fuel, light, and power £	47,261	28,641	29,399	32,211	33,025
Value of materials used £	1,677,544	988,910	1,096,341	1,179,993	1,348,060
Value of output .. £	2,673,149	1,517,087	1,669,760	1,841,544	2,029,007
Value added to materials £	944,134	482,447	518,056	598,770	614,230
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	783,115	504,528	654,584	748,173	762,541
Calf hides ..	557,354	276,672	375,424	573,040	709,403
Sheep and other skins ..	1,849,575	1,024,903	1,143,959	1,195,788	1,048,954
Bark used .. tons	12,085	8,725	10,178	10,781	10,831
Sole leather produced .. lbs.	†	10,334,659	11,465,893	12,674,369	13,079,341

† Not available.

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1934, was £38,520, and the value of leather exported in the same period was £294,601.

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.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	17	18	21	19	20
Number of persons engaged ..	714	625	683	657	661
Horsepower of engines used ..	806	569	618	677	684
Value of plant and machinery £	201,400	225,097	227,535	242,830	232,283
Value of land and buildings £	165,460	193,885	197,183	206,815	197,436
Salaries and wages paid .. £	143,779	122,380	116,462	115,626	111,322
Fuel, light and power .. £	27,877	26,947	30,541	26,356	23,975
Value of materials used .. £	735,210	499,679	494,331	456,148	427,629
Value of output .. £	1,176,919	1,030,955	1,038,525	962,194	929,123
Value added to materials .. £	413,824	481,430	499,004	462,412	466,253
Materials treated—					
Tallow cwt.	182,382	186,843	211,444	218,780	210,911
Alkali lbs.	6,857,984	8,437,976	11,666,981	9,129,904	10,038,896
Copra oil cwt.	26,661	25,421	24,226	23,379	24,675
Output—					
Soap household cwt.	} 296, 08	281,194	283,196	260,209	224,333
" Sand "		29,450	24,803	25,577	28,272
" Toilet "		14,887	15,845	13,338	16,233
Soda crystals lbs.	4,360,608	3,466,400	3,905,552	4,292,400	4,325,104

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

The imports from oversea countries in 1933-34 included 299,223 lbs. of soap and soap substitutes valued at £9,694, and 22,299 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £1,307.

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.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	102	65	65	70	73
Number of persons engaged ..	3,069	1,167	1,148	1,556	1,876
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,740	8,290	6,475	7,513	8,590
Value of plant and machinery £	486,075	468,456	425,585	422,500	447,938
Value of land and buildings £	576,795	534,554	493,751	511,330	520,495
Salaries and wages paid £	655,034	221,333	185,796	248,139	293,369
Fuel, light, and power £	232,258	73,296	57,479	84,486	107,159
Value of materials used £	91,016	49,288	46,283	66,887	83,685
Value of output ..	£ 1,337,595	470,843	380,802	568,137	702,148
Value added to materials £	1,009,910	331,749	261,157	392,197	479,512
Production—					
Bricks, common ..	No. 201,440,000	45,700,000	45,682,000	77,703,000	120,657,000
Firebricks ..	No. †	3,064,000	4,096,000	4,356,000	3,634,000
Roofing tiles ..	No. †	1,504,000	1,439,000	3,390,000	4,866,000
Pipes ..	£ 182,330	80,045	45,579	54,248	55,618
Pottery ..	£ 296,551	75,022	46,802	51,835	114,059

† Not available.

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1929-30 to 1933-34 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant In Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
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
1933-34 ..	182	372,978	1,894	336,556	81,078,557	511,858

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 461 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1933-34 are given on page 469

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1933-34 was 250,272 tons valued at the saw-mills at £178,228. 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 eight years only.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS, 1926-27 TO 1933-34.

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
1933-34 ..	73	2,436	448,763	34,959	500,845	1,146,894

Bacon curing. In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1924-25 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	21	19	20	20	20
Number of persons employed ..	531	493	501	516	516
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,542	1,974	2,160	2,162	3,184
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 270,060	349,195	354,240	347,810	345,686
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 129,474	130,692	116,221	115,562	117,713
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,257,862	650,101	594,716	559,649	640,271
Value of fuel and light ..	£ 20,539	20,190	17,254	16,173	17,626
Value of output ..	£ 1,571,357	954,873	848,367	812,793	887,186
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	218,158	208,593	198,212	196,937	187,092
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories ..	lbs. 20,431,914	17,340,287	16,533,907	16,425,732	16,279,093
On farms ..	lbs. 1,561,955	891,932	1,453,497	1,676,226	1,455,760

**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 lbs. 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*.

This legislation, taken in conjunction with similar legislation in other States, has had a stabilising influence on local supplies and prices of dairy produce, and is stated to have been responsible for a higher return to the primary producer. It has also made possible the regulation of supplies to oversea markets.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1933-34 was 175. Of these 144 were making butter, 20 cheese, 4 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 10 powdered milk, 5 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 15 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

**Butter and
cheese
factories.**

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1924-25 TO 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
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	7,813,400
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
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845

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

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

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 1933 was 1,520.

The total value of output of the 535 factories included hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, 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, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Item.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of factories ..	464	468	482	509	535
Number of persons employed ..	2,951	2,871	2,839	2,843	2,942
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,944	1,980	1,909	2,078	1,994
Value of land and buildings £	1,019,260	1,036,675	1,030,860	1,049,848	1,117,561
Value of plant and machinery £	366,290	366,796	377,371	378,451	366,329
Salaries and wages paid £	719,055	652,387	576,213	547,113	537,294
Value of materials used £	1,987,669	1,566,851	1,397,917	1,405,226	1,494,802
Fuel, light, and power £	82,347	75,878	76,691	76,128	77,102
Repairs, oil and water used £	18,529	10,205	23,583	25,956	25,382
Total output ..	£ 3,313,820	2,745,322	2,475,992	2,382,547	2,520,665
Value added in process of manufacture ..	£ 1,225,275	1,083,388	977,801	875,237	923,379
Value added per employee £	415	377	344	308	314
Flour used—short tons ..	104,069	93,116	88,987	89,400	95,597
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	53,852,013	54,343,878	54,728,450	54,418,524	55,886,925
Cakes lbs.	†	†	†	†	12,206,665

† Not available.

