

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres.	This comprises—
	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple	25,278,681
Lands in process of alienation	8,468,825
Crown lands	22,498,254
Total	56,245,760
The Crown lands comprise—	
Permanent forests (under Forests Act) .	3,569,233
Timber reserves (under Forests Act)	736,355
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land	
Act)	329,600
Water reserves	313,551
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c	85,590
Reserves in the Mallee	40 3 , 2 58
Other reserves	$317,\!271$
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs Land in occupation under—	2,547,790
Perpetual leases	105,539
Other leases and licences	83,806
Temporary grazing licences	8,093,101
Unoccupied	
onoccupied	4,118,942
Total	22,498,254

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1914.

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, 1915 to 1924.

Year.		Area of Crowi	n Lands Sold.	Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple.		
		Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.*	Area.	Purchase Money.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1915	••		3,287	129,232	117,257	113,167
1916			2,061	140,341	89,203	80,238
1917	• •	••	2,075	89,164	82,042	79,992
1918	• •		1,760	74,514	76,064	78,235
1919	• •	٠.	1,166	70,729	102,294	114,654
1920			3,125	102,534	187,228	192,861
1921	••		1,800	99,519	110,056	100,890
1922			2,658	186,686	106,485	118,698
1923	• • •		3,015	200,517	142,940	167,669
1924			3,093	151,875	126,147	167,322

^{*} Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1924 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £34,506,535, which represents an average of £1 0s. 5d. 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.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated disposal.—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

				Classif	cation.			
Location.		Agricu						
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Un- classed.	Auri- ferous.	Total.
County,		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	4
Buln Buln		4,677	30,058	78,398	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 113,13
Croajingolong	::	2,510	1,756	569,411	1 ::	837,400	13.850	1,424,92
Dargo	• • •	-,010	1,,,,,,	105,258		431,900	72,000	609.15
Tambo				220,397		364,450	900	585,74
Tanjil		::		110,000		361,650	67,000	538,650
Wonnangatta	••		39	160,683	1	942,100	,	1,102,82
Bogong		1,342	12,846	210,601		158,724	105,015	488,52
Benambra			403	309,058		315,994	90,093	715,548
Delatite		390	18,082	210,399		230,050	61,333	520,25
Moira		546	149	10,833			i	11,52
Anglesey			3,823	71,357			3,210	78,39
Bourke		••	162					16
Dalhousie			619	1,639			5,167	7,42
Evelyn	• •		12,649	391			1,315	14,35
Mornington	• •	••-	994	7,378		• • •		8,37
Bendigo		80	735	2,595	• • •		4,058	7,468
Rodney	• •	••	254				2,234	2,48
Borung	• •		667	68,645		423	5,667	75,40
Gladstone	• •	302	1,362	1,952	05.015		13,770	17,380
Lowan Kara Kara	• •	24	604	151,470	35,915	10,608	1	198,59
ralbot	• •	50	126 546	3,606		•••	4,476	8,232
Tatchera	• •	50		278	::	••	42,209	43,08
Heytesbury	••	• • •	70 1,176	166,084		••	••	7(
Polwarth	• •	17,067	16,913	28,518			•••	167,260
Frant	• •	11,001	155	25,192			14,134	62,498
Frenville	• • •	99	371	20,102		•••	11,279	39,481 $11,749$
Ripon			380	24,133	1	· · ·	4,167	28,680
Normanby			267	122,406	5,765	8,810		137,248
Dundas	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			.44,567	8,571	15,754		68,892
Villiers	!	l ::		1,713		10,104		1,718
Follett			1,252	166,555	٠.	39,809	::	207,61
Total	••	27,087	106,458	2,873,517	50,251	3,717,672	521,877	7,296,862
Throughout the S	tate			ed lands .				1,688
				be sold by				7,615
The north-western	por-			ı as are suit			classed	•
tion of the Stat				class for se			1	4,894,408
The south-western tion of the Stat	por-	Portland lation		(special a	rea, awa · ·		ı legis-	11,470
Total		malaine e						1001000
Total a	nea re	maining fo	or disposal					12,212,04

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

Pastoral The particulars of Crown lands for which licences had occupation of been issued for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1924, are as follows:—

Number of Licences	 ••	 5,823
Area (acres)	 	 8,093,101
Annual Rental	 • •	 £28,478

Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to apply to select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information to intending applicants and issues concession warrants for half fares on Victorian Railways to persons travelling to make inspection or take possession of land.

An applicant may select in the Mallee, under Selection Purchase Lease, 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, 1,280 acres of third class, or 1,600 acres of fourth class land, or 4,000 acres of land classed 4A; and, in addition, may acquire privately an area equivalent to that which he selects from the Crown.

Grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act.

A conspectus of the provisions of the Victorian Land

Land Laws. Acts appears in the Year-Book for 1916-17 and previous issues.

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced Transfer of Land Act. 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, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1924 there were submitted 598 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 21,268 acres in extent, and to £1,017,208 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 6,366 acres valued at £615,581. Up to the end of 1924 there had been brought under the Act 3,103,992 acres valued at £64,215,326.

When application is made to have land brought under Assurance the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance Fund. fund of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts during 1924-25 comprised contributions £2,838, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073—advanced under The Protection of Public Buildings Act 1885—£3,003. During the year no payment was made out of the fund in settlement of claims, but £5,346 was paid as interest on securities under the Special Funds Act 1920, No. 3067, and £53,681 for the purchase of securities. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1925, was £157,648. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1925, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7.953.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Closer Settlement. Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act the Closer Settlement Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase—either by

voluntary or compulsory acquisition—of lands (whether privately owned or held under lease from the Crown) for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State in which railways water supply and markets are provided, and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. If the application be refused, the amount forwarded as a deposit in respect of the purchase money and the lease fee are returned to the unsuccessful applicant, but the registration fee is retained. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person, and the principle of residence for eight months in each year is a condition of the lease.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Act provides that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Act, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Closer Settlement Board—vide section 20, Act The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed An application on the proper form must be filled in, and the agreement with full details and the application must be lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4. Where the agreement is submitted on behalf of more than one applicant, an additional fee of £2 must be lodged in respect of each additional The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease. The principal terms of these leases, as regards farm allotments, are briefly stated herein. They are given in detail in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Act, and are for such a term not exceeding $36\frac{1}{2}$ years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 73 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications for extension of payments under a lease to $46\frac{1}{2}$ years, the payments being by 93 half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at 5 per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by him. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrear or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment for eight months during each year. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first three years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year

after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money. The residence condition is not carried into the Crown grant.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas, of which none must exceed in value £2,500 except allotments. in the case of blocks mainly consisting of grazing land, when the value may be increased to £3,500; and no lease of any of these areas can be granted to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) the value of which, together with that of the allotment applied for, exceeds the amount stated. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment. If an approved deputy is fulfilling the residential condition, the value of the improvements must be at least 30 per cent. of the total purchase money. If they are made in excess or requirements during the first three years, the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year. Where special circumstances warrant action, the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, may modify the improvement conditions.

Advances to settlers.

The Closer Settlement Act provides for advances by the Closer Settlement Board to settlers who are—

(a) Lessees under the Closer Settlement Act 1915.

(b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the Land Act 1915.

(c) Licensees under section 86 of the Land Act 1915 or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.

(d) Conditional purchase lessees under the Land Act 1915; or (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements

(e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245, Land Act 1915.

(f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 46 and 50, Land Act 1915, during the first six years of the term of the leases.

(g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, Land Act 1915.

Advances of money to assist in effecting improvements may be granted by the Board up to 80 per cent. of the value of the permanent improvements effected, such advances to be repaid by half-yearly instalments extending over twenty years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Advances to acquire stock and for the purchase of seed, manure, and implements can also be made. The total advances for all purposes must not exceed £625.

Advances not exceeding £250 may be made to persons holding approved share-farming or leasing agreements, for the purchase of stock and implements, and for such other purposes as the Board thinks fit, to enable them to carry out the share-farming or leasing agreement.

The period for repaying the advances on improvements is usually limited to twenty years, and for live stock, seed, manure, and implements, to three years, interest at 5 per cent. per annum being charged on

the unpaid balance of the amount advanced.

Group Settlement in Mountainous areas for disposal to any group of settlers (not being less than five), and provision is made for freedom from payment of instalments for any period not exceeding ten years, subject to certain improvement conditions. Special provision is also made to enable the Board to provide road access to such areas. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the free period fixed by the Minister of Lands will be added to the capital value of the allotment, and will be repaid as part of the instalments of purchase money.

The Board may authorize an advance to be made for the purpose of clearing and improving the land, and may make progress payments to the lessee as the work for which the advance is intended progresses.

The Board will also assist in the erection of the dwelling-house and out-buildings required for the allotment. Advances made by the Board for this purpose are repayable on the same terms as those made to assist in effecting improvements which are referred to above.

wire netting advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Acts to owners of land—

(a) if such land is held under conditions set forth in the Closer Settlement Acts; or

(b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge, 1½-in. mesh, 42 inches wide, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a cash payment or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

As the balancing date of the Closer Settlement Board bas been altered from 30th June to 31st December, particulars relating to Closer Settlement and Discharged Soldiers Settlement at 30th June, 1925, are not available. In the next issue of this work particulars up to 31st December, 1925, will be published.

Estates purchased. Apart from the estates purchased for discharged soldiers' settlement (vide page 485) the following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June, 1924, including

those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, i.e., estates in irrigable areas:—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30th JUNE, 1924.

		Esta	ites.	N	o. of Less	ees.	
Estates.	Area.	Purchase Money, including Discount on S ock or Debentures	Total Cost to Dute.	Farm Allot- ments.	Work- men's Home Allot- ments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	Areas available for Allot- ment.
Dry Areas.	acres.	£	£				acres.
Farms—							
Allambee	5,025	31,794	35,107	24			1,083
Balure	$1{,}108$ 183	9,728 1,463	$9,750 \\ 1,494$. 7	• •		• • •
Bamawm	168	1,391	1,390		• •	10	• •
Bellarine	204	5,457	7,009	. 6	::	• • •	65
Belmont	113	3,161	5,766	"	• •		
Boisdale	2.521	72,174	74,763	42		i*'	
Bona Vista	2,060	28,832	33,580	$\hat{23}$		4	
Boorool	2,221	45,810	46,012	4		1	1,636
Chester	1,069	12,024	12,024	4			
Cohuna Colbinabbin	223	2,215	2,238	2			• •
Clambak	$19,\!163$ 157	110,198	114,754	87		•••	• •
Cornelia Creek	29,567	1,725 $121,034$	$1,725 \\ 125,444$	76	• •	• •	••
Cremona	1,292	20,140	21,923	1		1	• •
Crystal Waters	1,036	8,159	8,196	- 1	• •		1,036
Daylesford	70	2,957	5,312	14		::	1,000
Deepdene	2,964	35,742	36,711	13			•
Doogalook	4,640	29,002	29,753	16			
Dunrobin	18,814	119,779	123,372	56		23	•
Dura Edeyrn	331 1.991	3,200	3,258	7			
Englefield	11,242	$10,455 \\ 33,302$	10,501 33,564	4	••	• •	2,015
Ercildoune	1,190	12,199	12,214	7	••	••	4,709
Eumeralla	10,034	57,570	61,045	34	::	6	• • •
Eurack	5,109	53,640	57,216	45			• • •
Exford	8,005	64,039	57,216 67,584	43		6	
Gellion's	580	21,575	21,660	6			
Glenaladale Glendenning and	2,110	28,787	29,464	16			• •
Melville Forest	43,800	153,453	154,576	38		٠	0 510
Greenvale	304	7,298	7,335	4	••	••	6,516
Heart	3,793	56,322	58,567	38	::	••	• •
Highton	424	11,032	15,467	18			
Hogan's	444	6,197	6,345	. 9			
Hurstwood	6,493	31,311	31,573	14			
Inverary Keayang	$\frac{1,258}{1,497}$	7,548	7,647	26			
Keayang Kenilworth	18,440	$14,966 \\ 55,321$	$16,389 \\ 56,286$	$\frac{12}{29}$		12	••
Kilmany Park	8,746	106,080	108,496	70	::	12	• •
Kongbool	32,018	111,148	111,867	28	::		1,893
Konongwootong	10,180	104,363	106,657	62	::	15	2,000
Koyuga	790	3,914	3,914	2			
Laidlaw's	1,047	7,325	7,373	3		[••
Lara Leslie Manor	8,332	45,825	48,082	32		7	
Mackey	18,005 1,078	121,085 20,626	121,813	31	• •	•••	3,207
Marathon and Wil-	1,010	20,020	20,635	••	• • •		••
low-grove	14,782	58,752	60,550	26		. 1	
Maribyrnong	1,112	10,842	11,068	12	::	2	••
Meadowbank	313	9,085	9,608	4			••
Memsie	10,027	57,159	57,525	45			••
Moralla Mordialloc	17,199	60,197	63,036	. 26	• • •		••
Morven	8,029	7,850 39,533	13,303 39,944	31 20	••	••	••
Mount Widderin	8,333	48,634	49,878	11	::	::	••
Mount widderin .							

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1924—continued.

	}	Esta	tes.	No	of Lesse	es.	3
Estates.	Area.	Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock or Debentures	Total Cost to Date.	Farm Allot- ments.	Work- men's Home Allot- ments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	Areas available for Allot- ment.
Dry Areas—continued.	acres.	£	£		-		acres.
Farms—continued.	1015	10.510	16,589				1,915
Mundara Nanneella	$\frac{1,915}{738}$	16,516 7,767	7.842	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13	
Narmbool	9,198	60,873	61,323	4	• •		3,295
Nathalia	30	361	388			5 1	
Nerrin Nerrin	$7,740 \\ 2,363$	67,915	69,242	28 12	• •	1 1	
Numurkah	2,363	18,901	19,004	10	• •	1 *	1 ::
Oaklands	$8,050 \\ 11,485$	$26,309 \\ 71,492$	$26,749 \\ 73,340$	67	•		1
Overnewton Pannoo	15,101	98,455	100,609	41			
Pirron Yalloak	1,059	23,796	25.108	21			
Restdown	17,894	60,391	61,409	52	• • •	. 1	
Richmond Vale	1,539	11,000	11,137	10 14	• •	1	115
Romsey	285	8,834	8,935	250	• • •	2	
Section 20	54,879	386,507	389,426	200	•••	1 -	
Shepparton (Ascot	488	3,671	3,671				
Park)	398	2,290	2,318	8			
Springs	3,396	25,895	26,318	22			4,424
Squattleseamere	8,217	54,436	54,676	12	•••		4,424
Staughton Vale	9,847	66,466 33,030	68,023 33,261	41	::		1,868
Stoneyhurst	$1,886 \\ 10,228$	74.150	76,458	60	::	2	
Strathkellar Tandarra	4,558	21,083	21.240	19	٠.		
Thomastown	581	74,150 21,083 11,230	15,783	26		1	
Tipperary Park	657	4,764	4,785			2	657
Walmer	13,769	44,751	46,827	41 67			
Wando Vale	10,446	63,985 9,659	66,840 15,530	29	::	1 ::	1 ::
Wangaratta	. 794 98	2,060	3,295	7	::	1	
Warragul Waubra	46	1,042	1,164	10		3	
Wein Wein Gurk	3.021	8,684	8.964	13		1	
Werneth	$\begin{array}{c} 6,585 \\ 15,218 \\ 4,247 \end{array}$	31,043	31,778	21 35	· · ·		
Werribee	15,218	148,802 36,096	164,332 38,366	34		1	::
Whitfield	4,247 380	5,131	5,165	3		1	1 ::
Willows	14,320	100,405	101,003	23	``		2,276
Woolongoon Wootong Vale	11,560	57,500	57,851	18			
Wymna	23,024	120,876	124,640	114		10	1
Land purchased for		1		1			İ
Discharged Sol-		1			1	1	1
diers, but granted				ļ		1	1
to civilians under Closer Settlement		1	1	1		i	ì
Acts	62,685	451,787	451,975	241			
Land disposed of	,					1	1
under Dischargeo				1	İ	1	
Soldiers' Settle-				137		1	
ment Acts Purchases for Im-	• • •						
migration	5,920	103,056	103,236	5	<u> </u>	_	4,822
	697,136	4,464,008	4,599,700	2,651		146	41,535
Crown Lands (Farms)-							1.
Inverloch	220	693	693	1		••	
Leongatha	53	1,325	1,325	3	1	17	, ••
Mortlake	2,350	10,945	10,945	10		14	
Newtown	157	1,955	, 3,496	_	ļ	- 17	_
	2,780	14,918	16,459	18		17	7

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1924—continued.

		Esta	ites.	No	of Lesse	es.	
Estates.	Area.	Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock or Debentures	Total Cost to Date.	Farm Allot- ments.	Work- men's Home Allot- ments.	Agricul- tural La- bourers' Allot- ments.	Areas available for Allot- ment,
Dry Areas—continued. Workmen's Homes—	acres.	£	£				acres.
Brunswick	91	2,792	3,349		56		
Cadman's	18	844	1,627		42	٠٠.	
Dal Campbell	45	2,358	3,458	•••	63		• •
Footseray Glenhuntly	31 74	$\frac{2,494}{7,040}$	$3,794 \\ 12,049$	• • •	85 158		• •
	233	23,337	33,243	•••	259	::	• •
Pender's Grove	23	968	2,338		47	::	• • •
Tooronga	101	17,675	27,601		210		
Thornbury	11	5,625	7,086		47		
	627	63,133	94,545		967		
Crown Lands (Work-							
men's Homes)— Dowling Forest	225	1,350	1,376		15		
Geelong	3	300	2 347	::	10		• • •
Maddingley	13	1,300	2,347 1,300	1	13	_ ::	.,
Warrnambool	46	1,188	1,188	::	25		
Werribee Police			1				
Paddock	57	1,680	1,701		16		
	344	5,818	7,912		79		••
Irrigable Areas. Farms—							
Bamawm	13,362	122,944	134,823	141		11	
Berrys'	343	3,426	3,450	10			
Cohuna	11,543	114,856	121,062	103	• •	6	710
Cornelia Creek	2,507	16,501	19,823	7 5	• •		194
Dingee	470 3,235	$4,160 \\ 29,142$	$4,617 \\ 31,471$	26	• •	. 8	•••
Koondrook	3,422	23,202	23,964	32		• • •	• • •
Koyuga	4,173	36,228	40,492	36		14	· · · · •
Kyabram	3,049	36,091	38,508	18		7	115
Nanneella	8,565	78,654	84,105	87		2	30
Nyah	35	120	605	2			••
Section 20	829	12,719	12,768	10	• •		• •
Shepparton Stanhope	$9,242 \\ 20,889$	$136,839 \ 228,630$	152,979 233,270	190 67	• •	40 11	1,219
Stannope Swan Hill	6 878	71,817	82,363	123	• •	1	1,418
Tongala	15,228	172,395	190,382	153		$2\dot{1}$	146
Werribee	7,996	153,871	166,016	104	• • •	20	434
Land purchased for	.,,,,,,		200,020		• •		
Discharged Sol-	İ						-
diers, but granted							
to civilians under							-
Closer Settlement	8,592	108,748	108,873	215			
Land disposed of	0,092	100,748	100,010	219	• • •	•••	•••
under Discharged							•
Soldiers Settle-							
ment Acts				450			
Purchases for Im-				_			
migration	30,598†	476,461	477,332	73	. • •	••	2,072
Charm Lands	150,956	1,826,804	1,926,903	1,852	•••	141	4,926
Crown Lands— Swan Hill No. 3	655‡	2,450	2,528	•••			
Grand Total	852,498	6,377,131	6,648,047	4,521	1,046	304	46,458

[†] Partly subdivided.

NOTE.—The total cost to date of estates comprises the following items:—Purchase money, expenses prior to disposal, public works, and interest capitalized.

[‡] Included in Swan Hill Estate.

Up to 30th June, 1924, the Board had acquired 164 properties, with a total area of 852,489 acres, of which 46,458 acres were then available for allotment. Of the estates acquired, an area of 16,959 acres had been used at the date mentioned for settlement of migrants from overseas. Portions of estates, amounting in the aggregate to 48,811 acres, have been sold by public competition and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase lease.

Up to the end of June, 1924, 587 allotments, containing 53,835 acres, had been sold to discharged soldiers and transferred to the

Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act.

Extent of Closer to 30th June, 1924, is given in the next statement.

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Areas settled— Farms	3,934	1,224	170	670,081
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments	304	136	12	3,675
Workmen's Homes Allotments Allotments granted to Discharged Sol-	1,046	90	3 4	784
diers, and transferred to Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts Public Competition, Auction, &c	587	958	92	53,835 48,811
Total area of land settled Area of land available for—		••	• •	777,186
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers'	Allotmen	t.s		46,458
Public Competition, Auction, &c			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,089
Area of land acquired but not yet available				22,749
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels		, &c.)		5,016
Total land acquired to 30th J	une, 1924		••	852,498

Closer Settlement Farm Allotments. The next table shows the extent of operations with regard to Farm Allotments up to 30th June, 1920, and progressive totals for each of the following years:—

FARM ALLOTMENTS—EXTENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE YEARS 1920 TO 1924.

Year ended 30th June.		Number.	Total Area.	Average Area.	Total Capital Value.	Average Capital Value.	
				Acres.	Acres.	£	£
1920			3,060	471,239	154	3,418,020	1,117
1921			3,090	470,967	1521	3,429,900	1,110
1922			3,168	478,683	151	3,481,632	1,099
1923			3,403	525,434	151	3,828,375	1,125
1924		!	3,934	670,081	170	4,815,216	. 1,224

The sum of £5,193,488 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1924. Of that amount £2,390,673 had been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £90,000 had been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, £100,000 had been placed in securities under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts, and £2,518,716 had been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1924, being £94,099. The balance of unredeemed securities is now £5,216,390, on which the interest payable amounts to £217,567 per annum. Up to 30th June, 1924, 13,663 applications for advances aggregating £1,394,934 had been approved, and that amount had been advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected by lessees.

By Acts 2916 of 1917, 2988 of 1918, 3039 of 1919, 3061 of 1920, 3130 of 1921, and 3253 of 1922, provision was made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land and for other matters. The operation of these acts is under the closer settlement areas under irrigation conditions, and situated within an Irrigation and Water Supply District within the meaning of the Water Act 1915, are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Up to 30th June, 1924, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had specially purchased for the settlement of soldiers 1,744,111 acres at a cost of £13,214,902. The number of soldiers settled up to that date was

as follows :---

0.101101101	
On land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	6,282
On land specially purchased by the State Rivers and Water	
Supply Commission	1,410
On Closer Settlement old estates—Dry areas	36
On Closer Settlement old estates—Irrigable areas	567
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas	1,270
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas	186
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement	
Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and	
freehold land	814
${\rm Total} \dots \dots$	10,565

In addition to the above there were available or in process of being made available 18 allotments, of which 1 was on land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board, and 17 were on Crown land. There were also 952 blocks available under ordinary Closer Settlement conditions, for which returned soldiers could apply.

Up to the end of June, 1924, the amount of assistance rendered by the Board to soldier settlers by way of advances was £6,223,942.

WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table, particulars of which were obtained chiefly from the Twentieth Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys, and includes practically all waterworks in the State other than minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds:—

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO 30th JUNE, 1925.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.			Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.	
State Rivers and Water				Acre feet.	£	
Supply Commission— Coliban System	D					
T 1 T T TT 1	Domestic Stock and			42,870	1,327,295	
O 11 TT7	Irrigation,		estic	074 100	14,853	
Goulburn-Waranga Sugarloaf Reservoir (under	irrigation,	æc.	• •	354,100	2,138,937	
construction)				20.0.000	1 100 010	
Kow Swamp Works	,,	,,	• • •	$306,000 \\ 40,860$	1,128,618	
Loddon River Works	,,	- ,,			187,566	
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	,,	,,		14,000 88,500	167,636	
Long Lake Pumping	,,	,,		88,900	21,484	
Works	Stock and	Dome	estic	3,820	27,346	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir			55010	45,480	49,054	
Lower Wimmera Compen-	,,	,,	•••	40, 100	40,004	
sation Works	,,	,,		2,870	8,558	
Wimmera Storages	,,	59		159,200	307,803	
Maffra Scheme (including	,,,	,,		100,200	001,000	
Glenmaggie Reservoir)	Irrigation,	&c.		150,000	589,761	
Bacchus Marsh and Wer-	,					
ribee Scheme	,,	,,		31,850	168,648	
Red Cliffs Scheme	,,	,,			658,684	
Irrigation and Water		••			000,001	
Supply Districts (distri-			İ			
butory works)	,,	,,			2,612,753	
Millewa Waterworks		,,			_,,,,,	
	Stock and	Dome	estic		179,417	
Waterworks Districts (dis-					.,	
tributory works)	,,	,,		36,060†	2,241,123	
Flood Protection Districts				'	297,799	
Miscellaneous Expenditure					,	
(Surveys, &c.)	• •				190,632	
Cost of Loan Flotation	• •	• •		• •	168,691	
			-			
Carried foward	• •	• •	!	1,275,610	12,486,658	

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO 30th June, 1925—continued.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of	Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
Brought forward River Murray Agreement	*• . ••	• •	Acre feet. 1,275,610	£ 12,486,658
Works (Commission the constructing authority)	Irrigation, &	c	550,000	1,027,720
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission First Mildura Irrigation and			1,825,610	13,514,378
Water Supply Trust Abolished Irrigation and	Irrigation, &	tc	••	117,681
Water Supply Trusts (8) Waterworks Trusts Municipal Corporations Free Grants to Local	Stock and D	omestic	4,330 11,420	32,754 1,591,425 761,959
Authorities		••		147,046
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Domestic		23,730	6,503,800
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	,,		9,930	664,448
Total			1,875,020	23,333,491

^{*} Total capacity of Storages, when works in hand are completed.
† Includes miscellaneous Storages, the expenditure on which has been debited to the districts concerned.

NOTE.—One acre foot of water equals 43.560 cubic feet, or 272,250 gallons.

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, all of which had been redeemed at 30th June, 1924—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £2,389,934 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 247, Part V., of this volume.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £155,577, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £243,871.

Expenditure and Advances for Waterworks.

The next table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to their receiving free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES ON WATERWORKS TO 30_{TH} JUNE, 1925.