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 24 in 1933-34, and gave employment to 1,405 hands, the wages paid amounting to £284,383. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,126,550. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 468, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle	qrs. 7,784	10,798	21,289	45,856	44,576
Sheep	No. 1,825,019	1,697,947	1,863,375	2,731,287	2,845,625
Rabbits and hares	.. 2,949,796	4,617,406	5,098,326	5,891,414	5,438,610
Poultry .. .. .	.. 4,872	18,462	17,522	48,164	30,164
Preserved meat—					
Beef and mutton	cwt. 4,628	3,152	2,003	8,490	5,025
Rabbits and hares	.. 2	..	14	..	..
Other meats, &c.	.. 2,726	2,631	2,965	3,978	5,936

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, 1934:—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1933-34.

Meats.	Imports		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Beef .. .. .	..	..	4,338,283 lbs.	50,446
Game	6,759 lbs.	381	2,338 "	34
Lamb .. .. .	..	..	71,888,867 "	1,677,254
Mutton .. .. .	..	..	19,529,364 "	290,242
Pork .. .. .	..	..	2,243,740 "	57,895
Poultry	5,272 lbs.	183	15,082 prs.	6,894
Rabbits and Hares	..	..	2,719,305 "	124,196
Other	60 lbs.	1	4,606,456 lbs.	80,677
Bacon and Hams	179 "	14	94,027 "	5,180
Potted and Concentrated	24,253 "	6,056	*	3,013
Preserved in tins	16,797 "	798	656,743 lbs.	21,966
Sausage Casings ..	3,484 cwt.	45,290	13,527 cwt.	223,124
Other	479 lbs.	23	106,064 lbs.	1,589
Total value .. ..	..	52,746	..	2,542,530

* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1933-34, 216,124 tons of flour, valued at £1,285,088, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1924-25 and the past four years:—

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	46	35	39	39	39
Number of persons engaged ..	1,064	888	957	1,049	1,018
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,363	5,422	5,760	6,066	6,238
Value of plant and machinery £	487,990	527,055	508,905	497,825	483,187
Value of land and buildings £	338,605	421,723	476,250	489,920	492,511
Salaries and wages paid £	267,034	229,601	228,720	240,836	230,638
Fuel, light, and power £	58,196	52,165	52,271	55,125	52,287
Value of materials used £	5,363,466	2,802,160	2,873,317	3,143,846	2,782,475
Value of output .. £	6,218,248	3,461,548	3,622,593	3,900,975	3,530,866
Value added to materials £	796,524	585,662	667,865	672,125	665,437
Wheat ground into flour bushels	17,165,253	17,578,614	19,065,977	20,287,596	19,274,937
Flour produced .. tons	353,597	369,966	396,257	425,930	395,566
(2,900 lbs.)					
Bran produced .. bushels	7,746,014	7,868,544	8,938,541	9,271,016	8,766,725
Pollard produced ..	7,293,760	7,602,848	8,181,560	8,786,010	8,430,651
Wheatmeal produced .. cwt.	*	63,909	60,852	65,690	67,511

* Not available.

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.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	39	40	43	42	46
Number of persons engaged ..	2,261	1,647	1,751	2,141	2,280
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,085	2,034	2,097	2,150	2,283
Value of plant and machinery £	286,240	283,697	280,660	276,690	297,402
Value of land and buildings £	460,635	455,929	465,558	484,350	517,129
Salaries and wages paid £	418,024	276,754	275,631	336,764	354,708
Fuel, light, and power used £	35,496	22,306	21,731	24,979	26,259
Value of materials used £	1,607,306	1,022,284	1,262,323	1,542,032	1,355,740
Value of output .. £	2,592,061	1,617,563	1,953,124	2,360,398	2,159,672
Fruit used .. cwt.	1,052,534	574,931	697,968	987,275	773,396
Sugar used ..	308,012	199,576	246,400	277,825	262,239
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	335,530	246,265	298,898	312,344	314,025
Fruit preserved ..	510,298	245,690	355,088	605,418	406,209
Fruit pulped ..	150,647	52,175	75,906	85,742	59,227
Sauce .. pints	8,806,347	6,736,916	5,528,979	6,104,954	6,906,114
Pickles ..	1,451,693	1,053,754	725,410	854,511	1,286,455

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.

Beet Sugar Industry.

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.
1924-25	1,897	24,468	3,017
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
1933-34	3,234	50,625	5,303

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1924-25 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

BREWERIES.

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of breweries	14	9	9	9	10
Number of persons engaged	1,263	1,083	1,041	1,081	1,123
Horse-power of engines	5,204	4,006	4,011	4,011	4,034
Value of plant and machinery £	722,440	1,007,249	952,830	906,130	874,219
Value of land and buildings £	568,335	699,267	716,186	715,975	722,308
Salaries and wages paid £	344,348	369,463	362,327	349,544	357,034
Fuel, light and power used £	80,406	51,378	47,955	44,367	47,984
Value of materials used £	1,061,574	808,133	696,524	719,985	762,753
Value of output	2,479,619	1,935,542	1,751,407	1,809,977	1,909,253
Value added to materials £	1,337,486	1,062,086	928,227	968,278	1,017,189
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	113,729	83,153	69,868	73,213	82,433
Malt bush.	744,048	648,248	619,055	651,773	709,160
Hops lbs.	784,080	602,277	545,609	578,612	626,140
Beer and stout made gals.	24,089,435	20,545,800	18,705,325	19,682,815	21,912,248

DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of distilleries	10	8	9	8	7
Number of persons engaged	117	122	119	107	110
Horse-power of engines	572	756	792	433	582
Value of plant and machinery £	144,195	222,915	204,495	181,145	167,487
Value of land and buildings £	132,395	222,153	209,860	204,495	200,559
Salaries and wages paid £	28,333	33,495	28,576	26,779	28,154
Fuel, light, and power	8,987	12,230	9,687	7,262	7,416
Value of materials used £	54,085	120,497	94,208	60,852	55,078
Value of output	129,655	291,299	235,173	147,383	144,966
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	1,117,370	706,574	896,782	1,167,675	847,810
Malt bush.	92,124	183,245	209,236	55,364	53,192
Other grain bush.	.. .. .	173,311	129,421	57,756	64,299
Molasses lbs.	2,727,650	909,888	549,584	2,247,392	1,798,832
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries	561,153	1,010,727	1,053,698	539,903	502,448
Spirits distilled by wine-growers	19,245	21,295	18,664	17,501	28,422

**Tobacco
factories.**

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1933-34 was thirty-three, of which nineteen were too small to be classified statistically as factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 469. In the year mentioned the remaining fourteen gave employment to 1,752 persons who were paid £336,378 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £536,395. 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, 1924-25 to 1933-34.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
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	5,829,704	—	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	—	18,932,673	473,677,018