	1				
	Expendi- ture and Advances by State.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.	Free Head- works and Advances	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June 1925.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—	£	£	£	£	£
Free Headworks	1,214,741		420	1,214,321	
Other Main Supply Works (including Coliban)	5,760,919		90		5,760,829
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts	2,612,753	575,152	20,679		2,016,922
Waterworks Districts	2,241,123	175,055	45,113		2,020,955
Flood Protection Districts	297,799				297,799
Miscellaneous Expenditure (Surveys, &c.)	190,632			••	190,632
Cost of Loan Flotation	168,691			36,091	132,600
	12,486,658	750,207	66,302	1,250,412	10,419,737
River Murray Agreement Works	1,027,720				1,027,720
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	13,514,378	750,207	66,302	1,250,412	11,447,457
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	117,681		7,712	••	109,969
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	32,754	32,724	30		••
Waterworks Trusts	1.591,425*	316,537	230,304		1,044,584
Municipal Corporations	761,959†	163,760	118,755		479,444
Free Grants to Local Authorities	147,046			147,046	••
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	3,189,934	••	3,189,934		
Gnelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	455,812		300,235		155,577
Total	19,810,989	1,263,228	3,913,272	1,397,458	13,237,031

Amount includes £6,871 representing Interest Capitalized.

^{£43,979}

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount which has actually been written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,843,014. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1925, amounted to £27,033, viz., £9,159 against the First Mildura Trust, £14,545 against Waterworks Trusts, and £3,329 against Municipal Corporations.

IRRIGATION.

Progress of

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 intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the Water Act 1915—which consolidates the Water Acts of 1905 and 1909, of which epitomes have been given in previous issues of this work—and the Water Acts 1916 and 1918. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

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 Commission's Closer Settlement policy, 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.

		Area I	rrigated.	
District (having allotted W		1909–10.	Average for last Five Years.	
Supplied from the Go	oulburn—	Acres.	Acres.	
1.			10.011	
Shepparton	••		13,811	
Rodney	••	32,356	46,038	
$\mathbf{Stanhope}$		2,000	8,652	
Tongala		3,000	12,390	
Rochester		500	26,223	
Echuca North (t	hree years)	••	2,167	
Dingee			3,195	
Tragowel Plains		20,000	35,866	
Supplied from the M	urray—			
			1	
Cohuna		12,000	17,728	
Cohuna Gannawarra	••	12,000 7,825	17,728 19,748	
	••			
Gannawarra	••	7,825	19,748	
Gannawarra Koondrook		7,825 5,029	19,748 14,262	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill		7,825 5,029 5,410	19,748 14,262 12,626	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah Merbein		7,825 5,029 5,410 569	19,748 14,262 12,626 2,613	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah		7,825 5,029 5,410 569	19,748 14,262 12,626 2,613 7,543	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah Merbein Tresco (three yean Mystic Park (two	ars)	7,825 5,029 5,410 569	19,748 14,262 12,626 2,613 7,543 2,102	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah Merbein Tresco (three yet Mystic Park (two	ars)	7,825 5,029 5,410 569 202	19,748 14,262 12,626 2,613 7,543 2,102 1,706	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah Merbein Tresco (three yea Mystic Park (two	ars) o years)	7,825 5,029 5,410 569	19,748 14,262 12,626 2,613 7,543 2,102 1,706	
Gannawarra Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah Merbein Tresco (three yet Mystic Park (two	ars)	7,825 5,029 5,410 569 202	19,748 14,262 12,626 2,613 7,543 2,102 1,706	

The area under irrigated culture in the whole State, in 1924-25, for all kinds of crop, was 375,503 acres, the largest yet recorded, being an increase of 50,945 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year, and 64,072 acres above the average of the previous four years.

Total area irrigated. 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.

		1				
-	1909–10.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
						<u> </u>
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
• •	23,715	26,546	25,039	60,304	32,240	45,215
	24,124	72,338	82,226	92,679	94,479	103,200
other	8,094	25,963	28,112	35,591	33,356	30,683
	50,541	100,424	88,195	88,787	91,912	119,563
hards	17,524	50,281	55,601	61,061	64,647	66,780
	4,988	3,465	4,867	8,850	4,523	4,863
	785	3,517	3,867	3,455	3,401	5,199
••	129,771	282,534	287,907	350,727	324,558	375,503
	other chards	acres 23,715 24,124 other 8,094 50,541 chards 17,524 4,988 785	acres. acres 23,715 26,546 24,124 72,338 other 8,094 25,963 50,541 100,424 chards 17,524 50,281 4,988 3,465 785 3,517	acres. acres. acres. 23,715 26,546 25,039 24,124 72,338 82,226 other 8,094 25,963 28,112 50,541 100,424 88,195 chards 17,524 50,281 55,601 4,988 3,465 4,867 785 3,517 3,867	acres. acres. acres. acres. 23,715 26,546 25,039 60,304 24,124 72,338 82,226 92,679 other 8,094 25,963 28,112 35,591 50,541 100,424 88,195 88,787 chards 17,524 50,281 55,601 61,061 4,988 3,465 4,867 8,850 785 3,517 3,867 3,455	acres. acres. acres. acres. acres. 23,715 26,546 25,039 60,304 32,240 24,124 72,338 82,226 92,679 94,479 other 8,094 25,963 28,112 35,591 33,356 50,541 100,424 88,195 88,787 91,912 shards 17,524 50,281 55,601 61,061 64,647 4,988 3,465 4,867 8,850 4,523 785 3,517 3,867 3,455 3,401

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

Of the total area irrigated in 1924-25—375,503 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows:—Pastures, 32; cereals, 12; lucerne, 28; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 18; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 8; fallow, 1; and miscellaneous, 1.

Closer Settlement in trigation Districts.

The Commission during 1924–25 provided 195 holdings under ordinary Closer Settlement conditions for 13 discharged soldiers, 135 local civilians, and 47 approved oversea settlers. In addition, extensions to storages and supply channels made available domestic and stock supplies in new districts

providing for settlement on about 300 holdings. The area of the estates in the irrigated areas thrown open for settlement during the year totalled 3,940 acres, of which 890 acres were purchased during the year. In the districts supplied by the Goulburn Irrigation System, 42 holdings of an area of 2,973 acres were provided as follows:—1,370 acres at Rodney, 960 acres at East Goulburn, and 643 acres at Tongala. In the Koondrook Irrigation District 660 acres were subdivided into 12 allotments. At Narre Warren 16 small holdings, totalling about 280 acres, were made available.

The inauguration of a Closer Settlement area at Narre Warren and Hallam marked a new development in Closer Settlement in the State. The properties acquired, totalling 3,300 acres of rich land eminently suited for intense culture, are being drained and subivided into small holdings suitable for market gardening and poultry farming. The district is about 24 miles from Melbourne, and, as the areas adjacent to the metropolis hitherto used for market gardening purposes are being gradually absorbed by extensions of suburban residential areas, the settlement will eventually play an important part in the supply of market garden produce for the city. Most of the 16 holdings already subdivided were immediately taken up, and other blocks are now being made available. Water will be delivered under pressure from a main supply pipe of the Mornington Peninsula System.

The Commission has practically completed the work of repatriating discharged soldiers; the chief responsibility now being to see to the welfare of the men already settled, and, by an adequate system of advances, help towards permanent improvements to their holdings. Since the commencement of the repatriation of Victoria's soldiers, the Commission has placed 2,181 discharged soldiers on irrigable blocks; of this number 343 obtained their farms under section 20 of the Closer Settlement Act.

The Commission has in hand 30,000 acres of suitable land available for settlement awaiting the extension of the storage and irrigation schemes. Of this area, 1,300 acres near Kyabram are available for immediate occupation; 10,000 acres are at Katandra, which will be served by the East Goulburn Channel (now being enlarged and extended); and 3,300 acres are at Calivil, near the River Loddon. Some of the reserve lands are temporarily leased as follows:—a balance of 10,000 acres of the irrigable portion of Red Cliffs Soldier Settlement; 3,000 acres at Maffra (partly subdivided); and 3,000 acres at Hallam and Narre Warren. These will be made available for settlement as the occasion demands and as soon as the progress of the works permit.

The following statement shows the lands purchased for civilians and discharged soldiers by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the extent of settlement on each estate after subdivision. The subdivided portions are already supporting twenty times as many families as were living on them previously. The statement contains

also particulars of settlement effected under section 20 of the Closer Settlement Act 1915 outside the large estates subdivided by the Commission:—

			P	ropertie	s Subdiv	ided.	•	
Closer Settlement Estate.	Area of Lands purchased by the State in Acres.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Number of Families thereon when Purchased.	Number of Closer Settlement pring Settlement Shocks.		Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.	Present Increase in Number of Families.
Shepparton East Goulburn Rodney Stanhope Kyabram Tongala Koyuga Cornelia Creek Nanneella Echtea Chitea Bamawm Dingee Calivii Cohuna Koondrook Swan Hill Nyah Merbein (Crown) Red Cliffs Bacchus Marsh Werribee Hallam Maffra Properties purchased under Section 20, Closer Settlement Act 1915, outside above Estates, vide page 478	14,170 10,970 2,800 21,500 4,600 18,820 4,200 2,500 9,000 3,600 13,400 13,400 12,000 9,060 12,000 9,060 12,500 3,800 8,800 8,800 33,000 7,900 209,290	14,170 960 2,750 21,500 3,000 18,820 4,200 2,500 9,000 10,400 12,000 9,060 12,500 3,800 12,000 8,300 18,000 10,000 280 4,900 173,310	33 1 6 7 7 7 40 Pt. 1 17 8 28 3	29 1 4 13 30 35 7 4 21 1 10 16 1 3 11 4 181	388 13 40 330 57 314 { 50 19 119 31 180 17 137 135 303 237 410 706 2 233 16 107	34 71 69 555 58 79 161 73 101 70 27 83 81 15 20 17 36 36 17 36 17 37 43 41	373 13 34 301 53 300 48 19 115 30 176 14 119 1288 2233 407 696 69 2229 13 37 3,611	344 12 30 288 43 265 48 19 108 26 155 13 109 101 272 232 232 233 3,430

Progress of Irrigated Closer is one of slow but sure growth; and, although in some Settled countries there has been a slight retrogression on account of the post-war slump in markets for agricultural produce, it is gratifying to note that, in this country, irrigation development has continued to make satisfactory progress. Settlement during the year has been effected mainly in the Murrabit and Shepparton irrigation districts. In the Murrabit district the opening of the new railway has given the district a great impetus, and the township of Murrabit is developing with rapidity.

In the dried fruit irrigation areas the main crop of sultanas was of outstanding quality, being considered by experts to be equal to, if not better than, the highest grades produced in other countries. This result was attained by the introduction of a new process of dipping known as the "cold dip," and to special attention paid to harvesting and processing. In Red Cliffs, the largest soldier settlement in the State, an area of 8,000 acres is now planted with vines, and 600 acres with citrus trees. The yield in 1924, as the result of less than four years' settlement, was 570 tons of dried fruit; in 1925, the harvest amounted to 2,500 tons; and, in the coming season, a yield of between 4,000 and 5,000 tons is anticipated. Some settlers are profitably engaged in sidelines such as fresh fruit, green peas, and tomato growing. Australian sales of dried fruits are controlled by the recently established Victorian Dried Fruits Board, and sales overseas by the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board.

The Co-operative Fruit Canneries at Shepparton and Kyabram again had a most successful season—the combined pack of over 8,000,000 tins being disposed of locally and overseas at satisfactory prices. Another co-operative cannery has been established at Mooroopna; the capacity of the Kyabram Cannery is being increased; and, at Shepparton, the capacity of the cannery is to be doubled and a cool store provided.

With the objective of improving the quality of herds and their milk-producing capabilities, herd-testing associations have been formed in the Tongala, Nanneella, Cohuna, and Kerang irrigation districts. Some of the best pure-bred herds in the State are located in irrigation districts.

The Irrigation Research Committee, comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the formation of which was mentioned in the 1923–24 issue of this publication, has carried out experiments at Swan Hill and Rochester during 1925, and these will be extended to Stanhope and Tongala. The results obtained are most gratifying, and indicate that, given the correct manurial treatment, crops yielding as much as 7 tons of lucerne hay per acre could be obtained.

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 22,214 square miles—slightly more than one-quarter of the total area of the State. The major portion so supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of towns supplied with water, exclusive of the City of Melbourne and its suburbs, is as follows:—69 towns of a total population of 106,580 supplied by the Commission, 106 towns with a total population of 174,070 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 18 towns with a total population of 74,720 supplied by Local Governing Bodies.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre-feet. The present capacity is about 871,610 acre-feet, and, when the Sugarloaf, Wimmera, and Maffra Storages have been completed, the total capacity will exceed 1,275,000 acre-feet. The Hume Reservoir, which is in course of construction, and is not included in the storages referred to, will contain between 1,100,000 and 2,000,000 acre-feet (vide page 499), half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria. The construction of storage works by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was continued during the year.

At the Sugarloaf Reservoir, on the Upper Goulburn Goulburn River, work is well advanced with the main retaining wall, Storages. which consists of a diaphragm of concrete, a wall of clayey material on the upstream side of the diaphragm, and supporting masses The valve tower has been completed for some time, and hydraulic lifters for operating the valves have now been placed in A volume of about 80,000 acre-feet of water can already be held in store, and this will be increased to 306,000 acre-feet when the present undertaking is completed. It has been ascertained by surveys that the site would admit of a storage basin of a total capacity of 918,000 acre-feet. This result could be obtained by progressive stages. It is expected that the cast iron gates and pipes for an emergency or power outlet will be placed in position during the coming In view of the possibility of the outlet being utilized in connexion with the Sugarloaf Hydro-electric Scheme (vide page 499), the State Electricity Commission was consulted prior to the final adoption of plans.

At the Waranga Reservoir, which has a storage capacity of 333,400 acre-feet, work is proceeding on a wall of reinforced concrete that is being built to further strengthen the present embankment. This work, which was commenced in 1923, is practically completed. In addition, a considerable amount of work has been done on the inlet and outlet channels, including the raising of a measuring weir on the outlet

channel.

Progress was made with the works for supplementing the domestic and stock supplies to the districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system. The embankment at Taylor's Lake has been completed, and the storage filled to its full capacity—30,000 acre-feet. The building of the embankment for the first stage of Pine Lake Reservoir, and the construction of the valve tower and outlet structures have been completed. The lake is now filled to a depth of 37 feet, the volume stored being 22,000 acre-feet, all of which is held within its natural banks. The embankment will be built in two stages, the first of which will enable 34,000 acre-feet of water to be impounded. The ultimate holding capacity of this storage will be 62,000 acre-feet. The new main channel connecting the Wimmera

River with Taylor's Lake and Pine Lake Storage is completed and in

operation. Its capacity is 1,200 acre-feet per day.

The storage provision of the Wimmera-Mallee Supply Scheme now reaches 152,350 acre-feet as against 69,000 acre-feet a few years ago. Storage works now in course of construction will carry the capacity to no less than 212,350 acre-feet. The water is distributed throughout a total area of about 11,000 square miles by main and distributary channels aggregating over 4,950 miles in length (exclusive of an approximately equal length of farmers' connecting branches). This system also supplies water to 32 towns.

Northern Mallee, comprising an area of about 1,250,000 acres, which adjoins the Wimmera-Mallee districts but is generally too high for inclusion in the gravitation channel system, the Gravitation about 1,250,000 acres, which adjoins the Wimmera-Mallee districts but is generally too high

for inclusion in the gravitation channel system, the Commission has met the water supply needs of settlers by sinking bores, and excavating large public tanks. There are now 97 successful public bores in this area with an average depth of 460 feet, and 193 tanks

with a total storage capacity of 1,032,500 cubic vards.

The extensive domestic and stock supply scheme for the water Supply. supply of water to an area of about 1,000,000 acres in the extreme north-western portion of the State (opened up by the 55 miles of railway from Red Cliffs that is being constructed for the service of that territory), is so well advanced that a new Waterworks District, known as "Lower Millewa," has been constituted. The scheme will comprise two main lifts, of about 125 feet and 150 feet, the first being from Lake Cullulleraine—a depression on the edge of the river flats about 5 miles from the River Murray. In the first lift system 50 miles of main channels and 267 miles of distributaries have already been constructed; these will serve 421 Mallee blocks, with a total area of 350,000 acres, which have been allotted to settlers. The work will be carried out in successive stages to meet the requirements of the gradually extending settlement. In this area and the adjacent Sunset country, 80 tanks have been constructed, with a total storage capacity of 110,700 cubic yards.

Carwarp Waterworks District, supplied from the Red Cliffs pumping station, the construction of a main channel to supply about 50 square miles of new country at Carwarp and Colignan is nearing completion. The works to supply water to the high lands surrounding Carwarp Railway Station, including 12 miles of channels and a pump and rising main, have been completed and water supplied to settlers. These lands have been formed into a separate waterworks district called "Carwarp Central."

The important scheme of reticulated supply to the
Naval Base, the inland towns of Berwick, Beaconsfield,
Noble Park, Spring Vale, Dandenong, Somerville, Cranbourne, and Bittern, and the bayside towns of Mornington,
Frankston, South Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, Edithvale,
and Aspendale, is in full working order. The reservoirs at Beaconsfield,
Frankston, South Frankston, Mornington, and Bittern were kept fully

supplied during the last year. Besides carrying out large extensions of mains in all existing districts, the work of reticulating the highest

levels of South Frankston were completed.

The storage of 36,000,000 gallons capacity, on Heywood's Hill, 2 miles north of Dandenong, proved very satisfactory, and, in addition to considerable extensions being effected in the reticulation generally, the new main supply line from Berwick to Heywood's Hill Reservoir

has been completed and is now in full working order.

The main race is now being extended from Toomuc Creek, to tap the Cannibal Creek and Bunyip River, as outlined in the original This will ensure adequate supplies to meet the increasing demands of reticulations already connected, and to provide for Hastings, Pakenham, Garfield, Bunyip, and, when required, the bayside towns of Dromana, Rosebud, Rye, Sorrento, and Portsea. will also give an abundant supply for the scheme for developing the irrigation, by pressure pipes, of small blocks suitable for market gardening and intensive culture. In this connexion the estates in the Hallam Valley, comprising 3,300 acres, purchased by the Commission for Closer Settlement purposes, are being subdivided and allotted to settlers for intensive culture under irrigation.

With the practical completion of the Waranga Reservoir enlargement and improvement works, and the steady Irrigation Areas. construction of Sugarloaf Reservoir, active preparations have been made for enlarging and extending the works for the distribution of the increased supplies of water becoming available, and considerable expansion of the whole system is now taking place. The main Eastern Channel—from the Goulburn Weir to the River Broken—previously supplying Shepparton District only, is being enlarged, and extended north-easterly about 15 miles. The Shepparton District has been extended, and further areas, including 9,000 acres purchased by the Commission for Closer Settlement purposes, will be supplied. New lands south of the River Broken, comprising 14,000 acres, are now receiving supplies, and have been constituted the "South Shepparton Irrigation District."

On the west of the River Goulburn, several main channels of the Rodney District have been enlarged and new main channels constructed to cope with the increasing demand for water. Further west, the works of the Rochester Irrigation District are being extended, and already 18,000 acres have been added to the district. A new main channel— Tandarra-Calivil, from the Waranga-Western main channel, towards the River Loddon, is under construction, and is well advanced. channel will supplement the supply to the Tragowel Plains Irrigation District, and some large areas of new irrigation lands en route. Waranga-Western main channel has been extended to the River Lcddon (98 miles from Waranga Reservoir), and a weir and regulator built on that river, enabling the Commission to augment the supply to the Boort District, hitherto dependent entirely on the uncertain quantities of water obtainable from the River Loddon.

In the districts administered from the Cohuna and Loddon-Murray Kerang centres the completion of the Torumbarry Weir has been responsible for a marked impetus in the development of irrigation, extensive areas now being provided for by gravitation entirely, where previously a combined gravitation and

pumping system was necessary.

As well as the improvements in the conditions obtaining in established districts, large areas of dry farming lands are rapidly being brought under irrigation. First among these is an area of 8,000 acres between Gunbower Channel and Cohuna Irrigation District. complete system of channels has been provided for these lands, which have now been constituted the "Leitchville Irrigation District."

Another important development was the reticulation of 6,000 acres between the Rivers Murray and Loddon, and the inclusion of these lands within the Koondrook Irrigation District. This extension includes a number of soldier settlers' holdings, previously 'supplied, at

great cost, by private pumping plants.

The irrigable area benefited by Torumbarry Weir was still further increased by the construction of main and distributary channels from Pyramid Creek, upstream from Kerang Weir. These works provide a supply for 8,400 acres of lands north-east of Kerang, and now added

to the Gannawarra Irrigation District.

The continuous gravitation supplies rendered available by Torrumbarry Weir and distribution works enabled the Kerang North-West Lakes to be maintained at full supply level during the irrigation season, while the Swan Hill Irrigation District of 21,000 acres, which, until recently, was supplied partly by gravitation and partly by pumping, has now been brought wholly under the influence of gravitation, and extended by the inclusion of about 14,600 acres of lands between Lake Boga and Swan Hill.

The important irrigation works, to provide a gravitation supply to the country between Third Lake and Benjeroop, have been completed and are in full operation, and the lands so served—about 13,000 acres—

have been constituted the "Third Lake" Irrigation District.

Good progress was made during the year with the construction of the cyclopean concrete dam on the Macallister Irrigation River, which, when completed, will impound 150,000 acrefeet of water for the irrigation of \$0,000 acres of land. The dam is sufficiently high to store about 50,000 acre-feet of water in the summer The northern main channel, commanding Newry and Boisdale Flats, and the whole of Maffra and Sale districts, has been completed, and the reticulation of Boisdale Flats so far advanced that water for the irrigation of this rich area is now being delivered. expected that during the ensuing summer water will also be available for Airly, Cobain's, and other estates (totalling 6,000 acres, in the vicinity of Sale) purchased and subdivided by the Commission for Closer Settlement purposes. In the area to be served by the southern main channel, the distributory channels on the Mewburn Park Closer Settlement Estate have been completed, and a supply can now be

given to this area also, if urgently required, by pumping from the river pending completion of the main channel.

At Red Cliffs, the scheme, which ranks first in importance among the pumping systems of the State, supplies water to an area totalling 18,000 acres, including the township and 704 soldier settlement blocks. The plant is capable of delivering 500 acre-feet of water per day, lifted 105 feet. The total length of channels constructed to date is 124 miles. Channels having a total length of 95 miles have been lined with concrete, with the result that 614 blocks—86 per cent. of the total in the settlement—are protected from seepage from channels. Following considerable progress in the township, which has been proclaimed an Urban Waterworks District, a concrete standpipe, 70 feet high and 26 feet in diameter, has been erected, and reticulation extended to meet requirements.

The Commission has under construction a comprehensive scheme of works for the reclamation of the extensive swamps in West Gippsland, known as Kooweerup and Cardinia, and for the protection from periodical flooding of the surrounding low-lying lands, aggregating in all 100,000 acres. These areas have been constituted Flood Protection Districts under the provisions of the Water Acts. The construction of the huge main drains, feeders and subsidiary works has reached the stage that provides the landholders affected with protection from all but abnormal floods, and flood protection charges have been levied accordingly.

Flood protection works have also been constructed at Loch Garry (below Shepparton) for the regulation of Goulburn flood waters. The area benefited—about 40,000 acres—has been constituted the "Loch Garry Flood Protection District." Further down the Goulburn (at Kanyapella) works have been constructed for the relief from flooding of an area of about 13,500 acres. This area has been constituted the

"Kanyapella Flood Protection District."

The scheme of works provided in the River Murray Waters. Waters Acts passed by the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia comprises storages on the Upper River Murray and at Lake Victoria, locks and weirs in the course of the River Murray from its mouth to Echuca, and also locks and weirs on the lower part of the River Darling or the River Murrumbidgee, as may be decided by the Government of New South Wales. The Acts provide that for purposes of construction the Minister for Public Works of New South Wales shall be the Constructing Authority for that State; that, for the State of South Australia, the Commissioner of Public Works shall be the Constructing Authority; and that the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission shall be the Constructing Authority for Victoria.

Under the River Murray Agreement of 1914 the estimated total cost of the whole of the works is set down at £4,663,000. It is now clear, from the experience gained in connexion with the works which have been put in hand to date, that the total cost of the works will

be fully double that amount. The four contracting Governments have agreed to share equally in the total cost of the works. The total expenditure incurred up to 30th June, 1925, on the portion of the scheme completed and in course of construction was £3,440,000.

The site of the Hume Reservoir is a little below the junction of the rivers Murray and Mitta Mitta. Originally it was designed to provide for a capacity of 1,100,000 acre-feet, but, at a conference of Ministers representing the four interested Governments, held on the 8th and 9th days of August, 1924, the following proposals raised by the Government of Victoria were agreed to:—

(a) That the work of construction of the Hume dam, of sufficient dimensions to provide for a reservoir of 2,000,000 acre-feet, proceed for a period not exceeding three years, and that the question of the ultimate capacity and completion of the reservoir be then the subject of a further conference. All waters to be used to meet the present allocation obligations and as a reserve for dry years.

(b) That provision be made for outlet works at the Hume Reservoir suitable for hydro-electric generation purposes, provided, however, that the use of the reservoir for these purposes does not interfere with the volumes of water required for the purposes set out in the River Murray Agreement. The cost of such additional outlet works, estimated at £40,000, shall be borne in equal shares by the States of New South Wales and Victoria, which Governments should have the sole use of any power generated at the reservoir.

The work is being carried out by the Constructing Authorities for the States of New South Wales and Victoria. On the New South Wales section considerable progress has been made, and work is now being proceeded with on the concrete structure. On the Victorian side the construction of the main embankment is being steadily advanced.

The Torumbarry Weir and Lock (near Echuca) has been in successful operation during the last year, and water has been diverted for the various irrigation districts benefited.

Weir and Lock No. 11—situated about ½ mile downstream from Mildura—will form, when completed, a lock pool for about 40 miles upstream, providing a local reserve storage of great value and reducing the suction lift at the Mildura and Red Cliffs Pumping Stations. Good progress was made with the works, including the excavation of the lock canal; concreting of lock walls and floor, and construction of the lock gates. The Constructing Authority for New South Wales is also proceeding with the construction of No. 10 Weir and Lock at Wentworth; while, in the South Australian section, Weir and Lock No. 1 at Blanchetown and No. 3 near Lake Bonney have been completed, substantial progress has been made with No. 5 near Renmark, and No. 9 near the offtake to Lake Victoria, and a start made on No. 2. Lake Victoria Storage Works are also approaching completion.