**Woollen
mills.**

This industry has developed rapidly in recent years, and is now capable of supplying local requirements. Woollen piece goods valued at £15,977 and wool tops and noils valued at £42,851 were exported from Victoria during the year 1933-34. In the same year imports of woollen piece goods, mostly special lines, were valued at £87,937.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	28	32	34	35	41
Number of persons employed ..	5,077	5,984	7,144	8,417	9,231
Horse-power of engines ..	10,778	13,833	15,530	16,726	16,778
Value of plant and machinery £	2,233,395	1,716,579	1,650,695	1,630,507	1,585,677
Value of land and buildings £	1,013,350	1,120,157	1,143,730	1,144,705	1,196,546
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 727,092	867,645	1,025,884	1,123,148	1,170,309
Fuel, light and power ..	£ 103,532	124,011	145,325	173,898	167,435
Value of materials used ..	£ 2,173,423	1,292,516	2,113,304	2,345,361	2,657,884
Value of output ..	£ 3,433,231	2,863,989	4,134,830	4,600,520	4,950,498
Added value ..	£ 1,156,059	1,382,881	1,767,565	1,940,264	1,990,008
Scoured wool used .. lb.	8,782,203	9,569,421	13,018,635	17,177,128	17,333,386
Cotton used ..	544,364	464,277	788,472	761,450	939,943
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	1,898,647†	5,431,704	10,111,143	12,756,182	14,100,111
Flannel made ..	3,594,427†	4,065,138	5,083,865	5,925,140	5,217,334
Blankets ..	319,026	107,962	125,858	198,025	283,361
Rugs and shawls .. No.	130,094	71,951	69,573	90,415	110,096

† Yards lineal.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table. Figures for the year 1924-25 include boot repairing establishments which were tabulated separately from boot factories in the year 1926-27 and succeeding years.

Item.	1924-25.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of establishments ..	430	175	176	172	169
Number of persons employed ..	12,068	8,622	8,656	9,025	9,420
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,249	2,812	2,835	2,862	2,799
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,748,815	1,218,654	1,229,492	1,097,525	1,086,885
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 2,054,563	1,400,624	1,315,487	1,241,962	1,280,728
Fuel, light, and power ..	£ 41,029	29,857	31,549	30,207	29,963
Value of materials used ..	£ 2,913,105	1,917,444	1,916,736	1,936,100	2,111,827
Value of output ..	£ 5,832,625	3,974,196	3,773,432	3,718,635	3,856,600
Boots and shoes made pairs	7,496,004	7,238,278	7,570,209	8,057,288	8,051,604
Slippers (including canvas) made .. pairs	1,167,581	2,548,326	3,056,638	2,665,989	3,430,800
<i>Boot Repairing Factories.</i>					
Number of factories ..	†	415	426	472	486
Persons employed ..	†	664	562	561	616
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	†	494,426	400,180	411,388	424,772
Value of materials used ..	£ †	75,749	58,630	60,550	60,487
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ †	111,036	85,818	83,621	89,023
Value of output ..	£ †	233,171	185,281	184,494	186,397

† No. 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 £14,820,538 in 1933-34, as compared with £13,584,190 in 1924-25. During the period 1924-25 to 1933-34 the persons employed increased by 15 per cent., the salaries and wages paid increased by 3 per

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

cent., the value of materials used increased by 10 per cent., and the value of the output by 9 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1924-25 to 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
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
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538

Electric light and power works.

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1924-25 to 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
1924-25	84	133,723	7,900,455	2,011	549,849	413,556,000	2,382,582
1925-26	83	147,404	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	159,851	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	151,498	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	168,639	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	165,096	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31	91	152,017	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32	84	151,728	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33	87	163,397	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34	93	172,816	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903

Horse-power in the above table has been revised since the last issue of this *Year Book*. The figures now shown represent average loads generated. Some power stations had previously been quoting the average of the daily maximum loads generated.

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 that year the figures related to both generation and distribution, but since then 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, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. 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. The second set will be installed ready for the winter of 1935; 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 1,196 sub-stations, metropolitan and rural, aggregating 378,031 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,000 miles, including 571 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 twenty metropolitan municipalities, 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 191, of which 120 had no supply previously. On 1st July, 1934, it assumed full control of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings (including tramways).

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, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1929-30 ..	36	905	261,547	399,182	6,409,110,000	260,437	2,073,435
1930-31 ..	37	822	202,627	334,874	5,869,257,000	211,226	1,633,839
1931-32 ..	37	761	183,278	306,287	5,458,609,000	181,746	1,458,894
1932-33 ..	36	696	161,189	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,643
1933-34 ..	37	705	158,115	305,945	5,539,553,000	184,671	1,367,662

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 2,516,029 in 1929-30, 1,489,397 in 1930-31, 948,063 in 1931-32, 1,096,539 in 1932-33, and 957,038 in 1933-34.

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.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	2,219,308	1,308,408	1,149,881	1,349,749	1,609,828
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	1,714,886	921,949	761,035	1,054,693	1,250,330
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	7,203,210	6,158,919	5,901,862	6,382,992	6,584,564
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	18,787,020	12,910,719	11,410,910	14,069,424	15,715,541
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	552,078	400,555	389,328	523,765	600,207
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	9,186,336	7,707,588	9,270,428	10,282,202	11,161,963
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,759,255	2,658,212	3,314,377	3,859,066	5,188,915
8. Clothing ..	17,330,421	12,833,584	12,153,939	13,961,676	14,672,076
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	39,724,515	33,579,814	32,852,938	33,581,795	33,049,707
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	4,179,177	2,448,485	2,229,107	2,792,163	3,070,356
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	2,250,585	1,315,774	1,193,938	1,411,764	1,642,817
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	6,975,549	5,779,796	5,883,590	6,537,980	6,979,377
13. Rubber ..	3,209,032	1,412,297	2,161,171	2,382,523	2,807,433
14. Musical instruments ..	310,518	156,315	100,983	69,329	68,787
15. Miscellaneous products ..	452,423	585,712	771,323	1,005,673	1,207,074
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,956,786	3,247,668	2,843,807	2,820,635	2,886,435
Total ..	122,811,099	93,425,795	93,388,617	102,085,429	108,496,310