Artesian Bores. The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission:—

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING (MALLEE).

Number of	Bores Sunk.*	Total Dept	th of Bores.*
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
96	263	Feet. 44,492	Feet. 51,200

* At 31st December, 1924.

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 following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement:—

POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 to 1924.*

-					
1891 April (Census)	 2,321	1922	December	 	13,760
1901 March (Census)	 3,325	1923	,,	 • • •	13,950
1911 April (Census)	 6,119	1924	,,	 	14,250
1921 April (Census)	 13,183				

^{*} Including the population of the town of Mildura, which up to 1920 was part of the shire.

The capital value of property in the Shire of Mildura in 1913 was £1,294,160. In 1924 in the same area it had risen to £3,730,540. The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1925, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1924–25.

Receipts. Horticultural Rates Special Waterings, &c. Miscellaneous	••	£ 37,727 2,574 3,473	Payments. Wages and Salaries Firewood Interest, Sinking Fund Depreciation	and	£ 16,307 21,155 4,315
			Miscellaneous	• •	4,556
Total	••	43,774	Total		46,333

The extent of watering done represented 22,876 water acres in 1917-18, 39,895 acres in 1918-19, 41,808 acres in 1919-20, 35,632 acres in 1920-21, 44,150 acres in 1921-22, 42,807 acres in 1922-23, 42,854 acres in 1923-24, and 39,212 acres in 1924-25.

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 1922, 1923, and 1924, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1924, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

		Ra	infall.	
Basin or District.	D	uring the Ye	ar—	Yearly
	1922.	1923.	1924.	Average to December. 1924.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers	Inches. 24.42	Inches. 29.75	Inches. 28.72	Inches. 26.27
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	$27.06 \\ 23.27$	$32.61 \\ 29.55$	$26.73 \\ 31.94$	$28.28 \\ 25.32$
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	23.43	27.00	27.99	24.79
Cape Otway Forest Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	$43.74 \\ 23.17$	47.12 24.47	$\frac{44.71}{32.28}$	$39.40 \\ 24.55$
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers	23.17 21.61	19.88	31.89	23.82
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	35.37	34.19	49.40	34.26
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	37.29	37.19	47.57	36.29
South Gippsland Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	$\frac{38.52}{35.94}$	$\frac{43.48}{39.12}$	40.95 47.21	39.17 38.54
Macallister and Avon Rivers	24.18	22.73	25.91	23.91
Mitchell River	25.09	24.37	25.85	26.17
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	25.62.	23.08	28.61	27.64
Snowy River	28.64	28.42	33.66	34.66
Murray River Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	$11.66 \\ 26.54$	$17.17 \\ 38.22$	23.56	16.93
Ovens River	$20.54 \\ 25.05$	34.60	46.10 42.14	$33.67 \\ 33.82$
Goulburn River	$\frac{25.05}{21.25}$	27.36	32.38	26.64
Campaspe River	16.05	22.14	28.33	23.17
Loddon River	14.21	20.62	24.93	20.46
Avoca River	13.26	17.39	22.14	17.30
Avon and Richardson Rivers	15.30	17.34	20.08	15.53
Eastern Wimmera	21.11	23.70	26.32	21.53
Western Wimmera Mallee	20.28	23.82	22.05	20.11
mailee	9.09	12.95	14.24	12.72
Weighted Averages	21.35	25.34	28.65	24.39

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 12.72 inches per annum, as compared with 24.39 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 and the figures have stood till the present time. However, the Commonwealth Meteorologist, in view of the more comprehensive data available, now gives the following figures:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

		Rainfall.				Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
						19,270
		• •	• •			13,492
15 to 20	• •	• •	• •			14,170
20 to 25	• • •	• •	• •	• •	•••	15,579
25 to 30		• •	. ••	• •	•••	
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 1924 and the quarterly averages up to 1924 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

		rst rter.		ond rter.		ird rter.		rth rter.
Basin or District.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite Cape Otway Forest Moorabool and Barwon Rivers Werribee and Saltwater Rivers Yarra River and Dandenong Creek Koo-wee-rup Swamp South Gippsland Latrobe and Thomson Rivers Michell River Tambo and Nicholson Rivers Mitchell River Tambo and Nicholson Rivers Snowy River Murray River Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers Ovens River Goulburn River Campaspe River Loddon River Avoca River Avoca River Avoca River Avon and Richardson Rivers Eastern Wimmera	741 850 819 1,290 1,181 993 1,559 1,487 1,358 1,487 992 926 1,050 1,092 532 1,050 1,092 532 660 648 861 803 660 648 559	points 361 436 431 439 604 481 519 702 785 730 614 656 702 815 311 606 532 460 413 355 282 249 302 255	628 592 612 1,015 376 855 886 664 755 579 455 579 455 579 457 801 906 660 550 430 430 447 477 480	772 825 701 691 1,167 597 871 993 1,082 985 651 879 493 763 685 605 525 462 647 619	points 813 673 846 692 1,197 672 746 1,042 1,166 1,053 1,105 525 498 443 545 554 1,237 1,107 657 591 497 508 313	points 906 947 809 763 1,325 710 652 931 1,016 1,141 1,115 599 676 903 493 1,307 1,105 812 728 632 549 504 725 703 392	points 695 558 917 762 969 886 1,074 1,484 1,218 1,020 1,374 752 747 913 1,150 813 1,482 1,348 2,1340 968 887 812 715 707 871 520 589	points 588 620 591 586 844 922 928 909 1,024 656 687 735 869 396 805 752 629 491 454 374 338 479 434
Mallee	788	229	520	359 680	689	742	868	576

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 · 970	29 · 923	30.080	30:077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0.892			0.978
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57.7	66.6	59.4	50.0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in	- · •	0.0	50 1	00 0
shade—"Fahr	18.6	21 · 1	17.4	13.9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	70	76
Mean rainfall in inches	$7 \cdot 35$	5.90	6.56	5.80
Mean number of days of rain	38	24	33	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation			,	
in inches	10.21	17 · 25	7.82	3.62
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale		-		0,02
0 to 10	6.0	$5\cdot 2$	5.9	6.4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1.	6	11

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1924 and for the last 69 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.

Y-	early Averag	es and Extre	mes.	
Year 1924.	Average for	Extremes between wh the Yearly Average Values have oscillate in 69 years.		
	00 200.0.	Highest.	Lowest.	
30.001	30.012	30 · 106	29.945	
30.624	30.605	30.762	30.488	
29 · 192	29.255	29 · 495	28.942	
1.432	1.350	1.719	1.104	
Ì	1			
57.4	58.4	59 · 9	57 3	
65.4	67 · 3	69.0	65.4	
49 4	49.5	51 · 2	47.2	
104.3	105.2	111.2	96 · 6.	
32.9	30.8	34.2	27.0	
16.0	17.8	20.4	15.0	
71.4	74 · 4	82.6	66 0	
112 · 2	$117 \cdot 9$	127 6	106.0	
43.5	44.0	46.8	39.5	
36.48	25 61	38.04	15.61	
171	137		102	
	-0.	~~~	-0-	
36.65	38 90	45.66	31 · 59	
0000		10 00	01 00	
67	68	76	62	
			02	
6.3	5.9	6.4	4.8	
36	19		5	
	Year 1924. 30 · 001 30 · 624 29 · 192 1 · 432 57 · 4 65 · 4 49 · 4 104 · 3 32 · 9 16 · 0 71 · 4 112 · 2 43 · 5 36 · 48 171 36 · 65 67 6 · 3	Year 1924. Average for 69 Years. 30 · 001	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. 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.

The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming, and by the introduction of more prolific wheats, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. In 1912 a Central Research Farm was established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to practically all experimental and research work is now undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen and Longerenong are used as district experimental stations for the North-East and the Wimmera respectively. In addition, there are a number of subsidized experimental and demonstration areas located on private farms throughout the State.

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.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 71,412 acres, and is let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £35 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.

This institution is situated in the Burnley Gardens, School of close to the Hawthorn and Heyington railway stations. Primary Agriculture The classes are open to male and female students above Horticulture. fourteen years of age. The Course for the Certificate in Horticulture occupies two years, and is intended for those who propose to follow orchard or garden work as a profession. Part time classes are also held for those who are unable to devote full time to the subject. Another feature of the work at the school is the holding of regular classes of instruction in Agricultural Science for those desirous of taking the subject either in the Intermediate or the Leaving grade at the Annual Public Examinations conducted by the University. A practical training is obtained in the orchards, gardens, and nursery connected with the school; the course also includes lectures and demonstrations by various expert teachers. Excursions to up-to-date farms, orchards, and nurseries form part of the work of the school. In 1924 the students enrolled numbered 140.

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, 1924.

Particulars.		Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff Hands employed Students		1 44 15	2 40 9	12 44 92	8 17 50	4 5 140
Value of plant and machiner Value of produce for year Receipts—	y	£ 3,432 9,833	£ 2,770 4,975	7,735 12,126	£ 4,612 9,492	£ 150 1,200
Government Grant Fees Sale of produce, &c.		12,920 9,758 315	6,534 4,896 135	3,750 3,385 8,781 100	1,250 1,781 6,667 33	2,110 93 909 8
Other		22,993	11,565	16,016	9,731	3,120
Expenditure— Salaries— Professional Staff General Staff Buildings and maintenanc Other	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	372 6,247 1,973 3,446	765 4,968 1,369 2,325	4,357 4,338 17,197 145	2,047 2,279 7,021	1,307 1,017 277 469
Total expenditure	••	12,038	9,427	26,037*	11,347	3,070

^{*} Excluding grant received from the Council of Agricultural Education.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1924—continued.

Particulars.		Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
Area under— Cereals for Grain		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Hay		326	140	300	100	
Fruit trees, &c		1	14	12	20	14
Vines			101	15	Š	1
Green fodder		55	14	7	40	`
Other crops		232	54		••	1
Total area under crop		1,084	530⅓	734	825	152
Area of land in fallow Area under artificially sown gra Area resting	asses	686 236 150	307 129 142	400 20 1,146	633 32 342	9
Total area of arable land Balance of area		2,156 53	1,108½ 204½	2,300 3,655	1,832 554	24 ³ / ₄
Total area of farm	. ••	2,209	1,313	5,955	2,386	33
Live Stock—		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses		107	47	100	44	2
Dairy cows		80	15	45	23	6
All other cattle		75	10	181	47	ğ
Sheep		1,250	450	2,370	812	l
Pigs			40	185	44	

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 every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisors if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

The Department has purchased fumigating outfits for the purpose of fumigating citrus trees for the control of scale insects, and is performing the work for citrus growers at cost price. Much satisfaction

has been expressed by growers at this being done.

Special attention is being paid to the grading and packing of fruit; packing classes have been established and are successfully conducted by departmental officers in a number of fruit districts throughout the State. In addition to this, individual growers receive personal instruction.

Lectures and demonstrations are given on the various other phases of horticulture; experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their subsequent treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies Tephritis tryoni and Halterophora capitata and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and, should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State will be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified the Senior Fruit Inspector has the right of examination and,

if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

Forestry. The State Forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 8,000,000 acres, of which about 4,162,000 acres are set aside as timber and climatic reserves. The wooded area consists of—

- 1. Three million acres of merchantable forest, mainly situated along the Dividing Range with its spurs and foothills and also including the red gum forests of the northern river basins and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district.
- 2. Three million acres of forest in the more rugged portions of the mountain region. These forests are not at present accessible for practical working, owing to difficulties of transport; their protection, however, is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs.
- 3. Two million acres in the north-west of the State, known as Mallee, bearing at intervals a thick growth of stunted eucalypts and interspersed with belts of cypress pine and belar.

The forests of Victoria may be divided into four main classes which are referred to hereunder:—

(a) The coastal region, extending from the shore line some fifty miles northward, carries chiefly messmate and three species of stringybark. In Cape Otway district, however, bluegum, mountain ash, and spotted gum predominate; whilst, in the extreme south-east of the State, silvertop, small-fruited bluegum, bastard mahogany, bloodwood, and Gippsland grey box are found.

(b) The mountain region. In the western half of the State the predominant species in the hill forests are messmate, bluegum, manna gum, brown and red stringybarks, and yellow box. In the eastern half of the State the prevailing species are mountain ash, spotted gum, messmate, peppermint, red ash or wollybutt, and bluegum, with stunted snow gums on the steep granitic slopes near the mountain

summits.

- (c) The foothills, stretching from the Dividing Range northward down to the plains, bear three valuable species, red iron bark, white ironbark or yellow gum, and grey box.
- (d) The river basins of the Murray and the streams flowing over the northern plain, and of the River Glenelg in the southwestern district, bear broad belts of river redgum.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number about twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. In addition, there are a number of woods of fine grain, many of them, however, being small trees confined to limited areas.

With careful conservation and management Victoria's forests are capable of yielding considerable amounts of timber for all time, despite the ravages made upon them in the past by bush fires, settlement, and mining.

The State is notably deficient in softwoods or conifers, though over extensive areas the conditions are suitable for their growth once they are introduced. To encourage their growth, both in State and in private plantations, three large nurseries have been established, at Creswick, Macedon and Broadford, and a number of plantations have been formed, the principal ones being situated at Creswick, Mount Macedon, Frankston, Anglesea, Port Campbell, Bright, Castlemaine, Harcourt, Scarsdale, and Mount Disappointment. 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.

A Forest School for training cadets is maintained at Creswick. The Commission also controls a State sawmill in the Warburton district, and Timber Seasoning Works at Newport, from which seasoned weatherboards, cabinet stock, floorings and linings are supplied, largely for use in the building of State schools and for other public works.

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 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 1924-25 was £162,786, and the expenditure was £201,246—£179,278 of which was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, and the balance—£21,968—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1925, was £51,602.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1924–25 was 112,350,000 super feet. In addition, 457,328 tons measurement of fuel timber was produced.

Agriculture—expenditure and revenue and revenue with.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export, and from State Forests and Nurseries, consisting chiefly of Royalties:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1920-21 to 1924-25.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922–23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
, s.	_				
Expenditure.	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture .	. 33,282	34,610	35,063	41,549	30,652
Horticultural Branch					27,938
Grants to Agricultural an	đ	ļ			
Horticultural Societies, &c	. 975	675	675	775	875
Development of Export Trade .	. 58,785	61,151	60,316	53,372	50,679
Viticultural Education an			l .		1
Inspection of Vineyards .	. 6,112	6,881	6,334	4,454	2,092
	. 42,159	59,791	75,291	74,497	105,680
Advances to Settlers for losses b	y ľ	'		1	, , , ,
bush fires, floods, &c	. 2,008	91	7,300	659	1,190
Technical Agricultural Educa	ı. -				
tion, &c.	. 28,518	26,136	26,123	31,824	28,478
Publishing Agricultural Reports	249	227	329	250	213
Rabbit and Vermin Extermina	i-			-	_
tion	. 36,158	40,766	47,410	85,489	84,368
Stock and Dairy Branch	35,731	42,442	43,887	48,627	53,527
Labour Colonies	.	l	l :.	i	l
State Forests and Nurseries .	. 145,790	154,023	157,347	168,880	179,278
Miscellaneous	. 2,999		3,104	6,006	6,239
Total	. 392,766	429,221	463,179	516,382	571,209
Revenue.				-	
Department of Agriculture .	. 100,715	72,505	78,017	73,282	81,687
State Forests and Nurseries .	1 00 0-0		163,038	166,446	162,786

^{*} Previously included in Department of Agriculture.

Included in the expenditure on State Forests and Nurseries are net payments into the Forestry Fund; these amounts are as follows:—£21,474 in 1920-21, £17,020 in 1921-22, £16,205 in 1922-23, and £5,919

in 1923-24. In 1924-25, owing to increased expenditure, £21,968—not included in the above statement—was paid out of the Fund.

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 in 1924-25 was £1,765,485—£1,133,588 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £592,372 on closer settlement, £32,399 on wire netting, £6,078 on Maffra Beet Sugar Factory, and £1,048 on Agricultural Colleges.

AGRICULTURE.

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 95 per cent. of the total area under this crop. In recent years the chief extensions of the wheat-growing areas have been in the Mallee. In this district, which has a rainfall at one time thought wholly inadequate, wheat growing was rendered practicable by the introduction of machinery specially suited to the conditions, the extension of railway lines, and storage of water for domestic and stock supplies; and, with more of these facilities being made available each year, further areas are gradually being brought under cultivation. An indication of the growing importance of the Mallee is afforded by recent figures, which show that, of the wheat produced in the State in the last five seasons, the proportion obtained from the Mallee was 31 per cent., as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-92. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season for all purposes was 2,384,300 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1924–25 was 6,976,664 acres, as against an annual average of 6,478,549 acres for the previous five seasons, 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 values have risen as follows:—Butter and cheese from £1,252,277 to £3,450,950; milk and cream from £5,455 to £1,302,497; and meats from £502,285 to £1,433,090.

The increase in cultivation has been associated with new and improved farming methods. The chief of these are the practice of fallowing, the use of fertilizers, the selection of suitable seeds, and the increasing attention given to crop rotation. The more general adoption of improved methods in recent years has contributed greatly to

the production of the State. The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the last 70 years:—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1925.

Period or	Vear (e	nding in M	arch)		Annual Average.	·
i crioù si	1001 (0	nung in it		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
1915-16				5,711,265	1,358,343	7,069,608
1916-17				4,851,335	1,899,559	6,750,894
1917-18				4,110,225	1,672,729	5,782,954
1918-19				3,942,899	1,548,121	5,491,020
1919-20				4,000,815	1,357,536	5,358,351
1920-21				4,489,503	1,935,747	6,425,250
1921-22				4,530,312	2,052,964	6,583,276
1922-23	• •		1	4,862,548	2,186,881	7,049,429
1923-24		• •	••	4,682,144	2,294,297	6,976,441
1924-25	• •	• •		4,761,394	2,215,270	6,976,664

Areas under Principal Grops.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The average annual acreage of these for ten-year periods from 1855 to 1915 and the acreage for each of the last ten seasons are given in the next table:—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1925.

Period or Year		Averag	ge Annual Area	of—	
(ending in March)	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	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
1915-16	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	56,910	1,330,455
1916-17	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	73,618	897,186
1917–18	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	66,966	748,808
1918-19	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	51,620	984,479
1919–20	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	53,918	1,116,998
1920-21	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	62,687	1,333,397
1921-22	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	63,895	1,159,13
1922-23	2.644.314	492,356	102,773	61,741	1,261,408
1923-24	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	59,306	1,277,606
1924–25	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	61,295	1,120,312

Production of Principal The average annual production of the five principal crops for decennial periods, from 1855 to 1915, and the production for each of the last ten seasons were as follows:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1925.

Period or	Vear		Average	Annual Product	ion of—	*
(ending in M		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
1855-65 1865-75 1875-85 1885-95 1895-1905 1905-15 1915-16	::	bushels. 2,198,874 4,385,814 8,593,308 12,268,905 14,032,145 22,906,743 58,521,706 51,162,438	bushels, 2,068,648 2,636,747 3,297,468 4,649,393 6,649,453 7,342,468 9,328,894 8,289,289	bushels. 103,575 390,337 799,938 1,187,007 947,580 1,243,442 1,734,511 1,799,784	tons. 62,723 111,800 135,614 170,905 134,357 158,445 173,821 187,992	tons. 111,806 153,852 276,771 547,092 672,982 1,084,726 2,342,094
1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25		37,737,552 25,239,871 14,858,380 39,468,625 43,867,596 35,697,220 37,795,704 47,364,495	6,141,287 5,274,984 6,603,067 10,907,191 6,082,258 8,093,459 9,366,205 9,572,003	1,970,650 2,028,635 1,528,654 2,495,762 2,336,246 2,442,041 1,455,435 1,444,823	187,992 182,195 137,533 145,888 171,628 173,660 148,354 238,520 139,043	1,232,721 949,545 1,113,861 1,242,489 1,984,854 1,548,453 1,665,089 1,541,287 1,492,588

Principal crops
In Districts. The percentage in each district of the total area under each principal crop during last season was as given below:—

PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP, 1924-25.

		F	ercentage	in each D	istrict of A	rea under	<u>`</u>
Distr	iet.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Нау.	Other Crops,
Central		0.49	4.56	31 38	51 64	16.75	30.21
North-Central		 0.61	3.49	4.09	18.93	6.23	2.70
Western	• •	 1.86	11.90	15.74	13.19	13.84	5.08
Wimmera		 27.04	19.89	8.51	0.15	$17 \cdot 30$	1.92
Mallee		 44.06	34 · 49	6.43	0.01	18.80	13.59
Northern		 23.86	21 · 22	14.36	0.04	$17 \cdot 30$	15.98
North-Eastern		 1.65	3.65	1.43	1.80	4.69	7 60
Gippsland		 0.43	0.80	18.06	14.24	5.09	22 . 92

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 517.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the total area under crop in each district during last season was as follows:—

RELATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1924–25.

			Perc	entage of	Area und	er all Crops	devoted	to
Distri	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Нау.	Other Crops.		
C			9.41	0.45	F.40	8.68	51.45	24 · 31
Central	• •	• •	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$6.47 \\ 14.25$	5·48 2·06	9.16	55.13	6.25
North-Central	• •	• •			- ; -	1	51.71	4.97
Western	• •	• •	16.75	20.52	3.35	2.70		
Wimmera			70.38	9.90	0.52	0.01	18.65	0.54
Mallee			73 35	10.98	0.25	0.00	12.96	2.46
Northern			64 · 22	10.92	0.91	0.00	$19 \cdot 28$	4.67
North-Eastern			31.79	13.44	0.65	0.79	$37 \cdot 43$	15.90
Gippsland	• •	••	7 · 29	2.59	7.18	5.44	$35 \cdot 54$	41.96
Total for Viete	oria		56.82	10.86	1.34	1.28	23.54	6.16

Note.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 517.

Principal crops
The area and produce of the principal crops per head compared with of population are given in the next table for each of the last five years:—

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Нау.
Year	ended Ma	rch—		Area per	Head of Popu	lation.	
1001			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
921		• •	1.52	.29	.06	;	
922	• •	• •	1 · 70	•21	.07	.04	•75
.923			1 · 67	31	.07	•04	.80
924			1.21	•32	.03	.04	• 79
925	• •		1.63	.31	•04	.04	•68
				Produce p	er Head of Po	opulation.	
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
921	• •	•••	26.16	7.23	1.65	11	1:32
922	• •	• •	28.54	3.96	1 52	11	1.01
923		• •	$22 \cdot 61$	5.13	1.55	.09	1 .05
924			$23 \cdot 25$	5.76	.89	15	$\cdot 95$
925		. .	28.58	. 5.77	.87	.08	. 90

Except in the three seasons 1895-6, 1902-3, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 has been more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

Values of 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.							An	nual	Valu	ue of-	-					
		WI	, ieat	. ·	(Oats.		В	arle	у.	Potatoes.		1	Hay.		
			£		ļ	£			£			£			£	
920–21		14,30	7,3	77	1,2	95,2	229	4	47,3	352	5	86,4	158	5,	259	,86
.921-22		10,50	9,9	45	9	31,3	346	4	01,6	300	5	55,	111	4,	413	,09
922–23	• •	8,03	1,8	75	1,4	16,3	55	4	36,2	235	1,0	40,€	66 2	6,3	327	,338
923–24		8,18	9,0	69	1,4	55,3	331	2	62,2	210	7	01,2	229	5,	229	,169
924–25		11,99	3,5	46	9	34,5	38	3	54,0	006	6	82,8	378	3,	639	,49
		£	8.	d.	£	ε.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Value per acre 19	920-21	6	4	8	2	18	5	4	15	3	9	7	i	3	18	11
,, ,, 19	921-22	4	0	6	2	18	5	4	0	3	8	13	9	3	16	2
,, ,, 19	922-23	3	0.	9	2	17	6	4	4	11	16	17	l	5	0	4
,, ,, 19	923-24	3	6	9	2	15	11	4	12	9	11	16	6	4	1	10
,, ,, 19	24-25	4	8	8	1	16	2	5	11	0	11	2	10	3	5	0

The value of the five principal crops was £17,604,464 in 1924–25, as against £15,837,001 in 1923–24, £17,252,465 in 1922–23, £16,811,093 in 1921–22 and £21,896,279 in 1920–21.

Wheat production.

On the experience of the last five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 54 per cent. of the total under all crops. The acreage, the total production, and the yield per acre are given in the next table for decennial periods from 1860 to 1920, and for each of the last five seasons:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 to 1925.

					Annual Average.	
Period or S	eason (e	ending in I	Iarch).	Area under Crop.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
				acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1860-70				194,714	3,480,765	17.87
1870-80				431,444	5,510,125	12.77
1880-90	• •			1,077,575	10,793,936	10.02
1890–1900				1,563,403	12,610,595	8.07
1900-10		••,		1,983,874	19,242,402	9.70
1910-20	••			2,570,540	30,632,514	11.92
1921				2,295,865	39,468,625	17.19
1922	• •	••		2,611,198	43,867,596	16.80
1923				2,644,314	35,697,220	13:50
1924	••		•	2,454,117	37,795,704	15.40
1925		••		2,705,323	47,364,495	17.51

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during late years, the yield per acre for the State on the average of the last fifteen seasons was 13·29 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for decennial periods of earlier date back to 1870. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing. In addition to the area shown for grain, 87,312 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area under wheat in 1924–25 was 2,792,635 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1924–25 was as follows:—New South Wales, 59,785,000 bushels; South Australia, 30,528,625 bushels; Western Australia, 23,887,397 bushels; Queensland, 2,779,829 bushels; and Tasmania, 231,388 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 164,576,734 bushels.

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 yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat 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.