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 502) is designed to show seasonal employment.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-35.	1933-34.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	2,297	1,505	1,317	1,511	1,800
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	2,997	1,831	1,781	2,341	2,922
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,074	4,723	4,855	5,017	5,393
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	33,188	26,193	24,250	28,782	32,174
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,077	941	936	1,229	1,445
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	16,221	14,719	17,176	20,213	21,460
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,824	2,738	3,272	3,914	4,415
8. Clothing	36,489	30,157	31,511	34,620	36,432
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	21,285	20,024	20,095	21,013	22,014
10. Woodworking and basketware	6,841	4,483	4,288	5,146	5,851
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	3,660	2,674	2,520	2,904	3,359
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	11,451	10,641	10,526	10,943	11,677
13. Rubber	3,261	2,051	2,340	3,040	3,427
14. Musical instruments	466	298	205	191	192
15. Miscellaneous products ..	741	1,052	1,262	1,621	1,782
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,137	1,986	1,931	1,943	1,991
Total	151,009	126,016	128,265	144,428	156,334

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 24·1 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.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Working proprietors	6,963	6,882	6,791	7,097	7,579
Managers, overseers	5,797	5,376	5,118	5,372	5,557
Accountants, clerks	6,500	6,064	5,976	6,585	7,059
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,850	1,601	1,555	1,612	1,693
Workers in factory or works..	127,738	104,475	107,325	122,108	132,579
Outworkers	182	136	140	178	164
Carters, messengers	1,494	1,269	1,107	1,196	1,207
Others	485	213	253	280	496
Total	151,009	126,016	128,265	144,428	156,334

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 distribution in factories. The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1924-25 to 1933-34, 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.
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
1933-34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857

Males formed 68·8 per cent. in 1924-25 and 64·6 per cent. in 1933-34 the total persons employed. During the period 1924-25 to 1933-34 the number of males employed decreased by 5,025, or 4·7 per cent., and the number of females employed, increased by 7,201, or 14·9 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 71·4 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·1 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, 1933-34.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	733	676	92
Explosives	449	213	47
Matches	188	486	259
Galvanised iron working and tin-smithing	1,596	290	18
Cotton	309	726	235
Woollen mills	4,240	4,991	118
Hosiery and knitting	2,716	6,789	250
Silk, natural and artificial	171	340	199
Rope, cordage	548	313	57
Furriers and fur dressing	273	289	106
Bags, trunks, &c.	347	416	120
Tailoring and slop clothing	1,796	5,688	317
Dressmaking	563	7,226	1,283
Millinery	118	1,547	1,311
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	571	5,032	881
Hats and caps	599	676	113
Boots and shoes	4,886	4,534	93
Biscuits	457	415	91
Confectionery	1,228	1,393	113
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,232	1,048	85
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	862	890	103
Envelopes, stationery, &c.	1,130	1,711	151
General printing and bookbinding	3,901	1,383	35
Rubber goods	2,319	1,108	48
All other factories	69,727	7,195	10
Total	100,959	55,375	55

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 4·21 and 10·18 per cent. respectively in 1933-34, as

Child labour
in factories.

against 4.05 and 6.78 per cent. in 1924-25. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1924-25 to 1933-34 :—

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.
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	4,039	6,704	3.20	8.77	5.23
1932-33 ..	3,441	4,643	8,084	3.74	8.84	5.60
1933-34 ..	4,247	5,635	9,882	4.21	10.18	6.32

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 1924-25 to 1933-34 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1924-25	6,168	32,563,815	300,332
1925-26	6,321	30,549,130	325,138
1926-27	6,637	31,580,350	354,060
1927-28	7,209	32,745,680	355,486
1928-29	7,305	33,724,910	377,853
1929-30	7,419	35,022,535	380,652
1930-31	7,519	34,771,687	356,066
1931-32	7,617	33,481,615	363,653
1932-33	8,023	33,022,441	388,121
1933-34	8,238	33,270,400	413,186

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, 1924-25 TO 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
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
1933-34 ..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658

Year.	Average Horse-power used.					
	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1924-25 ..	..	179,702	17,869	97,381	5,380	300,332
1925-26 ..	..	193,692	15,422	107,812	8,212	325,138
1926-27 ..	..	207,129	13,548	123,359	10,024	354,060
1927-28 ..	..	193,197	12,326	138,118	11,845	355,486
1928-29 ..	10,265	195,537	10,886	147,835	13,330	377,853
1929-30 ..	12,386	188,691	9,671	155,911	13,993	380,652
1930-31 ..	19,001	161,719	9,081	151,997	14,268	356,066
1931-32 ..	18,983	163,220	8,937	158,279	14,234	363,653
1932-33 ..	17,348	177,174	9,002	169,678	14,919	388,121
1933-34 ..	15,960	190,247	7,878	184,004	15,097	413,186

The figures in the above table have been revised since the last issue of the Year Book owing to the discovery of inconsistencies which were found in the calculations by electricity generating stations of the average horsepower used.

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.	
<i>Aggregate Amounts.</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924-25	1,538,868	74,043	3,055,257	443,676	19,460,304	4,484,904	29,057,052
1925-26	1,590,771	80,876	2,996,929	448,387	19,547,974	4,664,463	29,329,400
1926-27	1,837,094	95,938	3,268,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,539
1927-28	1,954,036	102,663	3,353,382	532,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928-29	1,965,990	100,829	3,416,012	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	487,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,689
1931-32	1,705,798	95,758	2,679,023	455,454	12,425,431	3,898,237	21,258,599
1932-33	1,774,820	103,421	2,775,190	490,551	13,788,827	4,111,033	23,096,512
1933-34	1,868,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,331,384	24,819,143

Average Amounts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1924-25	233	8	11	111	13	7	847	18	0	143	13	7	214	15	5
1925-26	240	18	4	124	4	8	363	7	11	149	9	3	218	0	4
1926-27	275	18	6	141	18	5	369	19	2	151	16	8	223	18	1
1927-28	278	14	11	137	16	0	367	14	4	154	7	7	227	11	3
1928-29	298	15	8	139	13	0	374	11	3	155	7	7	227	17	5
1929-30	321	1	8	153	12	8	386	10	8	157	14	10	226	18	6
1930-31	290	6	1	163	12	3	364	9	2	145	13	9	204	15	9
1931-32	275	7	11	165	8	6	345	7	11	136	11	4	183	12	7
1932-33	275	5	0	159	7	1	334	9	7	131	6	0	178	14	4
1933-34	269	12	7	159	2	10	334	10	6	131	10	4	176	15	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 further decrease in the wages paid to factory workers for the year 1933-34. The average wage paid to all employees decreased by 17s. 8d., or .57 per cent.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 485) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1933-34 (£153 12s. 5d.) 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 1933-34 are given in the subjoined statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1933-34.

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-ferrous mine and quarry products ..	599,528	115,826	352,776	54,162	1,609,828
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	209,875	156,433	503,482	50,877	1,250,330
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils and grease ..	3,516,597	143,975	964,823	97,659	6,584,564
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	6,563,592	382,483	5,918,925	286,681	15,715,541
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	245,832	10,432	232,897	5,662	600,207
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	5,927,480	256,647	2,599,354	247,364	11,161,963
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,738,211	66,577	725,065	53,870	5,188,915
8. Clothing ..	8,233,340	113,943	4,259,641	96,118	14,672,976
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	22,924,567	627,682	4,169,461	415,957	33,049,707
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	1,452,725	47,660	1,080,398	49,419	3,070,356
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	868,499	20,936	493,010	11,942	1,642,817
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	2,902,257	137,049	2,229,531	116,025	6,979,377
13. Rubber ..	1,374,793	113,724	546,548	106,219	2,807,433
14. Musical Instruments ..	31,743	648	29,312	433	68,787
15. Miscellaneous products ..	598,308	21,334	269,795	14,731	1,207,074
16. Heat, light and power ..	588,923	550,622	444,125	145,305	2,886,435
Total	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	108,496,310

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, 1933-34.

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-metallic mine and quarry products ..	37.2	7.2	21.9	3.4	30.3
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	16.8	12.5	40.2	4.1	26.4
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	53.4	2.2	14.6	1.5	28.3
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	41.8	2.4	37.7	1.8	16.3
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	40.9	1.8	38.8	.9	17.6
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	53.1	2.3	23.3	2.2	19.1
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	72.0	1.3	14.0	1.0	11.7
8. Clothing ..	56.1	.8	29.0	.7	13.4
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	69.3	1.9	12.6	1.3	14.9
10. Woodworking and basket-ware ..	47.3	1.6	35.2	1.6	14.3
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	52.9	1.3	30.0	.7	15.1
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	41.6	2.0	31.9	1.7	22.8
13. Rubber ..	48.9	4.1	19.5	3.8	23.7
14. Musical instruments ..	46.1	1.0	42.6	.6	9.7
15. Miscellaneous products ..	49.6	1.8	22.3	1.2	25.1
16. Heat, light, and power ..	20.4	19.1	15.4	5.0	40.1
Total ..	55.1	2.5	22.9	1.6	17.9

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 40.2 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 16.8 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class nine the expenditure on wages amounts to 12.6 per cent. and that on raw materials to 69.3 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 1924-25 to 1933-34 :—

Cost of
production,
1924-25 to
1933-34.

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF
FACTORIES, 1924-25 to 1933-34.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1924-25 ..	65,206,233	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	2,633,659	23,096,512	19,597,577	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	21,134,926	108,496,310

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

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1924-25 to 1933-34.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
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	22·5	19·2	100·0
1933-34 ..	55·1	2·5	22·9	19·5	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 23·6 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24·7 per cent. in the period 1924–25 to 1928–29. The cost of materials was 54·9 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1929–30 to 1933–34, as compared with 55·0 per cent. in the years 1924–25 to 1928–29. 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 16s. 7½d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1929–30 to 1933–34, as compared with £17 13s. 3½d. 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 1933–34 :—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1933–34.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,567,287	798,830
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	626,995	670,035
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,268,669	2,346,146
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	4,732,727	7,138,223
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	81,666	252,312
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,178,540	2,771,501
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	469,262	916,295
8. Clothing	1,065,368	4,233,817
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,239,428	8,159,188
10. Woodworking and basketware	882,968	936,389
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	200,148	716,188
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,590,587	2,927,176
13. Rubber	1,010,652	805,771
14. Musical instruments	10,482	56,577
15. Miscellaneous products	280,136	367,008
16. Heat, light, and power	8,065,485	2,468,423
Total	33,270,400	35,563,879

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 £36,181,750, 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 1924-25 to 1933-34 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1924-25 to 1933-34.

Year.					Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
					£	£
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
1933-34	..	..	..	..	33,270,400	35,563,879

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 12·8 per cent. between 1924-25 and 1933-34, but have decreased by 4·4 per cent. since 1929-30. The actual writing down of capital must, however, have been much more extensive as since that year 701 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, 1924 to 1933.

Year.		Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
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
1933	.. ..	134,842	956	·709

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 1933–34 was £51,124, and of the materials used, £42,375. 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 174 persons (145 males and 29 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £31,038.

Value of Victorian production. The value of production as estimated hereunder is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete as it does not include the building and construction industry and it omits small manufacturers with factories employing less than four hands, unless power-driven machinery is used.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is thus taken to prevent as far as possible all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production in accordance with the above definition is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	18,639,379	18,027,142	17,809,525	18,448,048	17,664,072
Pastoral	14,957,469	11,173,732	10,175,851	9,804,916	17,735,382
Dairying	10,837,541	9,530,164	9,208,064	9,621,493	7,905,988
Poultry and Bees ..	4,707,991	3,980,610	3,097,276	3,610,062	3,532,776
Trapping	730,455	426,512	415,217	423,229	499,245
Forestry	1,172,244	825,534	794,476	786,421	836,616
Fisheries	255,297	194,425	178,840	176,943	160,952
Mining	1,983,453	1,647,553	1,280,979	1,340,212	1,549,928
Manufacturing* ..	51,259,368	39,413,968	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645
Total	104,543,197	85,219,640	81,437,856	85,292,426	94,086,604

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products; the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

- (a) Workers in all grades of the industry.
- (b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.
- (c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, power and water used, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the mining, forestry, bee farming and fishing industries in Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs, and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Agricultural.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	316,783	168,787	144,911	186,814	184,297
Maize	118,419	95,634	103,417	92,157	91,405
Oats	699,501	426,936	467,591	431,991	578,994
Wheat	4,399,467	4,478,732	5,742,409	5,411,525	5,241,554
Onions	86,446	61,447	187,384	88,177	113,176
Potatoes	704,503	335,910	587,356	541,519	538,677
Fruit	1,036,268	855,944	884,977	1,226,269	882,810
Other Crops	6,861,326	5,821,541	6,894,508	6,972,815	6,544,079
Total	14,222,713	12,244,931	15,012,553	14,951,267	14,124,992
<i>Pastoral.</i>					
Wool	5,694,019	4,374,933	4,813,663	4,880,066	8,735,183
Sheep Slaughtered	3,064,581	2,510,845	1,809,447	1,435,618	3,915,441
Cattle Slaughtered	4,892,894	3,111,614	2,417,432	2,516,130	3,658,574
Horses .. .. .	..	11,051	9,301	7,379	19,270
Total	13,641,494	10,008,443	9,049,843	8,839,193	16,328,468