				Year ende	d March.				
Districts and Countles.	-	Area.			Produce.		Avera	ge per	Acre.
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—	1						10.00	10 15	10.00
Bourke	3,598	3,438	4,633	69,281	66,877	92,337 $145,297$			
Grant	6,628	5,812	8,106	120,755	107,589			18.08	
Mornington	396	433	319	7,429	7,828	1 600	18.14	20.14	17.18
Evelyn	108	107	99	1,959	2,155	1,099	13.14	40 11	17.10
North-Central—	768	1,152	1,198	12,486	23,952	20.143	16.26	20.79	16.81
Anglesey	2,224	2,051	2,622	39,904	32,917	45,135			
Dalhousie	9.085	6,389	12,820	148,533	99,560	263,480	16.35	15.58	20.55
Talbot Western—	8,000	0,000	12,020	110,000	00,000	_00,	-		
Grenville	12,473	3,889	4,562	186,168	53,507	72,130	14.93	13.76	15.81
Polwarth	78	18	49	1,025	371	532	13.14	20.61	10.86
Heytesbury	4		4	46		49	11.50		12.25
Hampden	14,367	9,037	9.821	263,621	133,450	173,857	18.35	14.77	17.70
Ripon	55,351	37,736	31,852	1.085,819	578,469	616,983	19.62	15.33	19.37
Villiers	2.097	397	861	32,907	6,278	15,449	15.69	15.81	17.94
Normanby	1,225	642	752	21,254	11,610	11,965	17.35	18.08	15.91
Dundas	4,730	1,965	2,302	73,606	22,353	33,726	15.56	11.38	14 . 65
Follett	540	77	44	8,357	976	809	15.48	12.68	18.16
Wimmera-	1							la	
Lowan	186,281	136,167	173,652	3,942,804	2,380,800	3,972,195	21 17	17.48	22.87
Borung	402,825	379,007	408,387	9,151,897	8,962,260	10,713,127	22.72	23.65	26.25
Kara Kara	145,521	121,129	149,441	2,783,428	2,191,925	3,377,400	19.12	18,10	22.00
Mallee—			0.050	F 004	10 505	11 000	9.94	11 . 22	10.5
Millewa	2,435	1,491	6,378	7,884	16,735	11,826		10.49	11.09
Weeah	197,049	188,167	175,260		1,973,614 7,293,987	1,968,002 6,984,439		12.36	
Karkarooc	572,498	589,959	628,200	4,661,460 $2,743,941$	4,836,528			13.01	
Tatchera	370,377	371,662	382,258	2,140,041	4,000,020	4,112,000		10 01	12 0
Northern—	35,891	30,425	37,240	384,385	382,809	622,473	10.71	12.58	16.79
Gunbower	115,209	85,075	120,587	1,689,102	1,111,661	2,614,400	14 66	13 07	21 68
	121,520	94,627	125,790		1,307,496	2,359,618	12.59	13.82	18.7
70.3	80,871	70,261	85,052		1,031,530		13.65	14 . 68	20.2
Moira	254,931	267,824	276,738		4,320,837		12.34	16.13	21.1
North-Eastern		201,022	_,,,,,,,	*,===,	-,,	1		1	1
Delatite	8,129	6,726	8,005	136,692	124,759	119,831	16.82	18.55	14.9
Bogong	29,646	29,857	36,305	441,893	471,081		14.91	15.78	16.7
Benambra	205	332	293	3,570	8,290	5,022	$ 17 \cdot 41 $	25 .00	17.1
Wonnangatta				• •					
Gippsland-	1					1			
Croaiingolong	51	39		752	754			19.38	
Tambo	43		53		806		17.84	21 . 78	3 ZZ - 3
Dargo	167		332		7,515		21 .99	31 . 58	17.4
Tanjil	6,121	7,279	10,523	150,295	212,718	196,734	10.44	29 · 22	10.7
Buln Buln	872	672	785	16,971	11,707	13,771	19.40	3 17 42	17.5
Total	2,644,314	2,454,117	2,705,323	35,697,220	37,795,704	47,364,495	13.50	15.40	17.5

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT GROWING COUNTIES, 1915-16 to 1924-25.

		Avera	ge Yield	l of Wh	eat per	Acre (ir	n Bushe	ls) durin	ng Year	ended M	farch—
District and Cou	nty.	ļ		ı	1			1			
		1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Western District-	_										
Ripon	••	21.58	13.33	13 · 27	10.06	16.26	21.74	19 · 63	19.62	15 ·33	19:37
Wimmera District	t										
Lowan		16.78	17.93	16.52	15 · 78	13 · 47	20 · 94	21.53	21.17	17.48	22 · 87
Borung		19-27	22 · 49	22 · 62	20.01	15.76	23.79	28.05	22.72	23 · 65	26.23
Kara Kara		19.36	19.66	17.68	14.39	14.10	21 · 25	22.05	19-12	18 · 10	22.60
Mallee District—											
Weeah	••	12 · 26	14.56	10 · 21	6.38	3.43	14.28	8.89	8 · 75	10.49	11.23
Karkarooc		10.62	14.78	10.94	7 · 15	3.29	13.42	10-88	8.14	12.36	11.12
Tatchera	••	10.09	15.80	12 · 30	9.44	4.60	13.65	13.13	7 · 41	13.01	12:33
Northern District-	_						!				
Gunbower		15 · 33	15 · 89	14 · 23	8.74	8.96	15 · 27	15.76	10 · 71	12.58	16.72
Gladstone	••	17 · 94	19-10	14 · 17	11.52	12.08	18 72	18 · 65	14.66	13.07	21.68
Bendigo		19·18	17.11	13.85	11 · 33	9.30	14.56	17 · 25	12.59	13.82	18.76
Rodney		20 · 15	14 · 69	12 · 67	10.80	6.85	15.79	15 - 77	13.65	14.68	20.29
Moira		17.88	14 · 44	11.38	10.70	4.79	17 · 46	16.83	12.34	16.13	21 15
Total State	•	159.0	16:37	14.03	11.40	7.75	17:19	16.80	13.20	15.40	17.51

Australian wheat is noted for its hard, white, and dry qualities, and, on account of the whiteness of the flour made therefrom, it is much sought after by oversea millers for the purpose of mixing with other wheats.

Enquiries in regard to the area sown under each variety of wheat for the 1925-26 season were made with the view of ascertaining the varieties most in favour among Victorian growers, and of enabling the Agricultural Department to advise growers as to the most suitable varieties to grow in a particular district.

An analysis of the replies of the growers who supplied the information is given in the appended table:—

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1925-26.

			Wh	eat.		
Districts.		Vari	ety (accordin	g to acreage).		
	Federa- tion.	Currawa.	Major.	Yandilla King.	Penny.	Bald's Early.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Central	10.50	9.70	30.70	2.60		• •
North-Central •	30.79	1.50	13 · 13	4.69	- • • •	• •
Western	56.50		8.67	2.42	3.40	
Wimmera	$72 \cdot 03$	0.97	3.88	0.72	3.98	1.16
Mallee	$17 \cdot 49$	23.10	5.23	7.39	5.63	5.12
Northern	$60 \cdot 49$	1.02	20.56	2.58	1.36	1.44
North-Eastern	$29 \cdot 70$	7.49	19.15	$2 \cdot 72$	2.95	••
Gippsland	3.81	6.06	75.70	··-	8.82	•••
Percentage of total area	43.38	10.69	9.61	4.14	3.97	2.85
	Gluyas.	Mac's White.	Ruff's Imp.	Dollar.	Other.	Total.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent
Central	por com.				46.50	100.00
North-Central	1	1.90			47.99	100.00
Western				2.01	27.00	100.00
Wimmera			7.64	2.02	7.60	100.00
Mallee	6.52	5.60	••	2 · 27	21.65	100.00
Northern	l	· · ·			12.55	100.00
North-Eastern					37.99	100.00
Gippsland		٠	0.18		5.43	100.00
Percentage of total area	2.79	2.41	2.21	1.70	16.25	100.00

In all, over 120 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. If a more detailed list is required for any district it can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

Season en

Wheat standard. 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 61·10 lbs. on the average of the last ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q. standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1914-15:—

nded March—	Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March—	Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.)
·	lts.		lbs.

60 l

 $61\frac{1}{4}$

 $62\frac{1}{2}$

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1916 to 1925.

Stocks of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State on 31st October, 1925, and on 30th June, 1922, and at the same date in each of the previous eight years, were as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 1914 to 1925.

				Quantity in Bushels.				
	Year.		Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.			
1914				8,002,311	940,138	8,942,449		
1915				582,448	510,300	1,092,748		
1916				42,578,379	519,162	43,097,541		
1917				63,852,078	1,078,875	64,930,953		
1918				70,031,000	1,658,000	71,689,000		
1919				53,023,000	3,284,000	56,307,000		
1920				11,780,159	4,861,000	16,641,159		
1921				14,883,400	800,000	15,683,400		
1922				5,065,600	883,150	5,948,750		
$1923 \ N$	Tot collect	ed	{	••		••		
1925				1,446,240	2,955,640	4,401,880		

In 1924-25 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 517,229 acres, from which a yield of 9,572,003 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 18 51 bushels to the acre. The appended statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the last ten seasons, and for ten-year periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

OATS GROWN, 1865 to 1925.

Don't don't	- W (a	nding in M	azoh)	Annual Average.				
Period o	r Year (e.	2007 (0.000-0)		(ending in March		Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
				acres.	bushels.	bushels.		
1865-75				129,384	2,636,747	20.38		
1875-85	• •			147,343	3,297,468	22.38		
1885-95				210,901	4,649,393	22.05		
1895-190	5			340,957	6,649,453	19.50		
1905-15	• • •			390,643	7,342,468	18.79		
1916				353,932	9,328,894	26.36		
1917				441,598	8,289,289	18.77		
1918	• •			293,214	6,141,287	20.94		
1919				342,867	5,274,984	15.38		
1920				559,547	6,603,067	11.80		
1921				443,636	10,907,191	24.59		
1922	••			318,681	6,082,258	19.09		
1923	• • •	••		492,356	8,093,459	16.44		
1924	••	• •		520,654	9,366,205	17.99		
1925	• • •			517,229	9,572,003	18.51		

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 1,000,382 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1924–25 was 1,517,611 acres. During 1924–25 there were exported from Victoria to oversea countries 162,115 bushels of oats and 17,384 lbs. of oatmeal.

Enquiries in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1925–26 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 89 per cent. planted principally Algerian, and 10 per cent. Mortgage Lifter oats; the principal kinds planted by the remaining 1 per cent. of growers included nine varieties.

The area under barley in 1924-25 was 63,764 acres, of which 42,217 were under malting, and 21,547 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the last five years:—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year ended		Area und	ler Crop.	Prod	uce.	Average per Acre.		
Mar	ch—	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	•••	acres. 50,297 47,686 64,648 39,588 42,217	acres. 43,657 52,441 38,125 16,976 21,547	bushels. 1,306,210 1,103,039 1,525,744 1,037,144 971,532	bushels. 1,189,552 1,233,207 916,297 418,291 473,291	bushels. 25 · 97 23 · 13 23 · 60 26 · 20 23 · 01	bushels. 27 · 25 23 · 52 24 · 03 24 · 64 21 · 97	bushels. 26.56 23.33 23.76 25.73 22.66

During 1924-25, 1,703,917 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,648,690 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1924-25 was 61,295 acres, and the production was 139,043 tons, which represented a yield of 2.27 tons per acre, as compared with 4.02 tons in the previous season and 2.40 tons in 1922-23. The following table shows the potato returns for the last thirty-five years:—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1925.

					Annual Average.		
Period or Year (ending in June).			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.		
1890-1900				acres. 47,738	tons. 155,432	tons. 3.26	
1900-10				48,857	142,307	2.91	
1910-20			•••	60.127	166,677	2.77	
1921				62,687	171,628	2.74	
1922				63,895	173,660	$2 \cdot 72$	
1923		• • •		61,741	148,354	2.40	
1924				59,306	238,520	4.02	
1925				61,295	139,043	2.27	

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £682,878, as against £701,229 in 1923-24, £1,040,662 in 1922-23, £555,111 in 1921-22, and £586,458 in 1920-21.

In 1925 the production of hay amounted to 1,492,588 tons, as against 1,541,287 tons in 1924, 1,665,089 tons in 1923, 1,548,453 tons in 1922, and 1,984,854 tons in 1921. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1924-25 was 44,614 tons as against 44,451 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for decennial

periods from 1890 to 1920, and each of the last five seasons, are shown in the table which follows:-

HAY PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1925.

Pariod or	Voor (o	nding in Ma	roh)	Annual Average.				
renod or	rear (e	nding in Ma		Area cut for Hay.	Produce.	Average per Acre.		
				acres.	tons.	tons.		
1890-1900	• •	• •	• •	467,668	576,618	1 · 23		
1900-10				664,387	894,108	1.35		
1910-20		• •		984,797	1,269,767	1 · 29		
1921				1,333,397	1,984,854	1 · 49		
1922				1,159,135	1,548,453	1.34		
1923				1,261,408	1,665,089	1.32		
1924				1,277,606	1,541,287	1.21		
1925				1,120,312	1,492,588	1.33		

The estimated value of the hay crop was £3,639,496 for 1925, as compared with £5,229,162 for 1924, £6,327,338 for 1923, £4,413,091 for 1922, and £5,259,863 for 1921. Of the total hay produced in 1925, 1.318,230 tons were oaten, 119,918 tons were wheaten, and 54,440 tons were made from lucerne and other crops; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1.32, 1.37, and 1.67 tons respectively.

Information is obtained direct from growers, in February Prices of agricultural produce,

or March of each year, in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products other than the main crop of potatoes, the price of which is ascertained in June or July.

The following table gives the average price of each product for each of the last ten years :-

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1915 to 1925.

		Average Price in February and March.									
Үеаг.				Bar	ley.		Potatoes.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Malting. Other.		Нау.	Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).			
		per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.			
		s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s d.			
1916	• • •	3 9	$2 0\frac{1}{4}$	3 11½	2 10	35 0	201 0	106 0			
1917		4 0	2 0	$3 11\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	33 0	114 0	53 0			
1918		4 0	3 13	4 23	$3 ext{ } 4\frac{1}{4}$	59 0	79 0	55 0			
1919		49	$4 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	$50\frac{1}{2}$	3 112	83 0	210 0	149 0			
1920		7 8 1	5 `7 <u>ii</u>	6 73	5 8	134 0	219 0	178 0			
1921		7 3 .	$2 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$	4 01	3 1	53 0	101 0	64 0			
1922	!	4 91/2	$3 0\frac{3}{4}$	4 01	2 11	57 0	94 0	60 0			
1923		4 6	3 6	3 11	3 0	76 0	170 0	136 0			
1924		4 3	3 11	3 91	3 21	72 0	111 0	53 0			
1925		$5 0_{\frac{3}{4}}$	1 111	$5 3\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} 0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	48 9	121 0	94 0			

NOTE.—Prior to 1925, only freight and handling charges were deducted; but, for that year, the cost for bags and seed were also deducted from the F.O.B. charges.

Other Crops.

The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1922, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1922-23 to 1924-25.

Crop.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	192	2-23.	1923	-24.	1924	-25.
	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.
Maize	25,846	879,915	29,104	1,464,731	23,126	891,987
Rye	1,291	15,718	899	11,151	1,029	13,000
Peas	11,149	214,544	11,216	233,047	11,759	256,160
		tons.		tons.		tons.
Mangel-wurzel	684	8,120	854	13,569	736	10,022
Beet, Carrots, Par-						
snips and Turnips	433	1,878	538	4,222		1,847
Onions	6,954	44,409	4,714	31,683	4,504	26,555
Green Forage	102,451	••	107,371	• •.	99,531	••
Grass and Clover		bushels.		bushels.		bushels.
Seeds	1,468	7,859	1.306	6,466	1.424	8,597
		ewt.	•	cwt.	,	cwt.
Hops	194	2,071	224	2,481	269	4,240
Tobacco	890	4,151	1,047	1,165	1,228	†
Vines—Grapes	38,892	1,879,964	42,599	2,707,729	$42,\!467$	2,142,349
•) (435 fibre	1 () .	800 seed.
	1	1,725 seed	ł			straw
Flax	≻ 590 ₹	25 tow	} Nil √		→ 130 ⟨	awaiting
	1		1 1		1	treat-
Gardens and Or-	IJį		J		j	ment.
chards	86,014		85,570		85,358	
Minor Crops	9,082		12,237*		7,052*	
Land in Fallow	2,186,881		2,294,297		2,215,270	
Artificial Grasses	957,454		938,547		843,095	١

^{*} For details see page 533.

The area under maize for grain in 1924-25 was 23,126 acres, and the production was 891,987 bushels, which represented a yield of 38 57 bushels per acre, as compared with 50 33 bushels in 1923-24, 34 04 bushels in 1922-23, 40 99 bushels in 1921-22, and 44 14 bushels in 1920-21. Of the total production for last season 89 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production, and produce per acre are given in the next

[†] Not available.

table for each of the last five seasons and for periods prior thereto back to 1890:—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1925.

				Annual Average.					
Period or	Year (en	ding in Ju	ne).	Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.	Produce per			
1890-1900			•••	acres. 8,688	bushels. 452,907	bushels.			
1900-10			- ::	12,082	716,158	59.27			
1910-20	• •		• •	20,811	922,461	44.33			
1921				24,149	1,065,880	44.14			
1922				23,227	951,960	40.99			
1923				25,846	879,915	34.04			
1924				29,104	1,464,731	50.33			
1925				23,126	891,987	38.57			

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 41.9 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.

The area under rye in 1924–25 was 1,029 acres, from which 13,000 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 11,151 bushels in 1923–24, 15,718 bushels in 1922–23, 14,442 bushels in 1921–22, and 21,359 bushels in 1920–21. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Delatite, Grant, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the three counties mentioned was about 56 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

The area under peas in 1924–25 was 11,759 acres, and the return, 256,160 bushels, there being a slight increase in each case on the figures for the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts with the exception of the Mallee. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained and the yields of these counties were as follows:—Grant, 87,993 bushels; Bourke, 38,666 bushels; Tanjil, 23,828 bushels; Buln Buln, 18,848 bushels; Talbot, 11,589 bushels; and Mornington, 11,242 bushels. The production of peas in the six counties mentioned was equal to 75 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

In 1924-25 there were 736 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 854 in 1923-24, 684 in 1922-23, 560 in 1921-22, 524 in 1920-21, 547 in 1919-20, and 581 in 1918-19. The production last year was 10,022 tons, as compared with an annual average of 8,517 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the Gippsland, Western, and Central districts.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a decrease in area as compared with the previous season. In 1924-25 the extent of land sown was 238 acres, as against 538 in

1923-24, 433 in 1922-23, 401 in 1921-22, and 410 in 1920-21. The produce for last year was 1,847 tons, as compared with 4,222 in 1923-24, 1,878 in 1922-23, 2,134 in 1921-22, and 2,289 in 1920-21.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 8,392 tons from 1,177 acres; in Bourke, 4,369 tons from 636 acres; in Villiers, 3,691 tons from 643 acres; in Polwarth, 2,971 tons from 480 acres; in Grant, 2,931 tons from 625 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,881 tons from 681 acres; and, in Mornington, 1,077 tons from 218 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

	Y	ear.			Area.	Produce.
1920-21					acres.	tons.
1921-22	• • •	• •	• •		8,000 6,158	42,985 31,586
1922-23	••	• •			6,954	44,409
1923-24	••	••	• •	••	4,714	31,683
1924–25	• •	• •	• •	• •	$4,\!504$	26,555

The value of onions grown was £209,803 in 1924-25, as compared with £215,444 in 1923-24, £139,888 in 1922-23, £150,033 in 1921-22, and £131,104 in 1920-21.

The area devoted to green forage in 1924-25 was 99,531 acres, 107,371 in 1923-24, 102,451 in 1922-23, 89,410 in 1921-22, 79,524 in 1920-21, and 89,802 in 1919-20.

Ensilage. The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but only a small number of farmers have adopted it. The returns for the last five seasons are given in the next table:—

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year ended March—		Year ended March— Number of Farms on which made. (Pits and Stacks).				Materials used
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tons.
1921		• •	• •	99	175	9,702
1922	• •			107	141	5,873
1923	• •			103	138	5,674
1924	• •			61	88	3,649
1925				106	149	6,667

The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 1,424 acres, as compared with 1,306 in 1923–24, 1,468 in 1922–23, 1,800 in 1921–22, and 1,872 in 1920–21. The production in 1924–25 was 8,597 bushels, as against 6,466 in 1923–24, 7,859 in 1922–23, 12,226 in 1921–22, and 11,555 in 1920–21.

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1924-25 the return from 269 acres was 4,240 cwt. Delatite, Bogong, Bourke, Polwarth, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

No flax was sown during the year 1923-24, but the Commonwealth Flax Committee, now wound up, supplied to Drysdale farmers seed for sowing in the 1924-25 season. An area of 130 acres was sown, the resultant harvest of which will be treated by a private company. Particulars of the crop for each of the last five years are given in the following statement:—

FLAX, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year.	Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Tow Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
	acres.	ewt.	ewt. 938	cwt. 99	tons. 662
1920-21	1,350	3,658	440	20	960
1921–22	1,640	4,187			300
1922-23	590	1,725	435	25	• • •
1923-24	. Nil			••	
1924-25	130	800	17	3	130

NOTE .- For particulars of New Zealand flax, not included in above statement, vide page 533.

In 1924-25 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £112,299, linseed oil worth £63,966, and fibre worth £209,760.

Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. Subsequent years were marked by great variations in area and produce, but since 1920-21 increasing areas have been devoted to the industry. The area devoted to this product last year was 1,228 acres, of which 576 were in Delatite, and 480 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

	Year.			Area.	Produce.
1920-21				acres. 95	cwt. (dry). 908
1921-22	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	604	3,735
1922-23	• •			890	4,151
1923-24		• •		1,047	1,165
1924-25		••		1,228	†

[†] Not available.

During the period 1904-15 the area under vines decreased by 6,712 acres, or by nearly 24 per cent., and the number of growers decreased by 521, or by 23 per cent. Since 1915 there has been a fairly large increase in the area and the number of growers. 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 1,640,375 cwt. of grapes; Swan Hill, 317,891 cwt.; Rutherglen, 95,517 cwt.; Rodney, 13,558 cwt.; and Stawell, 12,813 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1921 to 1925.

			Produce.						
June	Number of	Area.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisin	Currants			
	Growers.				Lexias.	Sultanas.	made.		
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	2,066 2,422 2,775 3,047 2,999	acres. 29,255 33,175 38,892 42,599 42,467	cwt. 1,072,767 1,314,839 1,879,964 2,707,729 2,142,349	gallons. 2,222,305 1,335,066 1,717,490 2,177,127 1,368,765	cwt. 33,150 49,080 67,850 71,993 70,695	ewt. 83,737 141,371 217,670 366,834 296,304	cwt. 62,919 75,042 98,081 150,867 104,948		

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1925, 216,390 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 1,872,514 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 53,445 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 296,304 cwt. of sultanas made, 237,226 cwt. were from Mildura, and 57,688 cwt. from Swan Hill.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 88,000 cwt.; consequently, about 280,000 cwt. of the production in 1925 were available for interstate or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 75,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 7,414 in 1924-25, as against 7,387 in 1923-24, 7,758 in 1922-23, 8,286 in 1921-22, and 7,705 in 1920-21. The area under orchards in each of those years was 83,369, 83,469, 83,880, 86,959, and 84,718 acres respectively. The orchards are distributed fairly evenly over the whole State. The counties having the largest

areas last season were as follows:—Mornington, 14,599 acres; Bourke, 13,259 acres; Evelyn, 13,206 acres; Rodney, 10,129 acres; Moira, 7,665 acres; Talbot, 3,981 acres; and Bendigo, 3,513 acres.

The following is a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1919-20 and 1922-23:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1919-20 and 1922-23.

		N	umber of Tre	es, Plants, &	ze.	
Fruit.		1919-20.			1922-23.	
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples	1,006,728	2,016,972	3,023,700	854,643	2,302,089	3,156,732
Pears	416,608	660,913	1,077,521	360,403	729,775	1,090,178
Quinces	53,639	76,377	130,016	33,041	72,316	105,357
Plums	184,909	369,784	554,693	153,020	368,355	521,375
Cherries	45,742	196,110	241,852	33,802	182,093	215,895
Peaches	332,001	750,834	1,082,835	341,485	778,650	1,120,135
Apricots	121,995	331,627	453,622	130,114	349,242	479,356
Nectarines	3,023	15,698	18,721	1,645	15,295	16,940
Oranges	147,105	240,297	387,402	224,117	279,146	503,263
Lemons	72,994	82,472	155,466	96,207	100,544	196,751
Loquats	1,778	4,202	5,980	1,138	3,337	4,475
Medlars	86	106	192	27	55	82
Figs	14,663	29,667	44,330	7,069	29,149	36,218
Guavas	61	134	195	92	182	274
Pomegranates	39	89	128	243	107	350
Persimmons	319	403	722	427	384	811
Total Large						
Fruits	2,401,690	4,775,685	7,177,375	2,237,473	5,210,719	7,448,192
Raspberries		316,498	316,498		308,647	308,647
Loganberries		158,431	158,431		139,084	139,084
Strawberries		2,148,044	2,148,044		2,432,038	2,432,038
Gooseberries		323,037	323,037	29,418	185,922	215,340
Mulberries	326	1,133	1,459	355	901	1,256
Olives	310	2,372	2,682	208	1,577	1,785
Currants (Red,	1		i		1	1
White, and						
Black)	9,033	27,707	36,740	6,939	29,779	36,718
Passion-fruit	19,902	26,969	46,871	27,133	41,148	68,281
Almonds	9,423	20,378	29,801	9,792	21,987	31,779
Walnuts	7,812	4,819	12,631	7,019	5,223	12,242
Filberts	288	804	1,092	246	628	874
Chestnuts	269	380	649	262	692	954
Total Nuts	17,792	26,381	44,173	17,319	28,530	45,849

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1924-25—83,369 acres—showed a reduction of 100 acres as compared with the area for the previous year. Details of the produce from such orchards in the last five years are given in the subjoined statement:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year	Number of	Area of Gardens	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.						
ended March—	Fruit- growers.	and Orchards.	Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.	Cherries		
		acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.		
1921	7,705	84,718	1,451,069	759,148	63,194	297,055	81,619		
1922	8,286	86,959	1,768,800	681,024	76,946	207,432	66,969		
1923	7,758	83,880	2,089,017	666,631	63,837	258,117	92,407		
1924	7,387	83,469	1,663,308	858,611	76,167	241,818	63,662		
1925	7,414	83,369	2,233,230	910,915	81,160	308,638	51,299		

Large Fruits Gathered-continued.

Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines	Passion.	Other.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
728,272	251,996	169,335	87,867	23,386	17,431	10,775	4,818
905,477	208,215	237,949	103,127	22,359	20,047	16,759	7,091
966,952	290,876	259,330	109,347	15,313	14,749	16,066	1,431
938,908	352,604	210,595	95,443	27,772	14,649	15,986	3,942
990,683	350,778	*	*	25,658	16,545	30,866	1,211
	bushels. 728,272 905,477 966,952 938,908	bushels. bushels. 728,272 251,996 905,477 208,215 966,952 290,876 938,908 352,604	bushels. bushels. bushels. 728,272 251,996 169,335 905,477 208,215 237,949 966,952 290,876 259,330 938,908 352,604 210,595	bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. 728,272 251,996 169,335 87,867 905,477 208,215 237,949 103,127 966,952 290,876 259,330 109,347 938,908 352,604 210,595 95,443	bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. 728,272 251,996 169,335 87,867 23,386 905,477 208,215 237,949 103,127 22,359 966,952 290,876 259,330 109,347 15,313 938,908 352,604 210,595 95,443 27,772	bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. 728,272 251,996 169,335 87,867 23,386 17,431 905,477 208,215 237,949 103,127 22,359 20,047 966,952 290,876 259,330 109,347 15,313 14,749 938,908 352,604 210,595 95,443 27,772 14,649	bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. bushels. 528,272 251,996 169,335 87,867 23,386 17,431 10,775 905,477 208,215 237,949 103,127 22,359 20,047 16,759 966,952 290,876 259,330 109,347 15,313 14,749 16,066 938,908 352,604 210,595 95,443 27,772 14,649 15,986

^{*} As the season for citrus fruits ends later than that for other fruits details are not yet available.

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1920-21 to 1924-25—continued.

		SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					UTS GATE	ERED.	
Year ended March—	Rasp- berries.	Straw- berries.	Goose- berries.	Currants, Black, Red, & White.	Other	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest- nuts.
	ewt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs,
1921 1922 1923 1924	3,105 3,112 2,682 2,160 3,665	2,784 3,321 3,831	6,388 5,543 5,243 3,657 4,281	378	6,239 4,940 5,236 3,046 6,980*	32,519 72,006 74,588 76,905 70,217		374 1,504 1,031 964 615	12,947 13,104 10,713 6,190 14,469

^{*} Including 4,527 cwt. of logan berries, and 2,262 cwt. of blackberries.

The following return shows the average produce per bearing tree for the seasons 1913-14, 1916-17, 1919-20, and 1922-23:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit Trees.		AVERAGE PER	BEARING TREE.	ř
	1913–14.	1916–17.	1919-20.	1922-23.
	bushels	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Apples	1.03	•34	1.10 .	.91
Pears	1.07	1.14	1.10	.91
Quinces	1.03	1.11	1 · 26	.88
Plums	.83	.65	.74	.70
Cherries	.80	·17	•46	-51
Peaches	1.02	1.35	1.28	1 · 24
Apricots	1.21	•78	•91	.83
Nectarines	1.18	1.41	1.53	•96
Oranges	1.16	•59	57	.93
Lemons	1.49	1.11	-90	1*09
Loquats	.24	•29	•52	·34
Medlars	•29	•07	•28	· 2 0
Figs	.85	.87	-65	- 53
Passion Vines	$\cdot 75$	44	65	.39
Guavas	.02	•42	$\cdot 24$.13
Pomegranates	•54	.32	•31	·17
Persimmons	•68	.82	-69	·61
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds	4.87	2.51	3.70	3.39
Walnuts	$5 \cdot 35$	1.34	10.68	8 · 2 5
Filberts	- 56	3.60	2.00	1.64
Chestnuts	18.94	26.66	33.45	15.48

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 1924-25:—Melons, 3,436 cwt.; rhubarb, 8,375 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 321,198 bushels. There were also 1,989

acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £10,000.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £1,029,700 in 1920-21, £1,184,100 in 1921-22, £1,172,300 in 1922-23, £1,193,689 in 1923-24, and £1,091,508 in 1924-25. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £40,000.

The area under market gardens in the year 1924-25 was 14,620 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 £731,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was first collected in 1895–6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned. During 1924–25 the quantity produced was 1,258,358 lbs., which was 36 per cent. more than the quantity for the previous year. The production of the various kinds of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins and currants, the particulars of which appear on page 528, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1920-21 to 1924-25	DRIED	FRUIT.	1920 - 21	TO	1924-25
---------------------------------	-------	--------	-----------	----	---------

Year en June	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Nectarines.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	72,530 10,689 5,354 3,104 8,087	298,068 376,491 395,090	232,003 454,899	217,624	32,578 $29,632$	132,217	4,414 $14,041$ $2,953$	1,410,080 948,649 1,435,528 926,162 1,258,358

A striking feature of the returns for the last eight seasons is the regularity with which seasons of comparatively small production alternate with much more bountiful ones.

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, 1923-24 AND 1924-25.

		1923-24.		1924-25.
Crop.	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
Beans	acres. 979 608 368	20,861 bushels 690 tons (dry)	acres. 1,028 309 439	18,231 bushels 314 tons (dry)
Garlie Herbs	3	9 tons	12 9	29 tons
Flax—New Zealand	90	*	90	*
Millet—Broom	2,626	14,480 cwt. fibre 15,340 cwt. seed	J 001	2,999 cwt. fibre 2,046 cwt. seed
" Japanese Nurseries Pumpkins	2,142 985 2,163	15,100 ,, ,, 11,211 tons	$\begin{array}{c c} 220 \\ 742 \\ 1,691 \end{array}$	7,100 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden	88	(29,512 tons	1 1	24,468 ton
Sugar Beet	1,937	clean beet, producing 3,499 tons marketable sugar		clean beet, pro ducing 3,015 tons market able sugar
Sunflowers Others	231 11	2,263 cwt.	46	478 cwt.
Total	12,237		7,052	

^{*} Only cut every third year.

The practice of fallowing has become very popular in recent years. This is no doubt due to the more enlightened methods adopted, especially in wheat farming, where results have justified the introduction of extensive fallowing in conjunction with heavy manuring. The acreage in fallow in the years 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, and each of the last five years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March—		Acres.	Year ended Ma	Acres.		
1901			602,870	1922		2,052,964
1906	• •	• •	1,049,915	1923	•••	2 ,186,881 2,294,297
1911	• •	••	1,434,177	1924 1925		2,215,270
1916 1921	• •		1,358,343 1,935,747	1925	••	2,210,210

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,215,270 acres in fallow last season, 710,447 were in the Wimmera, 759,103 in the Mallee, and 544,673 in the Northern District. The total for these three districts represented, therefore, 91 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure Manure used. indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 39,393, as compared with 26,159 in 1911, 11,439 in 1901, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used, in 1901, 1906, 1911, and 1916, and each of the last four years:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 to 1924.

Year.		Year. Farmers using. Area used on.		Manure used			
	· · · · · ·				Natural.	Artificial.	
1901			11.439	acres.	tons.	tons.	
1906	• • •		23,072	556,777 1,985,148	153,611 205,906	23,535	
1911	• •		26,159	2,676,408	205,739	60,871 82,581	
1916			33,165	3,870,742	181,268	117,812	
921			37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150.012	
922	• • •		40,037	4,148,780	173,343.	172.897	
923			39,749	4,113,640	163,843	178,621	
924			39,393	4,301,558	151,611	184,140	

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent.; in 1903, 36 per cent.; in 1905, 56 per cent.; in 1909, 66 per cent.; in 1913, 77 per cent.; and in 1924, 90 per cent. During 1924-25 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 139,658 tons valued at £349,538. This included 88,053 tons of rock phosphates valued at £197,081, and 44,674 tons of guano valued at £98,515, all of which, except 10 tons of guano, came from the Pacific Islands.

Gharacteristics This subject is fully dealt with in the Year-Book for soils.

This subject is fully dealt with in the Year-Book for 1915-16, page 740.

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. 1920 to 1924.

	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1920		100,236	51,014 53,059	151,250 159,428		
1921 19 2 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	106,369 107,872	48,978	156,850		
1923 1924	• •	 105,933 103,013	46,218 33,954	152,151 136,967		

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; but females partly engaged in outdoor duties in connexion with the holdings are included therein. 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.

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 1924-25. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1924-25.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.				
Ploughmen Farm labourers Threshing machine hands Harvest hands Milkers Maize pickers (without rations) Married couples Female servants Shearers, hand (without rations)		50s. per week 42s. 6d. per week 15d. per hour 13s. per day 37s. 6d. per week 8d. per bag 60s. per week 27s. 6d. per week 40s. per 100 sheep				
" machine (without rations)	100 ahaan	38s. per 100 sheep 40s. per week 40s. per week 40s. per week				

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation,

indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile, in each of the last seven census years, also in the year 1925.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1925.

			Horses	Catt	de—		
	Year.		(including Foals).	Dairy Cows.	Other.	Sheep.	Pigs.
			number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861			76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61.259
1871			209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881			275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891			436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901			392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911			472,080	668,777	878,792	12.882.665	333,281
1921			487,503	620,005	955.154	12,171,084	175,275
1925			473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509
				Per	Head of Po	pulation.	
1861			·14	37	.97	10.70	·11
1871			.29	29	.77	14.32	.25
1881			•32	38	1.11	12.01	.28
1891			.38	.35	$1\cdot 22$	11.13	.25
1901			$\cdot 33$	•43	$\cdot 90$	9.03	.29
1911			-36	•51	·67	9.79	.25
1921			$\cdot 32$	·41	·6 3	7.99	·12
1925	• •	•• .	29	•46	•51	7.63	•17
					Per Square	Mile.	
1861			.87	2 · 25	5.97	65 78	.70
1871			$2 \cdot 38$	2.41	$6 \cdot 42$	119 22	2.05
1881	••		3.14	3.75	10.89	117.88	$2 \cdot 75$
1891			4.97	4.50	15.79	144 · 43	3.21
1901			$4 \cdot 46$	5.94	12.30	$123 \cdot 36$	4.00
1911			$5 \cdot 37$	7.61	10.00	146.59	3.79
1921		[5.55	7.05	10.87	138 • 49	1.99
1925			5.38	8.65	9.62	143.94	3.28

By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the stock carried on the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 307 sheep in 1925, as compared with 302 in 1921, 306 in 1911, and 237 in 1881.

Size of holdings, showing areas cultivated and grazed. Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1925. 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, 1925.

Privately-ov	vned Land.		Crown Land held		Area un	der
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.	in con- junction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 5	3,407	8,859	22,667	31,526	1,525	30,001
5 ,, 15	6,604	59,434	13,990	73,424	17,944	55,480
15 ,, 30	6,989	142,216	21,301	163,517	53,443	110,074
30 ,, 50	5,083	195,146	121,019	316,165	56,820	259,345
50 ,, 100	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
100 ,, 200	12,058	1,712,358	307,996	2,020,354	339,035	1,681,319
200 ,, 300	6,653	1,612,231	294,178	1,906,409	347,823	1,558,586
300 ,, 321	3,007	943,427	96,038	1,039,465	245,672	793,793
321 ,, 400	3,282	1,165,355	132,311	1,297,666	271,169	1,026,497
400 ,, 500	3,482	1,544,119	323,060	1,867,179	409,689	1,457,490
500 ,, 600	2,805	1,526,266	154,728	1,680,994	429,172	1,251,822
600 ,, 641	2,828	1,778,202	261,906	2,040,108	732,768	1,307,340
641 ,, 700	1,427	953,551	68,086	1,021,637	341,350	680,287
700 ,, 800	2,445	1,823,713	205,736	2,029,449	555,956	1,473,493
800 ,, 900	1,607	1,349,410	154,845	1,504,255	363,031	1,141,224
900 ,, 1,000	1,422	1,343,790	187,944	1,531,734	383,689	1,148,045
1,000 ,, 1,500	3,578	4,322,043	657,909	4,979,952	1,162,223	3,817,729
1,500 ,, 2,000	1,299	2,214,679	378,548	2,593,227	463,142	2,130,085
2,000 ,, 2,500	644	1,421,844	309,124	1,730,968	211,563	1,519,405
2,500 ,, 3,000	336	907,618	431,378	1,338,996	120,061	1,218,935
3,000 ,, 4,000	412	1,399,073	184,274	1,583,347	122,132	1,461,215
4,000 ,, 5,000	151	668,062	125,642	793,704	42,302	751,402
5,000 ,, 7,500	187	1,124,538	183,574	1,308,112	64,538	1,243,574
7,500 ,, 10,000	86	744,170	15,395	759,565	25,736	733,829
10,000 ,, 15,000	66	803,944	28,887	832,831	12,697	820,134
15,000 ,, 20,000	25	436,207	4,565	440,772	3,913	436,859
20,000 ,, 30,000	1,2	290,933	1,417	292,350	1,031	291,319
30,000 ,, 40,000 40,000 ,, 50,000	1	45,858		45,858	2	45,856
Total Privately-		·		<i>i</i>		
owned Land Crown Land not held in	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
conjunction with that privately owned	935		733,335	733,335	36,800	696,535
Grand Total	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,900	36,806,224	6,976,714	29,829,510

Size of holdings and live stock thereon.

The last table shows the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on different-sized holdings in March, 1925, whilst 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, 1925.

					Live Sto	ck on Land	Occupied.	
		Holdings.			Cat	tle.		
				Horses.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1 a	nd und			3,034	4,333	2,413	690	1,474
5	,,	15		8,507	12,606	6,834	3,067	5,267
15	,,	30	٠.	11,629	16,988	9,658	9,498	5,889
30	,,	50		11,359	25,131	14,527	20,166	9,790
50	,,,	100		27,238	85,676	44,804	83,340	37,172
100	,,	200		47,200	169,969	103,312	257,526	71,757
200	,,	300		34,323	101,276	76,959	374,404	38,515
300	,,	321		18,075	38,226	33,612	225,976	15,231
321	,,	400		21,317	45,664	44,647	352,775	17,002
400	,,	500		25,800	44,802	51,043	506,082	16,060
500	,,	600		22,463	32,919	41.356	510,358	11,593
600	,,	641		26,103	19,115	27,529	430,832	7,332
641	,,	700		12,896	10,900	15,204	256,479	4,037
700	,,	800		21,344	19,526	28,080	522,848	6,630
800	,,	900		15,375	15,238	24,634	451,078	6,497
900	,,	1,000		15,063	12,317	23,460	511,869	3,523
1,000	,,	1,500		44,641	33,773	79,512	1,806,788	10,647
1,500	,,	2,000		18,074	14,572	39,010	1,100,332	3,792
2,000	,,	2,500		9,434	7,442	28,225	763,924	2,475
2,500	,,	3,000		5,063	4,394	13,551	535,664	928
3,000	,,	4,000		6,539	4,997	28,056	901,377	1,073
4,000	,,	5,000	• •	2,755	1,855	13,529	446,130	-572
5,000	,,	7,500		4,636	2,385	23,334	737,711	508
7,500	,,	10,000		2,257	1,103	13,491	580,040	99
10,000	,,	15,000		2,520	1,075	17,635	628,316	76
15,000	,,	20,000		824	519	5,171	295,932	82
20,000	,,	30,000		689	301	4,345	226,412	19
30,000	,,	40,000			ļ			
40,0 00	,,	50,000		126	30	433	32,000	30
Tota	al on I	Privately-ov	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{d}$					
	nd			419,284	727,132	814,364	12,571,614	278,070
		nd not hel					1	
		with priva	tely-					
owned		• •	• •	2,762	3,783	5,508	51,401	2,031
In towns		U	• •			••	26,883	
Gra	nd Tota	al		422,046	730,915	819,872	12,649,898	280,101

The position disclosed was that 72,305 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 16,816,355 acres of such land, as well as 2,556,852 acres of Crown land—a total of 19,373,207 acres, or 54 per cent. of the total area in occupation. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 68 per cent. of the total cultivation and 50 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 77 per cent. of the horses, 90 per cent. of the dairy cows, 67 per cent. of the other cattle, 93 per cent. of the pigs, and 36 per cent. of the sheep.

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 1913, 1919, and 1925:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON, 1913, 1919, and 1925.

Privately-	owned	Land.		Crown Land held		Area	inder—
Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Year.	Number of Hold- ings.	Area Occupied.	in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Cultiva- tion.	Pasture,
1 and under 100	1913 1919 1925		acres. 915,493 942,775 1,063,933	acres. 374,511 347,377 370,024	acres. 1,290,004 1,290,152 1,433,957	acres. 245,498 241,794 291,220	acres. 1,044,506 1,048,358 1,142,737
100 ,, 321	1913 1919 1925	19,930	3,819,680 3,967,377 4,268,016	1,216,829 840,116 698,212	5,036,509 4,807,493 4,966,228	875,525 807,434 932,530	4,160,984 4,000,059 4,033,698
321 ,, 641	1913 1919 1925		5,475,942 5,790,225 6,013,942	1,191,890 1,480,407 872,005	6,667,832 7,270,632 6,885,947	1,424,020 1,490,476 1,842,798	5,243,812 5,780,156 5,043,149
641 ,, $1,000$	1913 1919 1925	5,221 5,709 6,901	4,187,010 4,523,331 5,470,464	1,241,667 1,071,162 616,611	5,428,677 5,594,493 6,087,075	1,075,000 1,105,867 1,644,026	4,353,677 4,488,626 4,443,049
1,000 ,, 2,500	1913 1919 1925	4,544 5,010 5,521	6,748,985 7,291,675 7,958,566	1,852,529 2,300,465 1,345,581	8,601,514 9,592,140 9,304,147	1,546,611 1,379,247 1,836,928	7,054,903 8,212,893 7,467,219
2,500 ,, 5,000	1913 1919 1925	820 855 899	2,803,419 2,825,855 2,974,753	1,085,769 716,245 741,294	3,889,188 3,542,100 3,716,047	352,258 270,426 284,495	3,536,930 3,271,674 3,431,552
5,000 ,, 10,000 {	1913 1919 1925	267 290 273	1,825,862 1,996,606 1,868,708	342,848 378,877 198,969	2,168,710 2,375,483 2,067,677	111,910 83,014 90,274	2,056,800 2,292,469 1,977,403
10,000 and upwards $\left\{\right.$	1913 1919 1925	$\begin{array}{c} 151 \\ 152 \\ 104 \end{array}$	2,652,966 2,638,307 1,576,942	404,710 124,045 34,869	3,057,676 2,762,352 1,611,811	39,606 35,979 17,643	3,018,070 2,726,373 1,594,168
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Total of privately-} \\ \textbf{owned land} \end{array} \bigg \{$	1913 1919 1925	66,811 72,679 79,102	28,429,357 29,976,151 31,195,324	7,710,753 7,258,694 4,877,565	36,140,110 37,234,845 36,072,889	5,670,428 5,414,237 6,939,914	30,469,682 31,820,608 29,132,975
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned	1913 1919 1925	1,892 $1,651$ 935	••	1,078,688 899,289 733,335	1,078,688 899,289 733,335	36,151 76,783 36,800	1,042,537 822,506 696,535
Grand Total {	1913 1919 1925	74,330	28,429,357 29,976,151 31,195,324	8,789,441 8,157,983 5,610,900	37,218,798 38,134,134 36,806,224	5,706,579 5,491,020 6,976,714	31,512,219 32,643,114 29,829,510

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 104 in 1925, as compared with 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of nineteen years between March, 1906, and March, 1925, was equivalent to 47 per cent. in the number and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Subdivision of estates of over 10,000 acres was practically at a stand-still during the period between March, 1913, and March, 1919, but, since the latter date, such estates have declined by 32 per cent. in the number and 40 per cent. in the acreage. In all

other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table, excepting those between 5,000 and 10,000 acres, which declined in both numbers and acreage, between March, 1919, and March, 1925, there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the nineteen years referred to.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1913, 1919, and 1925, 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, 1913, 1919, AND 1925.

		Pero		in each Total of	Divisio	n	Live Stock 6 reduced to e lent in She	quiva-
Size of Holdings of Privately-owned Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	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 100	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{cases}$	39.08 39.77 39.56	3·57 3·46 3·97	4·33 4·47 4·20	3·43 3·29 3·92	7:08 6:50 7:97	1,766,873 1,909,552 2,072,251	169 182 181
100 " 321	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{cases}$	27.66 27.42 27.46	13·94 12·91 13·77	15:44 14:91 13:44	13.66 12.57 13.85	17.67 17.40 19.20	4,410,283 5,107,256 4,994,010	$106 \\ 128 \\ 124$
321 ,, 641	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{matrix} \right.$	16.78 16.28 15.67	18.45 19.53 19.09	25.12 27.53 26.55	17.21 18.17 17.31	17:14 17:48 17:68		82 89 91
641 ,, 1,000	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{cases}$	7.82 7.85 8.72	15.02 15.03 16.88	18.95 20.43 23.69	14.29 14.11 15.25	12.15 12.37 12.63	3,630,165	70 81 74
1,000 ,, 2,500	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{matrix} \right.$	6.89 6.89	23.80 25.76 25.79	27·27 25·47 26·47	23.15 25.81 25.63	20·34 22·28 21·55	6,539,378	72 80 75
2,500 ,, 5,000	$\left\{\begin{matrix} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{matrix}\right.$	1·23 1·18 1·14	10.76 9.51 10.30	6.22 5.00 4.10		9·22 8·84 9·32	2,594,808	65 79 71
5,000 ,, 10,000	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{matrix} \right.$	· 40 · 40 · 34	6.38	1.98 1.30	6.75 7.20 6.79	6 95 6 85 6 26	2,011,066	84 88 82
10,000 and upwards	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{cases}$	· 23 · 21 · 13	7.42	.66		9·45 8·28 5·39	2,431,720	78 89 88
Total	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1913 \\ 1919 \\ 1925 \end{array} \right\}$	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	$ \begin{cases} 24,957,112 \\ 29,356,865 \\ 26,013,430 \end{cases} $	82 92 89

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 89 sheep in 1925, as compared with 92 in 1919, 82 in 1913, and 78 in 1910. Dairying is carried on principally on the small holdings, and pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails. In 1925, 62

per cent. of the dairy cows and 67 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of not more than 320 acres.

Persons wholly employed on privately-owned land, during the year ended 31st March, 1925, numbered 102,336 males and 33,752 females. Of these, 55,600 males and 20,122 females, or 54 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively, were on holdings of less than 321 acres. On holdings of Crown land not held in conjunction with privately-owned land, 677 males and 202 females were employed.

The following tables show the area of, and the land in different districts.

The following tables show the area of, and the land was applied:—

AREA OF AND LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1925.

-		(Areas o	f l acre a	nd upwar	ds.)		
				A	cres Occupie	ed.	
District.	Area of	Number of	For	For P	asture.	Other	
	District. of District. acres. 4,065,280 2,929,920 stem. 8,775,040 mmera . 6,337,280 cthern. 6,337,280 cthern. 6,337,280 Total . 56,245,760 ctral . 56,245,760 ctral stem	Occupiers.	Agricul- tural Purposes.	Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.	Purposes and Unpro- ductive.	Total.
Wimmera Mallee Northern North-Eastern	4,065,280 2,929,920 8,775,040 7,394,560 10,784,000 6,337,280 7,220,480	18,127 5,816 13,194 6,646 8,327 12,906 5,581 9,440	440,802 145,244 366,841 1,749,743 2,384,300 1,549,738 172,474 167,572	186,916 10,596 196,268 932 11,042 92,063 5,709 440,813	2,007,602 1,929,459 5,754,465 4,058,855 2,477,694 3,623,787 3,435,626 3,141,058	167,667 20,252 401,154 150,392 689,094 28,254 310,869 688,943	2,802,987 2,105,551 6,718,728 5,959,922 5,562,130 5,293,842 3,924,678 4,438,386
Total	56,245,760	80,037	6,976,714	944,339	26,428,546	2,456,625	36,806,224
		PERCENTA	GE OF TOTA	AI: OCCUPII	ED IN EACH	DISTRICT.	
Mallee Northern North-Eastern			15.73 6.90 5.46 29.36 42.87 29.28 4.39 3.78	6.67 0.50 2.92 0.02 0.20 1.74 0.15 9.93	71 · 62 91 · 64 85 · 65 68 · 10 44 · 55 68 · 45 87 · 54 70 · 77	5.98 0.96 5.97 2.52 12.38 0.53 7.92 15.52	100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Total			18.95	2.26	71 · 80	6.69	100.00
		PERCENTA	GE IN EAC	H DISTRICT	of Total	IN STATE.	
Central North-Central Western Wimmera Mallee Northern North-Eastern Gippsland		22.65 7.27 16.49 8.30 10.40 16.12 6.97 11.80	6·32 2·08 5·26 25·08 34·18 22·21 2·47 2·40	19.79 1.12 20.78 0.10 1.17 9.75 0.61 46.68	7:60 7:30 21:77 15:36 9:37 13:71 13:00 11:89	6.83 0.82 16.33 6.12 28.05 1.15 12.66 28.04	7.62 5.72 18.26 16.19 15.11 14.38 10.66 12.06
Total		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 Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts. Of the occupied land, 29 per cent. in the Northern, 43 per cent. in the Mallee, and 29 per cent. in the Wimmera district are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 81 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; in Gippsland considerable attention is given to the cultivation of grasses, 47 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

Areas occupied and stock thereon, in of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral

districts. lands in March, 1925.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1925.

District.	District.		upied for—	Number of—							
	_	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.					
Central North-Central Western Wimmera Mallee North-Eastern Gippsland		acres. 440,802 145,244 366,841 1,749,743 2,384,300 1,549,738 172,474 167,572	acres. 2,194,518 1,940,055 5,950,733 4,059,787 2,488,736 3,715,850 3,441,335 3,581,871	94,593 22,678 62,814 66,141 63,906 90,542 31,229 41,333	267,210 94,680 377,909 50,467 43,273 208,175 217,025 346,815	1,002,627 1,191,301 4,126,789 2,126,938 668,466 1,975,483 866,584 691,710					
Total		6,976,714	27,372,885	473,236	1,605,554	12,649,898					

The area occupied does not include 2,456,625 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1924, sheep increased by 14 per cent., and cattle by 1 per cent., while horses decreased by 2 6 per cent.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep classified in different-sized flocks in March, 1925, are given on pages 551–553 of this volume.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1921 to 1925.