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF
PRODUCTION—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Dairying.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Milk for Butter	5,875,567	5,305,327	5,706,408	5,988,609	4,192,361
Milk for Cheese	194,216	189,086	171,963	180,806	146,208
Milk for Condensing and Concentrating	733,287	441,985	369,684	352,495	318,374
Whole Milk consumed ..	1,858,042	1,685,186	1,443,928	1,391,575	1,520,572
Pigs	1,856,421	1,558,396	1,209,528	1,312,045	1,353,565
Total	10,517,533	9,179,980	8,901,511	9,225,530	7,537,080
<i>Poultry and Bees.</i>					
Eggs	3,324,450	2,814,775	2,618,675	2,539,287	2,399,122
Poultry	965,700	816,775	760,350	736,395	848,501
Honey and Beeswax ..	60,125	45,498	37,308	53,936	17,345
Total	4,350,275	3,677,048	3,416,333	3,329,618	3,264,968
<i>Trapping.</i>					
Rabbits and Hares ..	193,997	207,255	208,848	213,479	149,064
Rabbit and Hare Skins ..	477,490	152,662	127,908	129,657	267,926
Total	671,487	359,917	336,756	343,136	416,990
<i>Forestry.</i>					
Forest Sawmills	144,444	49,044	44,734	64,063	88,017
Firewood	663,482	522,335	444,554	393,620	419,384
Bark for tanning	86,589	40,938	52,377	79,641	81,436
Total	894,515	612,317	541,665	537,324	588,837
<i>Fisheries.</i>					
Fish	210,895	159,300	146,365	144,093	126,625
Crayfish	12,466	7,100	6,734	7,439	5,776
Oysters	226	50	..	39	51
Total	223,587	166,450	153,099	151,571	132,452
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold	111,062	101,853	261,034	349,597	445,804
Coal—					
Black	813,370	807,699	362,284	274,903	328,704
Brown	178,052	173,713	251,511	276,799	271,360
Other Metals and Minerals ..	13,052	4,475	6,051	5,706	12,145
Quarrying	624,613	324,811	213,422	286,898	322,905
Total	1,740,149	1,412,551	1,094,302	1,193,903	1,380,918
Total Primary Manufacturing ..	46,261,753	37,661,637	38,506,062	38,571,542	43,774,705
	51,259,368	39,413,968	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645
Grand Total	97,521,121	77,075,605	76,325,690	79,652,644	87,976,850

The values of production of the various classes of industry as they appear in the previous table for the year 1933-34 are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries, except mining, from the point of view of production costs.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1933-34.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Agriculture	14,124,992	4,897,974	9,227,018	5 1 4
Pastoral	16,328,468	525,000	15,803,468	8 13 2
Dairying	7,537,080	1,354,687	6,182,393	3 7 9
Poultry and Bees ..	3,264,968	1,004,579	2,260,389	1 4 9
Miscellaneous	1,138,279	*	1,138,279	0 12 6
Mining	1,380,918	*	1,380,918	0 15 2
Manufacturing	44,201,645	..	44,201,645	24 4 5
Total	87,976,350	7,782,240	80,194,110	43 19 1

* Not available.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, power and water used in irrigation, and depreciation (10 per cent.) on agricultural, pastoral and dairy machinery.

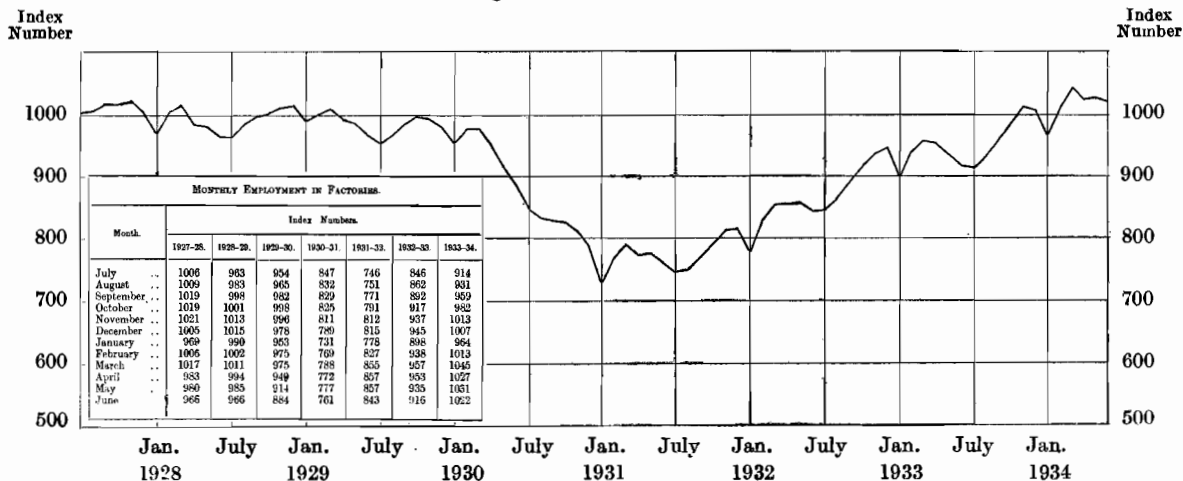
Monthly employment in factories.

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, 1934.

Average for 1927-28 = 1000.



Production.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information on 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	344	386	407	446
Agricultural implements	2,332	2,431	2,489	2,462
Art metal	303	301	314	326
Bacon curing	497	490	476	483
Bags and sacks	187	164	156	156
Bags, trunks, &c.	617	676	691	720
Bakeries	2,349	2,367	2,367	2,361
Basketware	58	52	105	109
Bedding and mattress	431	414	426	429
Biscuits	826	837	854	857
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	288	282	292	344
Boot accessories	591	594	615	616
Boot repairing	219	223	223	226
Boots and shoes	8,771	8,621	9,390	9,694
Boxes and cases	615	604	580	619
Brass and copper	992	1,005	1,038	1,083
Breweries	1,084	1,079	1,076	1,094
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	975	1,038	1,020	1,060
Brooms and brushware	269	271	277	287
Butter and cheese	2,129	2,176	2,420	2,664
Cabinet, furniture	1,852	1,896	1,909	1,973
Cement and cement goods	450	471	490	558
Cereal foods	944	959	941	925
Chaffcutting	323	330	312	314
Chemical fertilizers	641	667	657	645
Chemicals, drugs	1,262	1,267	1,321	1,373
Condiments, coffee	562	617	910	926
Confectionery	2,617	2,559	2,530	2,512
Cooperage	203	214	193	204
Cotton	974	994	1,002	1,001
Cutlery and small tools	117	122	124	119
Cycle and motor accessories	154	158	164	167
Die sinking and engraving	133	120	122	120
Distilleries	87	86	110	108
Dressmaking	6,442	7,174	7,615	7,827
Dried fruit	417	470	486	426
Dyeworks and cleaning	509	501	516	539
Earthenware, china, &c.	588	590	629	648
Electric light—Government	959	909	859	829
" Local authority	244	244	243	246
" Companies	156	154	154	157
Electrical installations	1,692	1,701	1,688	1,694
Electrotyping and stereotyping	24	26	26	25
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	4,769	4,751	4,785	4,882
Explosives	593	613	613	636