Live Stock.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Horses (including		:			
foals)	487,503	496,124	494,947	486,075	473,236
Cattle—		1			
Dairy Cows	620,005	719,473	794.898	738.149	760,207
Other (including			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	,
calves)	955,154	1,030,896	990,762	853,218	845,347
Sheep	12,171,084	12,325,818	11,765,520	11,059,761	12,649,898
Pigs	175,275	230,770	294.962	259,795	288,509

Prices of Live Stock.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne Stock and Station Journal:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1923-24 AND 1924-25.

Stock.			Pi	rices	in 1	L92	3-2	4.					P	rices	in :	192	4–2	5.		
	Av	Average.			Range.					Av	era	ge.			R	ang	e.			
<u> </u>	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.
Horses. Extra heavy draught	94	1.7	o	33	0	0	to	0.77		^	0.0	10		0.7				40	^	^
Ledium draught	34 26	7	6	25	10	ŏ	to	$\frac{37}{27}$	0	. 0	38 27	19	0	37 26	0	0	to	28	10	. 0
Delivery cart	18	2	6	17	ŏ		to	20	ŏ	ŏ	14	8	ŏ	13	ŏ		to		10	0
ndian Remounts	24	7	6	23	0		to	$\overline{26}$	Õ	ŏ	22	8	ŏ	22	ŏ			23	10	ŏ
addle and harness	5	0	0	4	10		to	6	0	0	4	8	0	4	0		to	5	0	0
Ponies	7	15	0	7	0		to	9	0	0	7	3	0		10		to	7	15	0
Order cart	9	10	0	9	0	U	to	10	10	0	8	5	0	8	0	0	to	9	0	0
Fat Cattle.																				
Timber	21	15	0	15	17	n	ŧο	33	19	0	15	16	0	14	19	n	to	17	8	0
Prime		15	ŏ	14	í		to			6	14	2	ŏ	13			to		8	ŏ
Good	15	8	ŏ		19		to	22	$\tilde{14}$	ŏ	12	5	ŏ	îĭ	2 7	ŏ	to	13	1ž	ő
Good light and	ŀ																			•
handy weights	11		0	9	. 7		to	16	5	Ó	10		0	9	4			11		6
Second	9	2	0	7	15	U	to	11	15	0	8	15	0	7	15	0	to	. 9	9	0
Best	12	2	0	g	12	б	to	19	11	0	10	0	0	9	1	0	to	11	3	9
Others		$1\overline{0}$	ŏ	5	8		to		19	ŏ		16	ŏ		$1\overline{5}$		to		16	ő
Dairy Cattle.											İ									
Best milkers	13	17	0	12	12	0	to	15	14	0	13	18	0	11	7	0	to	16	1	0
pringers, best	10	10	6	8	15	0	to	14	0	0	10	2	0	8	13	0	to	12	15	0
Fat Sheep.											ļ									
Wethers (cross)—											1									
Extra prime	2	6	5	1	14	4	to	3	4	3	2	3	4	1	16	0	to	2	13	2
Prime	2	2	3	1	11	6	to	2	16	10	2	0	5	1	13	8	to	2	10	ō
Good	1	17	6	1	8	2	to	2	8	8	1	16	7	1	9	5	to	2	5	6
Ewes (cross)— Extra prime	١.	10	_			3	4		- 4	2	١,	10	1	١.,	10		4_			_
Daime		18 14	9 5	1	8 5	2	to	2	14 6	1		$\frac{18}{15}$	4	1	12 9		to	2 2	$\frac{6}{2}$	(
Good	1		4	ı	í		to		16			$\frac{13}{12}$	5	i	6		to		18	4
Vethers (merino)—	-	_	-	-	-	_	••	_		10	1			1	·	•	••	_		-
Extra prime	2		4	1			to	3	7	5	2	3	1	1.	15		to	2	11	ę
Prime	2		7	1	9		to	2		6	2	0	1		13		to	$\frac{2}{2}$	8	9
Good Wes (merino) best		14 13	$\frac{9}{2}$	1 1	4	10	to	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	0 2		$\frac{16}{13}$	5 6	1	9	11	to	2	5 1	8
	1	10		-	•		00			-	1	то		*	•	11		_	•	ŧ
Fat Lambs.	١.			١.		_	4.			_	i .			١.	- 0			٠.		
Extra prime		16 11		1	9 6	5	to to	$\frac{2}{1}$		1 11		$\frac{14}{12}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	1	13 9		to to		$\frac{17}{14}$	
lood	1			1	3		to		12	6	1	.8	7	1	9 5		to		10	
econd	1		10		19		to	ī	9	ő	1	4	8	î	1		to	ī	5	10
Pias.	1										i									
Back Fatters-	.										İ									
Extra heavy prime	11	2	6	9	19	0	to	12	7	0	11	5	0	8	16	0	to	14	2	(
Extra prime and	1 ^	_		1	-	^	١.		_		_			_	40		4.	c	1.0	
weighty Baconers—	8	0	0	6	7	0	to	9	7	6	7	14	0	5	13	U	to	9	13	-
Extra prime	6	3	0	5	10	0	to	6	18	0	5	8	0	4	15	0	to	6	0	(
Prime	5			4			to		17	ŏ	4	13	Ō	4	2	0	to		7	ò
Porkers	2				15	ā	to			0	1 ~	16	Ō	, -	10		to		4	Ò

Year.

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

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1920 to 1924.

Year.			N	umber Slaughtered.	
			Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1920			4,244,798	374,545	240,557
1921			4,005,587	331,707	239,638
1922			5,863,195	424,199	308,172
1923			4,078,273	461,958	373,609
1924			3,591,219	499,840	368,918

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1920 to 1924.

For Export.

For Butcher and Private Use.*

	,	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep:	Cattle.	Pigs.
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924		1,835,419 2,794,790 3,184,411 3,372,722 2,548,327	353,429 310,428 413,650 449,101 484,244	82,315 55,521 107,022 139,405 139,808	2,385,966 1,186,704 2,657,515 691,630 1,035,799	14,912 16,694 4,251 4,011 7,391	5,465 7,335
		For Dres		1.14			
Year.		FOT PTE	serving and S	saiting.	For B	oiling Dow	'n.
Year.		Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
Year.			1	 -			1
		Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1920		Sheep. 2,067	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep. 21,346	Cattle. 5,071	Pigs.
1920 1921		Sheep. 2,067 20,622	1,133 2,740	Pigs. 152,556 176,451	Sheep. 21,346 3,471	5,071 1,845	Pigs. 221 331

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

Of the 3,591,219 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1924, 1,035,799, or 29 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 691,630, or 17 per cent., in 1923, and 2,657,515. or 45 per cent., in 1922. In 1924-25 the oversea exports included 33,448,426 lbs. of mutton and lamb, valued at £1,000,765.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and, as there is practically no limit to the demand for these products in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses exported in each of the last eleven years. In the four years 1915-16 to 1918-19 the quantity exported was small in comparison with earlier years. The chief reasons for this were, in 1915-16, a drought in the preceding year, and, in the three following years, the lack of shipping space. the year 1919-20 the exports were much greater than in any previous year, due mainly to the accumulations of the previous three years. The quantities exported in 1920-21 were below the average, owing to the dry condition which had prevailed in the previous year. a world-wide fall in values, the season 1922-23 was marked by exceptionally heavy exports of both mutton and lamb at improved prices. In the 1923-24 season the export of mutton practically ceased, while the number of lambs exported was only about 40 per cent. of that for the previous year. The abnormal activity in 1922-23 was, to some extent, responsible for the great reduction in exports in 1923-24. Other reasons were a tendency among owners to retain their flocks in expectation of high prices for wool, and the demand for breeding ewes from New South Wales, where a drought had depleted the flocks. Compared with the previous season a slight improvement was manifested in 1924–25.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year (ended June).			Nun	nber of Carcasses Expo	orted.
			Mutton.	Lamb.	Total.
1914–15			653,329	1,056,823	1,710,152
1915-16			••	47,546	47.546
1916-17			52,724	365,694	418,418
1917-18			66,730	129,537	196.267
1918–19			401,382	267,588	668,970
1919-20			2,468,090	1,533,410	4,001,500
1920-21			288,190	497,896	786,086
1921-22			314,564	872,140	1,186,704
1922-23			989,456	1,668,059	2,657,515
1923–24			12,945	678,685	691,630
1924-25			87,767	948,032	1,035,799

The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1925 was £10,381,175, as compared with £10,561,940 in 1924, £10,381,310 in 1923, £9,512,980 in 1922, and £11,816,670 in 1921. 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, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year	ended March	-	Number of Cow- keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
1921			58,117	620,005	64,938,458	3,636,571
1922			60,882	719,473	82,981,570	5,675,909
1923			62,424	794,898	84,355,939	3,754,958
1924			61,685	738,149	86,888,723	7,216,938
1925			61.549	760.207	100.849.382	6.193,135

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

An interesting example of the possibilities of dairying and of the value of selective breeding, combined with scientific feeding, is furnished by the following authenticated record (supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Victoria), over a period of three years, of a Jersey cow.

Jersey cow, born 27th August, 1919.

Calved.	Days in Milk.	Total Milk.	Average Test.	Total Butter-fat.	Milk Yield on last day of Test.
22nd September, 1921 8th February, 1923 25th March, 1924	273 273 273	lbs. 6,827 11,185 15,799	per cent. 5·08 5·16 5·34	lbs. 347 578 8434	$\begin{array}{c} \text{lbs.} \\ 19\frac{1}{2} \\ 40\frac{1}{2} \\ 42 \end{array}$

•1924.—15,799 lbs. of milk=843½ lbs. of butter-fat at 1s. 5d. 1,495 gallons of skim milk at 2d			7	
	72 21		_	
Credit balance for nine months	50	7	3	

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the last five years:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

	Year en	ded June-	-	-	Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1921					5,086,723	492,952
1922					5,480,421	316,249
1923					5,582,469	418,873
1924					5,597,128	420,552
1925					5,395,087	228,779

Butter and cheese made in factories.

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

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year ended June	Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made	Casein.	Milk Sugar.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1921	59,851,735	153,124	3,143,619	42,643,871	1,873,815	338,592
1922	77,501,149	160,490	5,359,660	48,354,210	2,022,192	276,786
1923	78,773,470	213,170	3,336,085	38,314,261	2,639,240	410.155
1924	81,291,595	373,236	6,796,386	49,099,632	2,946,346	445,430
1925	95,454,295	495,458	5.964.356	45,693,120	2,716,042	415,753

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 154,042,550 in 1920–21, 193,507,110 in 1921–22, 196,171,380 in 1922–23, 206,915,177 in 1923–24, and 294,764,870 in 1924–25.

In 1924-25 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 53,731,160 lbs. of butter, valued at £4,051,632, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 45,943,632 lbs., valued at £3,442,588. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 1,785,613 lbs., and the value thereof, £65,130.

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 1924-25 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

		00110111			
District.	l.	Wool Cli	p, 1924-25.		-
DISTITUTE.	Sheep.	La	Total.		
Central	7,836,86 29,583,24 15,338,85 4,308,29 12,024,67 5,072,09	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	bs. 19,743 12,757 12,774 18,816 100,483 100,470 166,822 17,299	1	lbs. 6,374,322 8,529,623 11,776,014 6,447,668 4,598,775 3,215,142 5,568,918 4,241,401
$ \begin{array}{c} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1924-25 \\ 1923-24 \\ 1922-23 \\ 1921-22 \\ 1920-21 \end{array} \right. \end{array} $	63,806,82 71,088,91 72,829,50	$egin{array}{c c} 0 & & 3,51 \\ 9 & & 5,10 \\ 9 & & 5,36 \\ \end{array}$.9,164 .9,735 .5,031 .5,837 .2,465	6 7 7	0,751,863 7,326,555 6,193,950 8,195,346 1,149,941
	1921-22.	1922–23.	1923-24	•	1924-25.
Wool clip Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on	lbs. 78,195,346	lbs. 76,193,950	lbs. 67,326,8	555	lbs. 90,751,863
Victorian skins exported (estimated)	25,317,431	26,274,000	15,186,8	806	16,036,034
Total production	103,512,777	102,467,950	82,513,3	361	106,787,897
Total value	£4,662,750	£6,380,600	£7,695,0	000	£11,444,240

In 1924–25 there were 9,803,371 sheep and 2,790,054 lambs shorn, as compared with 9,463,675 sheep and 1,614,147 lambs in 1923-24, 9,920,239 sheep and 2,278,303 lambs in 1922–23, 10,072,358 sheep and 2,471,431 lambs in 1921–22, and 10,595,458 sheep and 1,725,305 lambs in 1920–21.

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, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

				Weight of a Fleece.		
•	Year.		Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.	
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1920-21		 	6.38	2.05	5.77	
1921-22		 	$7 \cdot 23$	$2 \cdot 17$	6 · 23	
922 -2 3		 	$7 \cdot 17$	2 · 25	6 25	
.923-24		 	$6 \cdot 74$	2.18	6.08	
1924-25		 	8.56	2 · 44	7.21	

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes, and the balance available for export, in each of the last five years, were as follows:—

WOOL PRODUCTION: HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE; 1920–21 to 1924–25.

Produ	ction.	Used in Ma	nufactures.	Available f	or Export.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
			,		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
102,467,950	6,380,600	15,926,225	995,389	86,541,725	5,385,211
82,513,361	7,695,000				6,476,500 9,799,740
	Quantity. 1bs. 90,250,571 103,512,777 102,467,950	lbs. £ 90,250,571 4,729,400 103,512,777 4,662,750 102,467,950 6,380,600 82,513,361 7,695,000	Quantity. Value. Quantity. lbs. £ lbs. 90,250,571 4,729,400 12,799,590 103,512,777 4,662,750 13,293,010 102,467,950 6,380,600 15,926,225 82,513,361 7,695,000 13,068,648	Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. lbs. £ lbs. £ 90,250,571 4,729,400 12,799,590 639,980 103,512,777 4,662,750 13,293,010 553,875 102,467,950 6,380,600 15,926,225 995,389 82,513,361 7,695,000 13,068,648 1,218,500	Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. Quantity. lbs. £ lbs. £ lbs. 90,250,571 4,729,400 12,799,590 639,980 77,450,981 103,512,777 4,662,750 13,293,010 553,875 90,219,767 102,467,950 6,380,600 15,926,225 995,389 86,541,725 82,513,361 7,695,000 13,068,648 1,218,500 69,444,713

Prices of weel. 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, 1922-23 to 1924-25.

Class of Wool.	A	verage Price per lb.	in—
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District	34d. to 36d.	43d. to 44d.	38d. to 41d
Super	. 27d. to 30d.	34d. to 38d.	31d. to 34d
Good	. 23d. to 25d.	27d. to 28d.	25d. to 27d
Average	. 18d. to 20d.	24d. to 26d.	22d. to 24d
Wasty and Inferior	. 14d. to 16d.	19d. to 21d.	16d. to 18d
	. 28d. to 30d.	32d. to 34d.	28d. to 30d
	. 20d. to 22d.	24d. to 27d.	21d. to 23d
	. 16d. to 17d.	18d. to 20d.	16d. to 18d.
Average Lambs		15d. to 18d.	13d. to 15d.
Inferior Lambs	. 6d. to 9d.	10d. to 12d.	7d. to 10d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks .	. 29d. to 31d.	37d, to 40d.	20.1 4- 04.1
O O	041 4 001	30d. to 34d.	32d. to 34d.
Title Carachand	107 4 201	24d. to 26d.	27d. to 30d.
Madium Chanabrad	143 4- 101	18d. to 19d.	21d. to 23d. 17d to 18d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	7d. to 9d.	11d. to 13d.	12d. to 14d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .		22d. to 24d.	20d. to 22d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .	101 4. 141	16d. to 18d.	15d. to 17d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .	01 / 201	10d. to 12d.	11d. to 13d.
	. , ou 10 10u.	104. 10 124.	114. 60 134.
Scoured.			
Extra Super Fleece	. 46d. to 50d.	58d. to 62d.	50d. to 54d.
Super Fleece	. 40d. to 44d.	54d. to 56d.	45d. to 47d.
Good Fleece		46d. to 50d.	38d. to 40d.
Average Fleece	. 24d. to 26d.	36d. to 44d.	29d. to 34d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASO	N.		
Greasy Merino Fleece	401d.	46½d.	531d,
" Comeback Fleece	คดเม	$42\frac{1}{4}$ d.	50 d.
" Merino Lambs	1 4111	$43\frac{1}{4}$ d.	48\frac{1}{2}d.
" Comeback Lambs	201	37d.	41½d.
Scoured Fleece	F=0.7	64d.	61d.

Flocks of sheep in districts. Returns which were collected in March, 1925, give full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different

districts were as follows:-

NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1925.

Distri	et	Numb	er of	Average Number of Sheep	Percentage of-		
		Flocks.	Sheep.	to a Flock.	Flocks.	Sheep.	
Central	• •	 2,291	990,194	432	9.66	7.84	
North-Central		 2,098	1,190,606	567	8.84	9.43	
Western		 5,003	4,122,779	824	21.08	32.66	
Wimmera		 4,220	2,125,327	504	17.78	16.84	
Mallee		 1,849	665,674	360	7.79	5.27	
Northern	••	 4,647	1,971,660	424	19.58	15.62	
North-Eastern		 2,073	865,435	417	8.74	6.86	
Gippsland		 1,550	691,340	446	6.53	5.48	
Total		 23,731	12,623,015	532	100.00	100.00	

The figures do not include 26,883 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. Flocks were fewer in number in all districts, except the Mallee, in 1925 than in 1919. In the six years referred to the number of flocks decreased by 93 in the Central, 336 in the North-Central, 1,077 in the Western, 62 in the Wimmera, 639 in the Northern, 376 in the North-Eastern, and 1,359 in the Gippsland district, and increased by 335 in the Mallee, the total decrease for the State being 4,607, or 16 per cent. The average number of sheep to a flock showed a very marked decrease in the Mallee, and decreases less pronounced in the Wimmera, Northern, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, while in the Central, North-Central, and Western districts there were slight increases. The average number of sheep in a flock was 532 in 1925, as compared with 555 in 1919, 477 in 1917,

478 in 1913, 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of sheep in the State decreased from 15,773,902 in 1919 to 12,649,898 in 1925. All divisions of the State showed substantial decreases during the six years under review.

Sizes of

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1925.

	Ì	Nun	aber of—	Percentage of—		
Size of Flocks.		Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	
Under 500		17,187	2,939,575	72.42	23 · 29	
500 and under 1,000		3,692	2,519,857	15.56	19.96	
1,000 ,, 2,000		1,725	2,317,968	$7 \cdot 27$	18:36	
2,000 ,, . 5,000		851	2,428,522	3.59	19.24	
5,000 ,, 10,000		207	1,399,428	•87	11.09	
10,000 ,, 20,000		62	824,643	26	6.53	
20,000 and upwards		7	193,022	.03	1.53	
Total		23,731	12,623,015	100.00	100.00	

A comparison of the above figures with those for 1919 shows that flocks of less than 500 sheep had decreased by 3,243, those of 500 to 1,000 by 647, 1,000 to 2,000 by 508, 2,000 to 5,000 by 104, 5,000 to 10,000 by 40, 10,000 to 20,000 by 49, and those of over 20,000 by 16. The decrease in the number of sheep in the whole State in the same period was 20 per cent. Six of the 7 largest, 42 of the 62 second largest flocks, and 130 of the 207 flocks of between 5,000 to 10,000 sheep in 1925 were in the Western District.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep.

The numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep on holdings of various areas, including those on Crown land not held conjointly with that privately owned, in March, 1925, are given in the next table. Although only 6,969 flocks, or 29 per cent. of the total number, were depastured on holdings of 900 acres and over, these accounted for 8,607,471 sheep, or 68 per cent. of the total.

AREAS OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS AND SIZES OF FLOCKS THEREON, 1925.

	Number and Size of Flocks.															
Area of Holdings. (Acres).	Und	er 500.		nd under ,000,		and under ,000.		and under ,000.		and under 0,000.		000 and r 20,000.		000 and wards.	Г	otal.
	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks,	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.
1 and under 200 200 , 321 321 , 500 500 , 641 , 900 900 , 1,500 1,500 , 2,500 2,500 , 5,000 10,000 and upwards	3,663 3,162 3,111 2,526 2,108 2,049 479 79 10	298,499 457,305 574,331 496,909 466,885 494,290 125,962 22,459 2,935	161 326 507 787 1,242 487 106	43,539 101,294 209,522 330,298 530,157 867,638 356,025 76,677 4,207	14 25 38 70 152 578 584 236 26	17,657 30,769 45,313 86,091 188,145 746,369 809,394 352,652 39,508 2,070	12 14 82 214 405 106	7,781 13,022 9,820 32,507 36,168 201,935 547,658 1,204,758 354,864 20,009	2	7,800 7,160 11,470 18,061 38,791 192,386 802,244 321,516	1 1 11	13,102 10,063 125,435 676,043	6		279 105	
Total	17,187	2,939,575	3,692	2,519,857	1,725	2,317,968	851	2,428,522	207	1,399,428	62	824,643	7	193,022	23,731	12,623,015

NOTE.—Where Crown land is held in conjunction with privately-owned land, the holding is classified according to the area privately owned.

Live Stock in Australia horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated June, 1924, for the Federal Capital Territory; June, 1925, for New South Wales; March, 1925, for Victoria and Tasmania; January, 1925, for Queensland and New Zealand; and December, 1924, for South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

		Cat	tle.	. "		
State, &c.	Horses.	Dairy Cows. Other.		Sheep.	Pigs.	
Victoria	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509	
New South Wales	647,503	982,850	1,893,404	42,925,177	339,669	
Federal Capital Terri-						
tory	1,433	6,0	85	132,400	434	
Queensland	660,093	584,886	5,869,767	19,028,252	156,163	
South Australia	255,022	163,407	237,016	6,359,240	80,988	
Northern Territory	44,420	851,	351	6,194	609	
Western Australia	175,116	60,882	830,682	6,396,564	66,375	
Tasmania	37,091	70,073	155,667	1,614,085	47,305	
New Zealand	326,830	1,323,432	2,180,312	24,547,955	440,115	

The returns for 1924–25 show that there were in that year 3,483 bee-keepers, who owned 63,515 frame and 8,403 box hives, producing 3,951,439 lbs. and 103,536 lbs. of honey respectively, and 47,117 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 785, as compared with 668 in the previous season. In 1924–25, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 1,257,850 lbs., in the North-Eastern district, 861,386 lbs., and in the Northern district, 841,057 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below.

BEE-KEEPING, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Season ended May—		Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.	
1921			3,408	37,075	lbs. 1,724,942	lbs. 24,222
1922			4,046	50,147	2,712,675	32,737
1923			3,756	52,060	2,285,000	27,182
1924			3,535	60,760	2,110,713	25,371
1925			3,483	71,918	4,054,975	47,117

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

Fish Market.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1925, sums amounting to £1,136,207 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of The following are the amounts spent since 1879: wild animals.

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£			£
1879-80 to 1888-9	142,963	1920-21		 36,158
1889–90 to 1898–9	208,638	1921-22		 40,766
1899-1900 to 1908-9	170,050	1922–23	·	 47,410
1909-10 to 1918-19	283,693	1923-24		 85,489
1919–20	36,672	1924-25	• •	 84,368

In addition to the expenditure of £1,136,207 referred to above, sums have frequently been advanced from Loan Funds for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities and land owners. The amounts of these advances in the last five years were as follows:— £44,380 in 1920–21, £15,447 in 1921–22, £23,731 in 1922–23, £26,275 in 1923–24, and £32,399 in 1924–25. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control. Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the last five years was

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

as shown in the following statement:—

Year ended June.		Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.	
			pairs.	brace.	brace.
1920-21			405,564	40.	7.158
1921–22			429,372	8	21,708
1922-23			431,196	21	16.428
1923–24			448,656	$\overline{42}$	8,148
1924-25			937,704	74	11,640

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to oversea rabbits. exported. 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, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Year ended June.		Frozen Rabbit	s and Hares.	Rabbit and Hare Skins.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1920–21		pairs. 1,094,689	£ 131,130	lbs. 1,893,827	326,681		
1921–22		454,052	35,385	2,623,228	201,921		
1922-23		141,312	10,176	2,140,915	237,853		
1923–24		80,499	8,477	2,073,613	282,266		
1924-25		54,174	5,196	2,020,070	349,956		

FISHERIES.

Numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the engaged in state are given in the following table for the year 1924-25:—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1924-25.

Fishing S	stations.			Number	Во	ats.	Value of Nets and
				of Men.	Number.	Value.	other Plant.
						£	£
Anderson's Inlet				11	- 7	365	160
Anglesea River				2	2	40	25
Barwon Heads and Oc	ean Gi	ove	••	9	$\tilde{5}$	850	115
To 1.3.4				6	Š	98	.94
Corner Inlet, Welsh		Toora.	and			00	31
TD / TO 111				79	56	6.987	2,623
Dromana				36	24	1,275	450
Frankston	•	••	• • •	10	10	244	278
Geelong	• •	••	• •	55	29	3,008	974
O:1 T 1	· •	• •		208	146	13,509	5.306
Kerang	• •	• •	• •	3	3	31	75
Lake Boga	• •	• •	• •	3	3	30	36
г	• •	• •	• •	$\begin{array}{c c} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{array}$	1	50	
Lorne Lindsay R	• •	• •	• •	9	8		100
Mallacoota	• •	• •	• •	5	3	76	185
	•	• •	• • •	$\frac{5}{17}$	-	225	97
	1.0	• • •	• •		11	642	167
Mordialloc, Chelsea, a		rum	• •	54	43	2,152	544
			• •	47	32	2,200	658
Portarlington and St.	Leonar	ds	• •	91	57	4,092	1,668
Portland	• •		• •	49	31	4,123	522
Port Albert	•			57	37	3,850	1,201
				2	2	120	25
Port Fairy				44	30	5,850	372
Port Melbourne .				47	31	3,261	487
Queenscliff				123	67	14,302	859
Rainbow				3	3	60	20
Sandringham .				54	32	3,458	442
Sorrento, Portsea, and	Rye			50	30	2,659	565
St. Kilda				16	10	328	154
Forquay				6	3	60	65
007				9	8	520	66
TT -1				š	5	320	177
Waranga Basin		••	• • •	10	8	94	92
Western Port (Cowes	Hast	ing C	rant.	10		9-≖	92
ville, Flinders, San F	emo a	nd Too	edin)	109	89	10,450	2,115
	· ·	1114 3.001	1	29	23		
EXT 41 *		••	••	4	$\frac{23}{3}$	1,689	666
··· ontonaggi ·· ·	•	• •	• •	4		232	25
Total				1,267	857	87,250	21,408

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 were as shown in the next table.

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1923-24 AND 1924-25.

		1923-2	4.	1924-25.		
	-	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			£		£	
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.	8,174,520	133,517	9,326,775	133,295	
Crayfish Imported Fish (fresh	doz.	33,105	29,795	46,414	41,773	
or frozen)	lbs.	3,382,348	84,558	3,080,818	77,020	
Oysters	bags	9,803	37,606	12,022	43,886	
Total			285,476		295,974	

In addition to the above, 11,003 cwt. of smoked fish, and 883 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1924-25.

Victorian
The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian
fish sold. waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets
and elsewhere in 1924-25 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1924-25.

Ma	Markets.			ity.	Value.		
		Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.		
26.13			lbs.	doz.	£	£	
Melbourne Ballarat	• •	• • •	$9,326,775 \\ 480,065$	19,194 659	$133,295 \\ 7,283$	17,275 513	
Other	• •		280,172	974	4,004	876	
Total			10,087,012	20,827	144,582	18,664	

Fish imported. 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, 1923-24 AND 1924-25.

			1923	-24.	1924-25.		
		•	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Fish—				£		£	
Fresh or Frozen		lbs.	2,169,942	61,739	2,619,729	74,091	
Smoked		,,	54,681	3,862	32,000	2,873	
Fresh Oysters		cwt.	368	269	1,646	1,222	
Potted or Concentrated, &c.				17,264		17,914	
Preserved in tins, &c.	٠.	lbs.	7,229,629	317,182	7,614,873	332,298	
N.E.I.		cwt.	2,516	7,934	3,043	9,043	
Total				408,250		437,441	

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 3,533,729 lbs. came from Canada,

1,526,633 lbs. from Norway, 1,210,982 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 1,092,925 lbs. from the United States of America, in 1924-25.

Agriculture in Victoria and Great Britain in 1924 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1924.

					Victoria.	Great Britain
Area .				acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat .				bushels	47,364,495	52,714,667
Oats .				,,	9,572,003	123,200,000
Barley .				,,	1,444,823	51,206,400
Peas .				,,	256,160	2,994,992
Potatoes .	•			tons	139,043	3,541,000
Turnips and sv	vedes			,,	1,847*	18,290,000
Mangolds .				,,	10,022	7,845,700
Hay .				,,	1,492,588	8,973,000
Horses .	•	• •	• •	No.	473,236	1,189,884
Cattle .				,,	1,605,554	7,058,726
				,,	12,649,898	21,729,347
Pigs .				,,	288,509	3,427,166

^{*} 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 1924-25 from miners' rights was £2,100.

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 1924–25 was \$3,750.

Area occupied for mining purposes on 31st December, 1924, was 43,216 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1924 (CROWN LAND AND PRIVATE LAND).

	Nature	of Mineral	, &c.			Area.
						acres.
old	• •		• •	• •	• ••	28,867
oal (ordinary)		• •	• •	• •	••	4,447
oal (brown)						759
duminium						37
Bismuth Wolfram ar	nd Moly	bdenite		• • •		29
Sluestone	٠. `					22
lay Slum						101
opper						99
lopper and Silver						71
Polomite and Clay		• • •	• • •	• • •		ī
Franite	••	••	• •	••	•••	28
ypsum		••	••	••	•••	1,259
rypsum Iematite and Iron (••	••	••	••	1,209
	res	• •	••	. • •	• •	9
nfusorial Earth	• •	• •	• •	••		315
ron	••	• •	• •	••	••	
Caolin	• •	• •	• •	••	••	- 69
ead	• •	• •		• •	•••	80
imestone					••	160
imestone and Clay		• • •				27
Aagnesite				• •		126
Ianganese						2,069
Ianganese and Cob						19
farble						6
Iolybdenite	••	• •	••	••	• • •	336
Iolybdenite, Coppe	n and s	ilvon	•	••	••	29
Dil	r, and s	311 4 61	• •	• •	•••	537
	••	• •	• •	• •		268
Oil and Gas	••`	• •	• •	• •	•••	
Pigments	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	5
Pigments and Clay	. • •	(• •	• •	• •	••	21
Pigments and Limes	stone	• •	• •		••	43
uicksilver		• •				. 55
Salt						45
and				••		49
ilicate of Alumina						71
Silver and Gold						129
silver and Lead						196
late	• •	••				55
Sulphates and Oil	••	••	••	••		224
in	• •	••	••	••		1,536
	• •	• •	••	• •		. 1,550
Volfram	• •		••	••	•••	-
Wolfram and Tin	• •	. ••	••	• •	••	454
Water-right Licence	s	• •	••	• •	••	546
Total	o.1					43,216
100	SPT.	• •	• •	• •	••	40,∠10

The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys amounting to £520,421 (including £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine), and 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, 1925.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.					
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Mines Department	27,359	26,785	27,085	26,176	24,567	
State Coal Mine	385,105	499,076	436,753	519,536	458,380	
Brown Coal Mine	75,186	44,426	48,886	45,830	*	
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking	, -	1 . 1	-/	,		
Fund and Depreciation Fund	22,419	82,786	22,342	39,628	37,002	
Diamond drills for prospecting	10,992	9,809	9,411	10,597	12,476	
Testing plants	4,643	3,212	3,148	3,499	3,571	
Geological and underground	′ -		1	, , , ,	0,012	
surveys of mines	2,443	2,506	3,071	3,436	3,591	
Mining Development—					-,	
Advances to companies, &c.,					:	
boring for gold, coal, &c	9,006	8,161	6,963	6,711	8,739	
Miscellaneous	1,702	2,024	1,806	2,107	2,431	
Total	538,855	678,785	559,465	657,520	550,757	

^{*} The control of the Brown Coal Mine was transferred to the Electricity Commissioners on 1st April, 1924.

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 355 of this work. Since 1st July, 1899, £520,421 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; details of this expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

		£
Advances to companies—Development of mining		62,740
" Boring for gold and coal, &c.		$62,\!532$
Construction of roads and tracks for mining purposes		57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material		12,357
Construction of races and dams		8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting		27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights		20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances		9,975
State Coal Mine		24 9, 3 99
Miscellaneous		9,740
Total	• •	520,421

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1925, for the development of mining, totalled £262,292, of which sum £40,630 had up to that date been repaid, £50,732 realized, and £143,358 written off, leaving £27,572 outstanding. Interest received during 1924-25 amounted to £348, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1925, to £2,513.

The mineral production of the State 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 1924.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER 1924.

Metals and	Recorded	orior to 1924.	Recorded d	uring 1924.	Total Recorded to end of 1924.		
Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£	
Gold	71,062,534	301,853,680	67,167	285,316	71,129,701	302,138,996	
	1,455,137	221,349	4,216	645	1,459,353*	221,994	
Silver {	30,577	7,880			30,577	7,880	
Platinum	311	1,671			311	1,671	
	tons.		tons.		tons.	7 074 170	
Coal, black	10,206,735	6,804,598	518,315	569,555	10,725,050	7,374,153 $297,288$	
", brown ".	750,831	256,172	127,490	41,116	878,321	297,288 218,590	
Ore-copper	18,730	218,590		0.000	18,730	932,021	
" tin	16,788	925,965 ^	38	6,056	16,826	606,655	
" antimony	104,754	592,133	827	14,522	$105,\!581$ 793	5,760	
" silver-lead .	793	5,760		• • •	5,434	12.540	
"iron	5,434	12,540			407	1,949	
" manganese	407	1,949	• • •		118	11,785	
Wolfram	118	11,785	• • •		110	128	
Diamonds	• • •	128	• •		•••	630	
Sapphires, &c	63,470	630 45,933	13,268	11.818	76,738	57.751	
Gypsum Magnesite	1,556	4,716	76	228	1.632	4,944	
Traclin	24,865	31,617	1.741	2.683	26,606	34,300	
Diatomaceous earth		33,137	1,141	2,000	8,057	33,137	
Pigment clays	1,770	2,694	76	514	1,846	3,208	
Phosphate rock	12,648	13,631	532	532	13,180	14,163	
Molybdenite	750	13,166	42	4,850	792†	18,016	
Fluorspar	623	1.888		-,	623	1,888	
Bluestone, freestone		1,000		'*		,	
granite, &c.‡ Limestone, &c.§	' } ··	7,435,661	• •	530,820		7,966,481	
Total		318,497,273		1,468,655		319,965,928	

^{*} Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates. ‡ From 1866 only. § Record from 1900.

Note.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered, and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine, and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces, and in the ten years 1852–1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces. The largest quantity produced in any one year was 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The annual value of the output for the ten years 1852–1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of the gold produced from 1851 to 1924 was £302,138,996, as shown in the preceding statement.

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 1924.

Period.		Quantity (Fine ozs.).	Period.		Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60		23,334,263*	1911–15		2,161,349
1861–70		16,276,566*	1916-20		905,561
1871–80		10,156,297*	1921		104,512
1881–90		7,103,448*	1922		106,872
1891-1900		7,476,038*	1923		95.403
1901–10		7,095,061	1924		67.167

* Gross ozs.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for the State for 1924 having been the lowest since 1851. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1924 were 485,035 ounces in Western Australia, 98,841 ounces in Queensland, and 18,685 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1923, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 17,750,765 ounces.

Mining district gold yields. The yield of gold for the last two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross ounces, exceed the total output of 1923 by 84 ounces, and that of 1924 by 480 ounces:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ, 1923 AND 1924.

Mining District.			1923.		1924.		
		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
Ararat and Stawell Ballarat Beechworth Bendigo Castlemaine Gippsland Maryborough	•••	ozs. 4,647 1,007 7,871 361 1,763 1,198 387	ozs. 516 785 25,067 44,896 15,751 469 477	ozs. 5,163 1,792 32,938 45,257 17,514 1,667 864	ozs. 2,839 1,216 4,762 440 1,544 654 351	ozs. 32 904 20,716 28,097 12,007 724 832	ozs 2,871 2,120 25,478 28,537 13,551 1,378 1,183
Total		17,234	87,961	105,195	11,806	63,312	75,118

The amount of the dividends declared in each of the last five years by gold-mining companies operating in each mining district of the State was as follows:—

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1920 to 1924.

Mining Diet	mint.		Amount Distributed.					
Mining District.			1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	
			£	£	£	£	£	
Ararat and Stawell							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Ballarat				13		1,635	475	
Beechworth			36,690	13,455	18,450	9,000	• • •	
Bendigo			44,226	6,750	20,250	37,872	13,500	
Castlemaine			11,595	5,830	17,883	12,459		
Gippsland	• •		2,668	1,096				
Maryborough	• •		· ·	••	••	••	••	
Total			95,179	27,144	56,583	60,966	13,975	

The average number of men employed in gold mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last five years are given below:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1920 to 1924.

Year.		Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.	
1920			 1,138	2,604	3,742
921			 1,073	1,977	3,050
922			 1,048	2,262	3,310
.923			 770	2,212	2,982
924			 816	1,835	2,651

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1924 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 156; Ballarat, 69; Bendigo, 1,085; Beechworth, 696; Castlemaine, 380; Gippsland, 150; and Maryborough, 115.

Value of machinery on gold-fields.

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder:—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1920 to 1924.

	Yea	ır.		Approximate V	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in-				
				Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.			
				£	£	£			
1920				181,400	703,416	884,816			
921				156,642	508,643	665,285			
922				135,295	508,630	643,925			
.923				133,200	486,300	619,500			
924	• •			95,777	381,050	476,827			

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the last twenty-three years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. In 1924,

the number of pump hydraulic sluices at work was 3, in addition to which 11 jet elevators and 3 gravitation plants were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the last five years are as follows:—

DREDGING	AND	SLUICING.	1920	то	1924.
DIMMUNITHU	4111J	OHOTOTIO,	1040	10	3041

	Year.		Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				acres.	cub. yds.	ozs.	tons.
1920			43	130	4,179,778	19,855	78
1921		• •	42	99	3,554,674	15,734	78
1922			32	41	1,736,735	11,939	115
1923			24	27	1,294,300	9,017	77
1924			17	13	1,198,900	5,260	38

These plants employed 139 men in 1924. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 2·1 grains. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,880,357 ounces of gold and 1,579 tons of tin have been won by this system.

Cyanidation. The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the last five years:—

CYANIDATION, 1920 to 1924.

	Year.		Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
				tons.	ozs.	£
1920			 28	37,596	4,226	16,216
1921			 20	39,937	5,326	17,212
1922			 12	41,163	5,847	22,654
1923			 14	18,644	3,415	13,445
1924	• •	• •	 14	12,108	2.052	7,637

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,994,539 tons, and that the gold which has been won thereby amounts to 1,280,758 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

A Sludge Abatement Board, appointed by the Government, is intrusted with the duty of regulating the disposal of mining sludge, and preventing the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile debris.

Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, 1920 to 1924.

	 Year.			Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold
					tons.	ozs.
920	 			33	2,664	2,849
921	 	٠		34	1,748	1,367
922	 			34	1,286	1,424
923	 			34	1,000	649
924	 			31	895	776

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 74,085 tons of ore have been crushed for 51,575 ounces of gold.

Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in 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. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 11,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 878,321 tons (valued at £297,288), of which 127,490 tons were obtained in 1924. Of the total output for that year 126,028 tons valued at £40,251 were obtained from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell.

The State coal mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River, was opened in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners.

The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has

proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1924, was 452,032 tons, valued at £487,235. The total output up to the end of 1924 was 6,451,435 tons, valued at £4,695,961. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1925, was 1,688.

Victorian Victoria up to the end of 1924 was 10,725,050 tons, valued at £7,374,153. The total quantity raised prior to 1892, the average annual production for different periods from 1892 to 1920, and the production for each of the years 1921 to 1924, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

	Period	·		Average Annual Production.	Average Annual Value per ton at pit's mouth.
				tons.	s. d.
Prior to 1895	2			*77,914	18 8
1892–1900	• •	••	• •	184,517	9 11
1901-10		••		168,548	11 8
1911–15	••	• •		608,512	9 2
1916–20				437,833	15 11
1921	••	••	••	514,859	23 5
192 2	• •			559,284	23 9
1923	••		•••	476,823	22 0
1924	:.			518,315	22 0

^{*} Total production up to date mentioned.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1924 were as follows:—New South Wales, 11,618,216 tons; Queensland, 1,123,117 tons; Western Australia, 421,864 tons; and Tasmania, 75,988 tons.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five years are shown below.

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, 1920 to 1924.

				Gold Mines.		Coal Mines.			
	Year.		Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	
1920			3,724	3	13	2,011	1	5	
1921			3,050	5	2	1,994	5	11	
1922			3,310		4	1,953		11	
1923			2,982	1	6	2,131	1	11	
1924			2,651		2	2,289	3	17	

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 9 persons were killed and 27 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 0.57 and 1.72 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 10 deaths and 55 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 0.96 and 5.30 respectively per 1,000 employees.

Boring for The record of boring operations conducted by the gold and coal. Mines Department during the last five years is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS, 1920 to 1924.

			Drills w	orked	Bore	Bores put down for-				
	Year.	,	Steam.	Other Power.	Gold.	Coal.	Total.	Depth Bored.		
								feet.		
1920			2	13	5	358	363	37,957		
1921			1	14	20	400	420	40,000		
1922			1	14	6	182	188	25,200		
1923				12	4	67	71	19,270		
1924			1	12	16	74	90	34,000		

Antimony. Up to the end of 1924 the quantity of antimony ore produced in Victoria was 105,581 tons valued at £606,655. Nearly the whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. The production for 1924 yielded 276 tons of concentrates valued at £14,522. For the previous year the yield was 822 tons of concentrates valued at £14,112.

The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1924 was 16,826 tons, valued at £932,021. In the year 1924 the quantity produced was 38 tons, as against 78 tons in the preceding year, and 115 tons in 1922. Of the tin won during the last five years nearly the whole was obtained in the Beechworth district.

The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1924 was 13,268 tons, all of which was obtained at Waitchie, Lake Boga, Bolton, Boort, and Cowangie. The output for the previous year was 12,761 tons, which was obtained almost entirely at Lake Boga, Bolton, and Waitchie. Up to the end of 1924 the quantity raised in Victoria was 76,738 tons, valued at £57,751.

The quantity of kaolin produced in 1924 was 1,741 tons, and in the previous year, 2,307 tons. Up to the end of 1924 the total output was 26,606 tons, valued at £34,300.

The total value of molybdenite produced in the State Molybdenite. up to the end of 1924 was £18,016. In the year 1924 the output was valued at £4,850, as against £6,250 in 1923. The whole of the output was obtained at Everton, near Beechworth.

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

QUARRIES, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

			Qua	Quantity of Stone Operated on—								
Year end	ed June	Number of Quarries.	Bluestone.	Free- stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	Approximate Value of Stone Raised.					
			c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£					
1921		105	1,068,131	417	1,485	56,031	340,450					
1922		112	1,212,637	4,437	1,515	58,073	369,030					
1923		106	1,244,262	10,776	1,775	73,448	384,510					
1924		105	1,429,719	2,536	2,242	74.474	436,175					
1925	1	117	1,504,093	1,926	2,387	61,171	497,270					

In 1924-25 the number of persons employed in quarries was 2,405, and the wages paid amounted to £492,119. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The earliest year for which there are statistical records **Industrial** of the factories of the State is 1850, at which date the progress. number of manufacturing establishments is shown to have Subsequently fair and regular progress was made in the industry until in 1900, the year before Federation, there were 3,097 factories working. The years immediately following Federation were marked by increased industrial activity, which was well maintained in During the last ten years nearly all existing lines of later years. manufacture have shown a notable expansion, and many industries new to the State have been firmly established. Since 1915 the number of factories has increased by 37 per cent., the number of persons employed by 35 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 163 per cent., the value of output by 130 per cent., the value of machinery and plant and premises by 171 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 218 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £343 12s. 5d. per person employed in 1924-25, as compared with £182 3s. 5d. in 1915. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1924-25, when 83 per cent. were so equipped, as against 76 per cent. in 1915, and with the increased aggregate engine power of factories previously referred to. The increase in the added value relatively to employees, the larger proportion of factories using power, and the higher aggregate power of establishments as a whole are indications of increasing industrial efficiency. The proportion of children employed in factories to total employees decreased from 5:12 per cent. in 1915 to 4:94 per cent. in 1924-25.

Since 1915 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 23.4 per cent., and the number of hands employed by such factories has increased by 27.7 per cent. While factories of this size formed only 3.1 per cent. of the total number in the State in 1924-25, they employed 41.4 per cent. of the total number of hands. The figures relating to distinct industries show that steady progress has been maintained in almost every class of factory during recent years. This is most noticeable in industries associated with the manufacture of clothing and textile fabrics (including boots) and with the preparation of food, &c.

The appended table summarizes the position of the industries at various stages since 1871, but, except for the period 1911 to 1924-25, the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons employed.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1871	1,740	19,468	*	4,725,125	*
1881	2,488	43,209	*	8,044,296	†13,370,836
1891	3,141	52,225	*	16,472,859	t22,390,251
1901 , .	3,249	66,529	*	12,298,500	§19,478,780
1911	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917–18	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918–19	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1 9 21–22	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922–23	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924–25	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398

* Particulars not available.

† 1880.

‡ 1890.

§ 1900.

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.

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 1915 (No. 2650) consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was 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 1924-25 the number of factories in each industry, the power used, the 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:—

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

			ries.		Av	erage Num Em	ber of Pe	rsons		Va	ilue of—	
			nufactor	ower of	M	ales.	Fe	males.				
Nature of Industry			Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power Engines used.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
Class I.—Treating Raw M product of Pastoral P Vegetable Products, not classed.	ursuits,	or							£	£	£	£
Boiling down	••		9	180	10	143		,	41,463	7,072 $14,857$	190,487 51,044	266,762 $141,443$
	• •	••	15 47	$755 \\ 4,365$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 67 \end{array}$	$\frac{106}{2,269}$	••	4 20	28,227 $559,822$	47,261	1,677,544	2,673,149
	• •	•••	29	1,555	32	423		4	101,813	25,456	1,778,843	2,020,893
Fellmongering Chaffcutting and grain cru	 ahina	••	166	2,702	150	639	::	13	89,892	13,533	773,520	954,934
0.1	• • •		8	$\frac{2,102}{52}$	4	178	::	• • •	47,599	625	114,942	205,941
Total	••	••	274	9,609	278	3,758		41	868,816	108,804	4,586,380	6,263,122
Class II.—Oils and Fats, A	Animal o	and										
0.1			10	260	4	205		27	56,784	11,829	399,699	547,777
~	• •		17	806	13	554		147	143,779	27,877	735,210	1,176,919
Total	••		27	1,066	17	759		174	200,563	39,706	1,134,909	1,724,696
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Class 111.—Processes relating Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.	to										
Brick, pottery, &c]	102	8,740	72	2,845	2	150	655,034	232,258	91,016	1,337,595
Cement, including cement pipes		31	3.151	14	759		4	194,838	111.593	236,372	942,034
Glass, including bottles		5	1,560	11	810	••	12	211.080	73,747	93,664	530,588
011	••	27	1,300	20	255		4	63,443	1,340	96,000	199,473
Marble and stone dressing	•••	43	532	57	401	• • •	7	120,454	3,615	77,873	266,199
34 . 1. 11		35	492	46	424		10	108,383	4,754	146,357	334,114
Other		33 18	372	10	265		2	60,305	25,459	21,835	116,704
Other	•••	18	3/2	10	200	• • •	4	00,303	20,400	21,000	110,101
Total		261	14,955	230	5,759	3	189	1,413,537	452,766	763,117	3,726,707
Class IV.—Working in Wood.											
Cooperage	1	9	298	6	234			69,669	1.998	41,929	145.241
Saw-milling (forest)		234	5.123	305	3,002		11	667,684	6,054	1,782	1,146,877
Saw-milling, moulding, &c.		425	13,606	396	5,518	2	101	1,370,699	46,005	2,286,476	4,315,583
Mantelpiece		9	83	9	172		3	40,763	628	33,971	89,467
Wood carving, turning		20	457	21	246	1	7	64,722	2,366	56,557	152,257
Other		8	155	8	122		34	33,369	1,399	44,220	96,051
Total		705	19,722	745	9,294	3	156	2,246,906	58,450	2,464,935	5,945,476
Class V Metal Works, Machinery	dec									-	
Agricultural implement		61	2.389	60	2,996		104	730,219	46,501	785,247	1,822,006
Engineering, iron foundry, &c.		530	12,335	599	9,821	4	170	2,389,329	164,768	2,393,110	6,051,309
Railway workshop		18	4,156		5,882		6	1,289,834	34,510	1,557,517	3,254,715
Nail	- : :	9	439		181		3	38,572	2.427	164,137	222,277
Sheet-iron, tin, &c		103	914	86	1.794	2	253	395,586	16,007	647,726	1,286,779
Brass, copper smithing		99	848	117	1,096		52	276,097	14,458	232,021	639,236
Wireworking		26	488	29	348		23	90,764	3,034	209,182	378,302
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide	i	8	57	12	58		-ĭ	16,559	2,544	112,857	149,563
Orran managa	•••	19	137	24	180			50,883	2,470	41,158	114,934
Other		50	877	47	500	1	10	122,038	11,171	210,605	447,477
	•								,		
Total	•••	923	22,640	979	22,856	7	622	5,399,881	297,890	6,353,560	14,366,598

	ries.		A	erage Num Empl	ber of Pe	rsons		Valu	ie of—	
	Manufactories.	ower of	М	lales.	Fe	males.				
Nature of Industry.	of.	Number of Manufact Actual Horse-power Engines used.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
Class VI.—Connected with Food a Drink, &c.	and						£	£	£	£
Bacon curing Butter, cheese, butterine Meat freezing, preserving	19	$egin{array}{c c} 21 & 1,542 \\ 92 & 5,713 \\ 13 & 5,039 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32	485 2,196 1,021		19 254 31	129,474 578,728 196,869	20,539 161,848 31,908	1,257,862 6,953,033 1,768,735	1,571,357 8,394,238 2,188,859
Biscuit		8 533 46 5,363	33	803 1,008		633 23	224,179 267,034	22,964 58,196	671,272 5,363,466	1,134,206 6,218,248
Jam, sauce, &c Oatmeal, starch, &c Sugar, confectionery, &c	:	$\begin{bmatrix} 52 & 1,161 \\ 38 & 2,071 \\ 9 & 9,321 \end{bmatrix}$	22	1,439 379 2,267	$\begin{array}{c c} & 4 \\ \ddots & \\ 22 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,031 \\ 351 \\ 1,909 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 419,295 \\ 133,177 \\ 779,113 \end{array}$	30,948 $21,220$ $145,073$	1,227,953 824,387 4,651,513	2,090,690 1,192,273 6,647,402
Aerated water, cordial, &c. Malt Brewing	2	12 507 22 452	12	777 266	8 2	85 2	196,191 77,082	7,563 17,929	292,002 469,967	705,197 687,673
Distilling Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c.	1	$egin{array}{c cccc} 14 & 5,204 \ 10 & 572 \ 15 & 817 \end{array}$	1	1,256 112 224		1 4 109	$\begin{array}{c} 344,348 \\ 28,333 \\ 67,166 \end{array}$	80,406 8,987 8,027	1,061,574 54,085 439,754	2,479,619 129,655 625,997
Tobacco, &c Other]	$\begin{vmatrix} 13 & 711 \\ 46 & 3,910 \end{vmatrix}$		1,156 345	3	645 33	348,792 95,609	6,483 34,757	1,312,182 58,883	2,200,459 295,026
Total	75	21 42,916	441	13,734	39	5,130	3,885,390	656,848	26,406,668	36,560,899

C	3	₹	
-	Ξ,	1	

Class V11.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.							•	And Annual Property of the Control o		
Woollen mill Clothing, tailoring, &c Dressmaking and millinery Underclothing, shirt Hat, cap	28 534 492 170 55 172 8 430 45 7	10,778 608 473 898 839 1,164 50 3,249 121 1,557	22 503 144 88 49 99 7 492 43 10 21	2,202 1,718 279 342 643 549 66 6,455 141 491 113	35 322 75 5 88 19 15	2,853 7,597 7,594 5,034 999 3,691 188 5,133 302 390	727,092 1,310,790 877,470 647,507 305,743 506,631 42,411 2,054,563 76,306 149,068 43,772	103,532 22,778 12,895 13,898 16,252 19,135 1,132 41,029 1,541 13,173 605 7,348	2,173,423 2,081,605 1,713,614 1,525,949 447,012 1,236,374 106,555 2,913,105 231,303 371,140 165,498 216,296	3,433,231 3,965,405 3,047,653 2,636,628 952,486 2,275,145 180,631 5,832,625 361,257 662,598 253,188 389,965
Other	2,000	20,089	33 1,511	13,223	569	34,330	101,523 6,842,876		13,181,874	
Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.										
Printing Account-book, stationery, &c. Fancy box Die sinking, engraving, &c. Other	431 34 38 21 32	6,137 666 508 144 2,443	507 37 30 25 35	5,902 668 287 213 704	12 2 8 2	1,652 617 817 24 161	1,825,147 213,833 167,010 49,975 200,620	50,570 5,838 4,030 1,390 55,278	1,656,452 299,311 315,648 36,531 280,843	4,433,726 645,723 600,444 118,096 726,065
Total	556	9,898	634	7,774	24	3,271	2,456,585	117,106	2,588,785	6,524,054
Class IX.—Musical Instruments	20	356	12	439		16	107,289	2,652	120,132	280,812
Class X.—Arms and Explosives	9	664	1	265		162	89,774	12,900	176,109	361,712

	ies.		Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—				
	Manufactories.	ufactor	ufactor			Fe	males.				
Nature of Industry.	Number of Mar	Actual Horse-power Engines used.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	
Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c. Coachbuilding Motor, Cycle, &c. Saddle, harness Other	286 505 35 20	1,287 1,768 26 88	333 397 37 29	2,217 3,383 233 184	•	25 87 47 12	£ 499,528 756,762 59,929 40,969	£ 15,110 25,016 480 914	£ 451,815 467,711 79,251 48,703	£ 1,152,252 1,625,386 162,565 121,413	
Total	846	3,169	796	6,017		171	1,357,188	41,520	1,047,480	3,061,616	
Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.	11	1,383	9	421		2	105,763	5,001	26,423	163,696	
Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c. Upholstery, bedding, &c. Cabinet, including billiard table Picture frame Other	74 324 18 9	597 2,672 51 123	47 408 18 5	641 2,904 67 163	4 4 1	374 112 10 24	186,968 677,777 18,837 38,207	5,808 17,344 408 2,461	455,503 724,344 25,141 72,248	768,978 1,707,373 53,299 131,171	
Total	425	3,443	478.	3,775	9	520	921,789	26,021	1,277,236	2,660,821	

Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and Ey-products.										· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Blacking, blue, &c. Chemicals, drugs, &c. Fertilizers Other	23 52 8 48	175 1,553 1,795 399	16 24 1 34	165 652 876 238	1 	159 578 10 19	59,273 240,267 226,929 45,544	2,298 25,518 40,675 2,223	255,083 462,695 834,806 105,818	406,648 969,851 1,442,984 193,671
Total	131	3,922	75	1,931	2	766	572,013	70,714	1,658,402	3,013,154
Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific	37	95	31	187	2	16	45,789	1,179	32,852	° 108,657
		-				1				
Class XVI.—Timerieces, Jewellery, and Plated-ware	111	581	113	846	3	107	227,504	7,554	248,748	600,070
Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.								1 4 1 1. 1.1		
Electric apparatus Electric light Gas, coke Other	84 84 45 9	578 205,777 2,009 3,638	84 5 3 3	747 1,926 2,342 482	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	57 80 119 463	167,547 549,849 668,006 160,148	5,674 684,785 10,622 20,498	211,969 779,709 495,670	494,011 2,382,582 2,087,358 914,104
Total	222	212,002	95	5,497	• • •	719	1,545,550	721,579	1,487,348	5,878,055
Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except		**	. ·					.A 1,4	1.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Saddlery and Harness)	59	513	59	516	1	364	154,966	4,042	326,785	569,910

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1924-25—continued.