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, 1933-34.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
483	523	491	516	565	408	357	358
2,439	2,379	2,317	2,311	2,368	2,365	2,352	2,286
344	346	353	354	367	357	383	379
497	515	506	502	496	506	503	507
167	158	154	157	155	155	155	155
778	755	665	698	727	733	743	726
2,382	2,408	2,384	2,390	2,404	2,423	2,423	2,445
108	111	71	115	113	112	67	65
457	447	466	455	465	482	488	486
900	924	878	889	841	843	850	834
384	392	356	357	356	346	354	351
635	604	563	600	636	636	646	662
228	224	221	217	217	219	218	220
10,064	9,536	7,547	8,616	9,288	9,405	9,673	9,386
656	662	658	715	738	699	693	659
1,148	1,143	1,122	1,110	1,092	1,083	1,069	1,109
1,144	1,160	1,157	1,147	1,155	1,126	1,116	1,124
1,116	1,083	1,015	1,104	1,125	1,184	1,192	1,230
294	296	288	296	293	299	302	302
2,788	2,812	2,665	2,546	2,439	2,360	2,333	2,274
2,027	2,123	2,036	2,132	2,226	2,287	2,349	2,336
555	551	518	506	535	520	569	515
942	947	860	922	933	936	951	923
288	288	333	342	352	327	316	313
649	625	552	620	822	958	709	643
1,385	1,393	1,284	1,315	1,326	1,321	1,347	1,349
878	741	634	579	559	574	588	577
2,537	2,598	2,412	2,519	2,535	2,573	2,642	2,686
218	231	209	220	217	215	219	224
991	965	949	1,005	1,034	1,019	1,041	1,032
117	110	119	126	132	124	134	132
172	197	191	198	201	208	198	201
136	126	119	134	134	128	129	130
93	96	96	74	113	148	155	140
7,691	7,515	6,767	7,585	7,999	7,979	7,772	6,932
495	475	482	616	1,151	1,053	748	608
544	554	556	572	597	571	562	559
662	663	641	682	684	694	741	755
831	839	831	827	826	832	825	833
245	246	244	256	259	264	268	264
158	158	153	159	161	162	167	167
1,727	1,773	1,740	1,750	1,767	1,793	1,919	1,943
26	25	26	26	26	26	25	25
4,957	4,971	4,926	5,001	4,999	5,049	5,100	5,184
648	658	659	686	694	685	709	712

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	66	66	70	69
Fellmongery	763	738	699	775
Furnishing, drapery	276	275	277	305
Furriers	427	409	384	385
Galvanized iron working	1,574	1,624	1,709	1,783
Gas fittings and meters	237	230	241	244
Gasworks—Local authority	76	81	81	80
" Companies	624	622	630	637
Glass (including bottles)	891	843	855	906
Gold, silver, and electroplating ..	716	715	711	712
Grain milling	950	925	943	939
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	409	478	504	508
Hats and caps	1,159	1,260	1,343	1,374
Horse-drawn vehicles	389	395	416	415
Hosiery and knitting	8,190	8,313	8,491	8,654
Ice refrigerating	163	160	182	210
Ice cream	68	71	98	138
Inks, polishes, &c.	349	365	371	368
Jams and fruit preserving	1,221	1,244	1,366	1,405
Jewellery	523	522	518	475
Joinery	729	766	798	756
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	495	498	505	510
Machine belting	49	49	49	49
Malting	269	292	269	268
Margarine	46	48	46	47
Marble, slate, &c.	234	252	270	284
Meat and fish preserving	726	819	943	1,587
Millinery	1,482	1,703	1,739	1,786
Modelling	46	48	47	47
Motor body building	1,346	1,412	1,522	1,565
Motor construction and assembly ..	652	686	726	798
Motor repairs	2,428	2,441	2,465	2,518
Musical instruments	156	138	141	146
Newspapers	1,929	1,950	1,984	2,000
Oils, mineral	145	139	152	152
Oils, vegetable	75	75	72	70
Papermaking, stationery	3,355	3,378	3,430	3,453
Perambulators	49	49	49	53
Photo engraving	362	357	361	362
Pickles and sauces	171	216	238	215
Picture frames	74	76	78	75
Printing and bookbinding	4,657	4,741	4,780	4,843
Rope and cordage	878	872	855	862
Rubber tyres, &c.	928	1,042	1,140	1,097
Rubber goods (other)	1,764	1,839	1,948	2,075
Saddlery, harness	71	69	71	70
Sausage skins	200	169	185	201
Sawmills—Forest	1,447	1,512	1,573	1,655
" Town	1,169	1,191	1,227	1,233
Ship and boat building	235	257	289	239

FACTORIES, 1933-34—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
70	71	69	70	70	71	69	71
902	778	788	796	780	789	772	933
320	320	291	317	330	325	334	323
413	448	498	546	547	567	571	521
1,888	1,959	1,849	1,884	1,898	1,781	1,787	1,793
245	243	244	250	258	256	259	253
81	82	82	81	81	86	86	84
638	617	621	620	611	610	613	615
939	946	939	965	975	1,000	1,020	1,053
748	877	746	767	787	792	832	842
1,029	1,062	1,178	1,069	961	970	952	943
533	505	453	451	440	433	442	444
1,366	1,239	1,001	1,312	1,431	1,327	1,291	1,276
423	439	420	428	426	419	415	412
8,855	9,139	9,192	9,826	10,035	10,017	10,109	9,843
252	260	266	273	254	207	172	167
177	175	178	174	164	99	78	76
390	398	381	396	393	375	373	386
1,549	1,642	2,724	3,848	4,329	1,747	1,579	1,313
502	506	426	471	492	524	526	555
802	820	759	790	800	811	837	860
515	531	549	539	573	569	572	581
49	44	48	50	52	51	52	51
254	225	195	200	216	249	281	289
44	44	45	45	47	46	48	48
307	318	330	344	353	346	354	340
2,581	2,123	1,271	1,450	1,308	1,280	1,319	1,380
1,849	1,460	1,353	1,683	1,812	1,763	1,534	1,380
71	59	59	53	62	66	49	49
1,723	1,947	1,832	2,026	2,228	2,134	2,180	2,219
870	946	848	853	895	914	946	1,052
2,659	2,614	2,617	2,638	2,674	2,689	2,713	2,700
171	173	141	161	196	232	266	292
2,228	2,270	2,248	2,233	2,259	2,272	2,272	2,287
151	150	163	161	138	136	157	156
65	69	66	77	94	99	105	96
3,495	3,552	3,469	3,450	3,376	3,371	3,452	3,420
54	59	55	57	59	60	58	56
370	366	368	362	261	371	373	372
239	240	207	258	253	255	239	207
81	86	76	80	82	83	88	83
4,907	4,894	4,749	4,832	4,865	4,875	4,937	4,912
875	879	787	809	820	836	855	872
1,230	1,290	1,212	1,179	1,393	1,508	1,454	1,468
2,119	2,086	1,955	2,059	2,227	2,258	2,466	2,448
70	69	71	77	75	78	81	75
314	289	246	272	252	234	219	235
1,678	1,698	1,652	1,762	1,910	1,861	1,869	1,832
1,271	1,303	1,271	1,289	1,277	1,268	1,296	1,279
222	224	218	196	407	265	231	232

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,533	4,630	4,789	4,871
Smelting, iron rolling	3,283	3,337	3,335	3,371
Soap and candle	650	634	649	652
Stoves and ovens	380	404	410	414
Surgical instruments	230	239	236	243
Tailoring	6,492	6,647	6,841	7,024
Tanning and leather dressing	2,022	2,025	2,032	2,101
Tents and sailmaking	128	122	123	136
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,716	1,740	1,748	1,762
Toys, games, &c.	486	527	543	580
Tram and railway workshops	5,531	5,519	5,507	5,525
Umbrellas	115	122	111	120
Watches and clocks	58	59	59	61
Waterproof clothing	211	205	203	197
White lead, paint, &c.	191	187	182	192
Window blinds, &c.	35	33	33	34
Wireless apparatus	958	1,033	1,073	938
Wireworking	533	559	551	558
Wood turning	439	408	421	442
Woollen mills	8,192	8,193	8,594	8,762
Other factories	4,783	4,612	4,668	4,748
All Industries Total	136,793	139,259	143,564	147,019

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1933-34.

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 1933-34 were obtained from returns furnished by 717 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.

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	5,025,237	1,958,307	1,029,957	1,674,852	2,172,128
Repairs and additions	1,041,503	570,032	490,732	652,961	798,146
Other construction	235,328	130,806	70,116	83,977	122,053
Total ..	6,302,068	2,659,145	1,590,805	2,411,790	3,092,327

FACTORIES, 1933-34—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,892	4,853	4,544	4,653	4,665	4,632	4,555	4,556
3,471	3,570	3,529	3,671	3,749	3,732	3,868	4,058
646	648	618	642	648	644	656	659
444	445	443	446	448	457	481	503
241	239	242	244	248	259	259	256
7,215	7,200	6,993	7,253	7,483	7,510	7,693	7,540
2,115	1,973	1,959	2,065	2,106	2,114	2,152	2,147
144	149	131	147	136	137	143	149
1,766	1,764	1,696	1,734	1,748	1,754	1,747	1,740
578	530	480	512	539	515	523	539
5,525	5,475	5,033	5,194	5,186	5,003	5,054	5,031
118	116	111	119	123	128	129	109
62	61	61	62	63	63	63	64
203	222	242	251	263	283	293	290
198	198	198	204	203	207	212	206
35	35	33	35	35	36	37	38
897	844	874	926	1,017	1,097	1,182	1,449
563	562	528	549	580	568	570	580
420	419	411	455	473	462	465	460
8,794	8,806	9,009	9,117	9,303	9,404	9,467	9,432
4,667	4,730	4,756	4,756	5,076	5,123	5,035	5,223
151,562	150,719	144,311	151,511	156,440	153,690	154,267	152,944

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1933-34.

Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
		£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	714	132,118	185 0 10
Managers	84	26,859	319 15 0
Clerks—			
Male	44	8,047	182 17 9
Female	26	1,848	71 1 6
Others	2,875	484,627	168 11 4

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, 1933-34.

			£				£
Plumbers	..	..	117,955	Bricklayers	..	..	62,783
Painters	..	..	60,887	Tilers	..	..	32,548
Electricians	..	..	69,803	Others	..	..	322,007
Joiners	..	..	86,203				
				Total	..	..	752,186

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, fibro-cement and plaster work, plastering, &c. 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.			
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£
Timber	406,340	241,076	371,936	496,441
Bricks	114,011	81,239	178,820	225,616
Tiles	45,274	17,870	40,309	53,889
Cement and lime ..	95,269	62,102	98,196	135,202
Other materials ..	599,423	368,429	567,883	634,982
Total ..	1,260,317	770,716	1,257,144	1,546,130

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 £43,894 in 1930-31, £21,218 in 1931-32, £30,654 in 1932-33, and £32,122 in 1933-34.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £100,852 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, £69,974 in 1932-33, and to £72,635 in

1933-34; 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, £78,215 in 1932-33, and to £79,920 in 1933-34.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1930-31 to 1933-34. 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 1930-31 TO 1933-34.

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	142	£ 757,680	111	£ 534,893	143	£ 862,687	241	£ 666,605
Other buildings ..	..	372,900	..	235,905	..	232,323	..	529,220
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	273	388,109	186	298,618	411	564,439	514	677,102
Wood ..	465	298,524	212	106,396	322	155,506	406	216,661
Total Value ..	..	1,817,213	..	1,175,812	..	1,814,955	..	2,080,588

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, 1933-34.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.	Wooden Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	7	2,484	355	34	7,941	234
Four rooms ..	40	24,113	603	104	41,264	397
Five rooms ..	196	179,730	917	216	120,729	559
Six rooms ..	125	140,375	1,123	33	20,747	629
Seven rooms ..	44	67,348	1,531	8	7,765	971
Eight rooms ..	34	61,481	1,808	4	4,135	1,034
Nine rooms ..	16	32,943	2,059	..	..	..
Ten rooms ..	13	28,912	2,224	4	6,850	1,713
Over ten rooms..	39	139,716	3,582	3	7,230	2,410
Total ..	514	677,102	1,317	406	216,661	534