			Average Number of Persons Employed.					Value	alue of—			
	Manufactories.	ower of	Males.		Females.							
Nature of Industry.	Number of Man	Actual Horse-power Engines used.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles Pro- duced or Work Done.		
Class XIX Wires, not elsewincluded.	ere						£	£	£	£		
Umbrella	7 38 15 27	12 6,834 156 39	5 37 15 31	58 1,868 214 201	 1	151 536 67 1	26,894 499,552 52,566 35,861	$ \begin{array}{r} 317 \\ 84,536 \\ 1,437 \\ 295 \end{array} $	84,102 1,123,441 81,581 34,366	134,294 1,989,793 174,991 77,453		
Total	87	7,041	88	2,341	1	755	614,873	86,585	1,323,490	2,376,531		
Grand Total	7,425	374,064	6,592	99,392	663	47,511	29,057,052	2,964,635	65,205,233	118,177,398		

Increase in value of output of certain industries, 1919-20 and 1924-25. Most of the more important manufacturing industries in the State have shown a substantial increase in the value of output in the last five years. The output for the years 1919-20 and 1924-25 of a number of leading industries is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged

in order of increase in value:-

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1919-20 AND 1924-25.

	Value of Ou	ıtput.	Increase in Five Years.			
Industry.	1919-20.	1924-25.	Value.	Per cent		
	_					
	£	£	£			
Sugar, confectionery, &c	4,200,738	6,647,402	2,446,664	58.2		
Engineering, iron foundries, &c.	4,220,094	6,051,309	1,831,215	43.4		
Sawmills, moulding, &c	3,631,453	5,462,460	1,831,007	50.4		
Butter, cheese, &c	6,755,140	8,394,238	1,639,098	24.3		
Railway workshop	1,784,163	3,254,715	1,470,552	82.4		
Woollen mills	1,976,428	3,433,231	1,456,803	73 · 7		
Electric light and power	953,039	2,382,582	1,429,543	120.0		
Bicycle, motor, &c	1,618,178	2,777,638	1,159,460	71 · 7		
Hosiery	1,149,272	$2,\!275,\!145$	1,125,873	98.0		
Agricultural implements	757,062	1,822,006	1,064,944	140.7		
Printing	3,438,247	4,433,726	995,479	29.0		
Cement and cement goods	238,342	$942,\!034$	703,692	295.2		
Brick, pottery, &c	674,774	1,337,595	662,821	98.2		
Breweries	1,830,548	2,479,619	649,071	35.5		
Gasworks	1,447,702	2,087,358	639,656	44.2		
Cabinet, including billiard table	1,088,862	1,707,373	618,511	56.8		
Fertilizers	1,007,189	1,442,984	435,795	43.3		
Rubber goods	1,632,488	1,989,793	357,305	21.9		
Bedding, upholstery, &c	420,930	768,978	348,048	82:7		
Electric apparatus	175,396	494,011	318,615	181 . 7		
Chemicals, drugs, &c	664,111	969,851	305,740	46.0		
Clothing, tailoring, &c	3,662,152	3,965,405	303,253	8.3		
Modelling in plaster, cement, &c.	54,470	334,114	279,644	513 4		
Match	234,335	504.091	269,756	115.1		
Underclothing	2,374,591	2,636,628	262,037	11.0		
Oil, grease, glue, &c	291,402	547,777	256,375	88.0		
Brass, copper	431,078	639,236	208,158	48.3		
Paper	311,164	506,471	195,307	62.8		
Wireworking	185,900	378,302	192,402	103.5		
Fancy box, paper bag	408,044	600,444	192,400	47.2		
Oatmeal, starch, &c	1,002,165	1,192,273	190,108	19.0		
Bacon curing	1,384,351	1,571,357	187,006	13.5		
Dressmaking and millinery	2,863,889	3,047,653	183,764	6.4		
12	192,049	361,257	169,208	88 1		
Musical Instruments	111,987	280,812	168,825	150 8		
Glass, including bottles	383,337	530,588	147,251	38.4		
Marble and stone dressing	127,290	266,199	138,909	109 1		

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

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

Tanneries, &c. The development of the tanning and fellmongering industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables:—

TANNERIES, ETC., 1915 to 1924-25.

To proposed	Year.		Number of Establish- ments.	Horse- power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees,	Number of Working Proprietors	Amount of Wages Paid.
1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25		::	82 74 76 81 86 80 78 79 • 76	2,510 3,187 3,476 4,035 4,631 4,707 5,341 5,530 5,850 5,920	£ 193,350 214,896 271,120 370,765 400,110 436,395 504,355 518,815 557,930 567,315	2,165 2,362 2,485 2,984 3,299 2,764 2,902 2,947 2,821 2,716	97 82 69 74 85 87 93 105 108 99	£ 268,884 300,796 347,753 455,548 631,920 575,132 625,443 658,026 646,015 *661,635

^{*} Including £43,386 drawn by working proprietors,

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1924-25 was 12,085 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC., 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.			Number Tann	ed—	GL	Wool Washed (weight after washing).	Value of Articles produced or Work done.
		Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.	Sheep Skins Stripped.		
1915 1916–17 1917–18	••	765,088 722,649 601,950	166,197 230,380 217,605	1,150,449 1,027,847 1,418,595	number 1,463,775 1,538,178 1,641,000	lbs. 12,224,184 13,843,439 24,560,590	£ 3,201,455 3,962,202 5,061,236
1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22	::	670,956 738,907 694,322 792,974	234,548 251,973 308,542 512,515	1,742,388 2,780,017 1,406,472 2,042,817	2,354,487 5,030,438 2,604,413 2,214,980	34,483,316 38,191,912 14,619,943 17,453,847	6,918,270 8,896,091 4,200,077 3,953,049
19 22 -23 1923-24 1924-25	::	780,221 788,942 783,115	663,813 526,818 557,354	2,403,940 2,387,235 1,849,575	2,407,830 971,559 1,225,616	19,939,785 12,885,685 9,741,373	4,577,664 4,675,911 4,694,042

The value of the leather, &c., imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1925, was £156,389.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1915 to 1924-25.

	Number of	Value of Machinery	Number of	Amount	Prod	ucts.	Value of Output.
Year.	Establish- ments.	and Plant in Use.	Employees.	of Wages Paid.	Soap.*	Candles.	Output.
(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
		£		£	cwt.	ewt.	£
1915	17	121,946	627	71,282	267,426	41,031	721,845
1916-17	18	128,100	670	84,036	214,526	38,746	802,179
1917–18	17	130,795	756	91,604	228,310	37,290	951,114
1918-19	15	140,600	669	92,663	206,429	39,680	957,295
1919–20	16	143,310	725	103,333	243,156	40,908	1,321,112
1920-21	16	164,110	696	115,749	225,748	32,662	1,134,820
1921-22	17	174,460	726	139,519	267,858	31,613	1,096,955
1922-23	19	196,355	756	142,685	296,888	39,519	1,152,270
1923-24	17	210,270	730	147,124	289,364	34,424	937,148
1924-25	17 .	201,400	701	143,779†	295,672	29,415	1,176,919

[•] Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 1,664 cwt. in 1915, 927 cwt. in 1916-17, 1,134 cwt. in 1917-18, 1,054 cwt. in 1918-19, 907 cwt. in 1919-20, 966 cwt. in 1920-21, 859 cwt. in 1921-22, 1,346 cwt. in 1922-23, 1,258 cwt. in 1923-24, and 736 cwt. in 1924-25.

The quantity of tallow used in 1924-25 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 182,074 cwt. in factories, and 303 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1924-25 included 358,170 lbs. of soap valued at £24,413, and 25,790 lbs. of candles valued at £1,955.

[†] Including £1,941 drawn by working proprietors.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1915 to 1924-25 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1924-25 was £1,062,870:—

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1915 to 1924-25.

	Number of	Number	Amount of	N	Value	of
Year.	Establish- ments.	of Employees.	Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1915	89	1,839	230,969	142,601,000	134,623	52,732
1916-17	79	1,636	200,781	108,444,000	147.840	57,266
1917-18	78	1,842	231.090	107,139,000	171,836	73,398
1918-19	84	2,296	314,452	133,176,000	246,763	121,286
1919-20	93	2,504	336,295	119,142,000	255,562	97,844
1920-21	92	2,729	481,352	203,425,000	362,495	177,410
1921-22	93	2,583	495,288	169,715,000	355,784	185,293
1922-23	92	3,136	631,454	227,183,000	439,159	203,828
1923-24	104	3,467	735,719	247,598,000	541.796	241,821
1924-25	102	2,995	655,034†	201,440,000	427,522	296,551

^{*} In addition, there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories. † Including £16,069 drawn by working proprietors.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1924-25 was £613,552, being a decrease of £171,193 on the value of those made in the preceding year.

Forest Saw-mills. Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the ten years 1915 to 1924-25 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1915 to 1924-25.

Vear	Year.		Value of Machinery	Number of	Amount of	Victorian Timber Sawn.		
			and Plant in Use.	Employees.	Wages Paid.	Quantity.	Value.	
			£		£	super ft.	£	
1915	٠.	138	233,343	1,564	169,027	62,589,000	234,710	
191617		151	235,140	1,678	206,709	70,038,000	297,663	
1917-18		162	260,280	1,935	248,940	78,984,000	355,430	
1918-19		187	315,670	2,278	319,547	91,540,000	503,470	
1919-20		203	366,355	2,627	405,335	99,142,000	693,995	
1920-21		246	473,275	3,181		113,215,000	905,720	
1921-22		239	517,725	3,014		112,008,000	896,070	
19 22 -23		227	516,800	2.910		118,366,000	946,930	
1923-24		241	624.590	3,272		134,639,000	942,476	
1924-25		234	559,450	3,013	, ,	114,705,000	745.582	

^{*} Including £51,604 drawn by working proprietors.

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 471 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1924-25 are given on page 573.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year 1924-25 was £1,053,870. In addition, there were supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

During the past decade there has been a very marked expansion in engineering works and iron foundry, foundries. Since 1915 the number of factories has increased by 46 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 23 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 126 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 102 per cent., the value of materials used by 77 per cent., and the value of the output by 100 per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1915 to 1924-25 are given in the next table:—

ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1915 to 1924-25.

			Walana at				Value of-	•
Year.	Number of Factories.	Horse- power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Number of Em- ployees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Materials Used.	Fuel and Light Used.	Output.
			£		£	£	£	£
1915	364	7,999	784,447	8,138	1,056,075	1,349,270	106,483	3,029,713
1916-17	364	7,964	809,940	7,327	1,008,627	1,365,280	104,334	2,936,342
1917-18		8,045	844,350	6,931	1,011,930	1,414,060	110,900	3,096,090
1918-19		8,694	903,110	7,113	1,077,726	1,578,990	134,440	3,359,580
1919-20	1	10,795	1,023,395	8,564	1,395,379	1,917,877	128,435	4,220,094
1920-21	510	11,567	1,207,630	10,265	1,984,834	2,882,847	206,806	6,206,289
1921-22	517	11,872	1,325,500	9,632	2,067,009	2,511,800	196,239	5,897,158
1922-23	531	12,934	1,389,075	9,707	2,055,596	2,482,822	179,372	5,809,039
1923-24		12,917	1,445,840	10,305	2,288,499	2,501,025	183,953	6,087,049
1924-25	1	12,335	1,584,565	9,991	2,389,329	2,393,110	164,768	6,051,309

^{*} Including £143,488 drawn by working proprietors.

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1924–25 numbered 18, and gave employment to 5,888 hands who were paid £1,289,834; the value of the materials dealt with by such workshops in that year was £1,557,517, and the value of the output was £3,254,715, of which 66 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

Agricultural implement works. The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1915 to 1924-25.

**	No. of	No. of Employees.		Value of—			
Year.	Factories.		Wages Paid.	Fuel, &c., Used.	Materials Used.	Output.	
1915	64	1,678	£ 206,764	£ 15,337	£ 213,257	£ 526,756	
1916-17 1917-18	63 62	$\frac{1,832}{1,904}$	250,450 261,045	18,666 20,911	359,342 435,665	743,196 830,876	
1918-19	60 61	1,628 1,701	249,360 272,262	18,100 20,001	337,730 349,555	702,870 757,062	
1920-21 1921-22	60 58	2,641 $2,851$	512,363 643,874	42,193 43,794	756,204 806,066	1,750,704	
$1922-23 \dots \\ 1923-24 \dots$	61 61	2,589 3,144	555,394 688,229	36,935 44,171	626,561 $713,637$	$egin{array}{c} 1,567,843 \ 1,511,724 \ 1,690,645 \end{array}$	
1924-25	61	3,100	730,219*	46,501	785,247	1,822,006	

^{*} Including £10,226 drawn by working proprietors.

The wages averaged £123 4s. 5d. for each employee in 1915, and £232 5s. 1d. in 1924-25. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham Bacon curing establishments are given for the ten years 1915 to 1924-25. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £152,879 in 1915 and £270,060 in 1924-25.

BACON CURING, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.	Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.	Value of Output.
1915	25 23 21 21 21 21 22 22 24 24 24 21	362 405 433 482 529 421 445 462 502 504	£ 49,672 58,191 65,870 76,308 99,736 90,394 103,783 104,841 118,751 129,474*	number 129,259 167,003 197,880 201,770 182,320 139,881 163,917 186,524 217,847 218,158	lbs. 11,451,031 15,376,600 17,908,100 18,343,400 16,675,090 13,369,107 15,583,960 17,293,395 20,458,243 20,431,914	£ 767,77 972,47 1,084,44 1,107,91 1,384,35 1,335,18 1,366,83 1,289,26 1,602,61 1,571,35

^{*} Including £6,174 drawn by working proprietors.

This table does not include particulars relating to pigs slaughtered for curing, or to bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 439 in 1915, 379 in 1916–17, 140 in 1917–18, 130 in 1918–19, 145 in 1919–20, 150 in 1920–21, 164 in 1921–22, 116 in 1922–23, 95 in 1923–24, and none in 1924–25; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured in these works was 45,030 in 1915, 31,300 in 1916–17, 12,970 in 1917–18, 9,790 in 1918–19, 11,500 in 1919–20, 14,000 in 1920–21, 12,010 in 1921–22, 9,690 in 1922–23, and 9,025 in 1923–24.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,208,943 lbs. in 1915, 2,738,428 lbs. in 1916–17, 3,403,776 lbs. in 1917–18, 3,859,205 lbs. in 1918–19, 2,698,919 lbs. in 1919–20, 1,755,993 lbs. in 1920–21, 1,812,838 lbs. in 1921–22, 1,975,729 lbs. in 1922–23, 2,082,731 lbs. in 1923–24, and 1,561,955 lbs. in 1924–25. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1924–25 was thus 21,993,869 lbs.—a decrease of 547,105 lbs. as compared with 1923–24.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1924–25 was 186. Of these 149 were making butter, 31 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 12 powdered milk, 12 casein, 1 milk sugar, and 1 milk jelly. There were also 26 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings, the number of employees and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1915 to 1924–25 were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

	Year.	V.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Build- ings.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
	-						
	•			£		£	£
1915	:		190	644,960	1,145	139,543	2,715,78
1916-17			182	647,128	1,398	185,024	4,815,83
1917-18			181	683,140	1,642	226,050	5,086,23
1918-19			180	786,275	1,885	273,335	6,056,34
1919-20	••		181	1,025,325	2,026	338,507	6,365,92
1920-21			184	1,238,745	2,093	414,420	9,194,65
19 21–22	• •		188	1,395,425	2,293	492,446	7,115,642
1922-23	• •		182	1,509,545	2,188	497,816	7,899,37
1923-24	• •		184	1,685,530	2,186	511,001	7,974,67
1924-25			186	1,812,525	2.398^{+}	565.422*	8,212,788

^{*} Including £5,469 drawn by working proprietors.

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 546.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered thirteen wheat freezing in 1924-25, and gave employment to 1,052 hands and 2 works.

working proprietors, the wages amounting to £196,869.

The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,301,420. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1915 to 1924-25.

	Year.			Froz	sen.	
	ıcaı.		Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
×		•	qrs.	number.	number.	number.
1915			4.5.	47,546	3,584,388	8,652
1916–17	• •		28,492	418,418	2,846,904	4,900
1917–18			3,832	196,267	7,394,140	4,620
918-19	• •		8,640	668,970	2,335,990	2,700
1919-20			177,230	4,001,500	5,385,854	2,736
1920-21			49,372	786,086	2,189,378	9,468
921-22			55,355	1,186,704	903,400	8,856
1922-23			17,006	2,657,515	282,624	5,284
1923-24		1	16,044	691,630	160,998	6,776
1924–25	• •	••	25,690	1,035,799	108,338	6,386
	Year.	-	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
				cwt.		cwt.
		į	cwt. 38,835	2,092	ewt. 422	3,448
101#						2,693
	••		15 501	4 4 8 4		
1916-17	•••		15,591 17,810	4,484 28,530	5,245 9,530	
1916–17 1917 <i>-</i> 18	••		17,810	28,530	9,530	15,110
1916-17 1917-18 1918-19	••	• •	17,810 75,790	28,530 118,520	9,530 9,625	15,110 9,850
1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20	••	•••	17,810 75,790 104,725	28,530	9,530	15,110
1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21	••	•••	17,810 75,790 104,725 3,641	28,530 118,520 60,850 443	9,530 9,625 7,580	15,110 9,850 1,860
1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22	••	•••	17,810 75,790 104,725 3,641 8,808	28,530 118,520 60,850 443 4,419	9,530 9,625 7,580	15,110 9,850 1,860 764
1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24	••	•••	17,810 75,790 104,725 3,641	28,530 118,520 60,850 443	9,530 9,625 7,580 1 29	15,110 9,850 1,860 764 30

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 3,072 hares in 1915; 1,120 calves, 156 pigs, and 6,872 hares in 1916-17; 166 calves, 971 pigs, and 9,180 hares in 1917-18; 1,360 calves, 615 pigs, and 16,220 hares in 1918-19; 130 calves, 1,000 pigs, and 65,530 hares in 1919-20; 2,569 calves and 5,465 pigs in 1920-21; 2,855 calves and 7,335 pigs in 1921-22; 98 calves and 121 pigs in 1923-24; and 969 calves and 272 pigs in 1924-25.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th June, 1925:—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1924-25.

	Impor	ts.	Exports	
Meats.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		-		
		£		£
Frozen-				
Mutton	9,320 lbs.	248	$\int 4,483,111 \text{ lbs.}$	95,022
Lamb	13	210	28,965,315 ,,	955,276
Beef	40 lbs.	1	4,548,388 ,,	61,829
Pork	112,957 lbs.	4,833	555 ,,	22
Rabbits and Hares			54,174 prs.	5,196
Poultry	12 lbs.	1	3,193 ,,	1,959
Game	3,720 lbs.	298	2,946 lbs.	55
Potted and Concentrated	1	45,080		1,710
Preserved in tins		11,003	1,162,341 lbs.	33,011
Sausage Casings		72,551	2,533 cwt.	49,952
Not elsewhere included	• • •	251		4,883
Total value		134,266		1,208,915

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £461,801 in 1915, and at £826,595 in 1924-25. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1915 to 1924-25 are as follows:—

FLOUR MILLS, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.		Number of Mills.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25		51 54 55 53 51 51 45 47 47	608 857 988 1,029 1,028 911 963 1,058 1,082	£ 70,982 126,280 155,330 169,233 189,224 191,688 228,195 244,436 266,540 267,034*	bushels. 6,574,753 12,483,990 15,034,990 16,621,290 16,920,890 12,387,960 14,697,290 16,601,530 18,552,540 17,165,253	tons. 134,401 263,095 311,450 347,840 353,683 260,032 308,532 352,002 382,204 359,597	£ 2,739,730 3,458,633 3,989,510 4,656,403 6,082,741 5,745,507 5,759,281 5,415,067 6,218,248

^{*} Including £9,451 drawn by working proprietors.

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1924-25 produced 7,746,014 bushels of bran and 7,293,760 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 43,618 bushels in 1915, 44,150 bushels in 1916-17, 31,960 bushels in 1917-18, 40,113 bushels in 1918-19, 39,235 bushels in 1919-20, 40,094 bushels in 1920-21, 65,788 bushels in 1921-22, 44,363 bushels in 1922-23, 34,283 bushels in 1923-24, and 59,825 bushels in 1924-25.

During the year 1924-25, 1,902,596 lbs. of biscuits valued at £61,807, and 177,778 tons of flour valued at £2,408,542, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works.

In 1924–25 there were 52 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,501, of whom 31 were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £419,295, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £555,905. The quantities of fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23	ewt. 300,861 372,424 497,650 496,690 628,721 465,349 384,214 450,199 552,262	cwt. 193,243 257,481 286,860 314,645 262,585 171,706 148,886 177,334 191,216	ewt. 305,445 347,152 398,500 495,575 323,452 231,297 157,712 206,966 197,850	cwt. 52,939 60,419 115,589 133,230 181,562 61,542 239,656 221,157 239,077	cwt. 40,993 132,182 94,810 91,550 225,522 178,786 100,317 114,615 208,688	pints. 5,827,176 6,433,032 7,064,520 4,913,050 6,546,610 6,600,530 8,439,440 10,696,190	pints. 1,285,476 1,803,408 1,972,320 2,137,730 1,874,240 1,239,250 1,056,430 2,106,950 2,361,250

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 4,628 cwt. in 1915, 3,360 cwt. in 1916–17, 9,330 cwt. in 1917–18, 8,449 cwt. in 1918–19, 10,466 cwt. in 1919–20, 13,306 cwt. in 1920–21, 10,743 cwt. in 1921-22, 6,831 cwt. in 1922–23, 3,820 cwt. in 1923–24, and 7,263 cwt. in 1924–25. The value of the output in 1924–25 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £2,090,690.

In 1896 Parliament made available £62,000 to assist in the establishment of the beet sugar industry at Maffra, in Gippsland. On receiving a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, a company erected a large building and plant, and operated for two seasons. Although a good quality of sugar was produced, various climatic, financial, and

other difficulties compelled the company to close down the works, and the Government, as chief creditor, took control.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, and the mill was re-opened; since that time it has operated from year to year. Estates were purchased by the Government at Boisdale and Kilmany, and land was allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each would grow a certain quantity of beet. The compulsory system of securing acreage was not found satisfactory, and all crops are now grown voluntarily. Recently the financial results have been sufficiently favorable to more than compensate for all losses; the by-products have been found to be of great value to the dairying industry, and the sugar has become a most important item of Gippsland's food supply. The Government decided to remodel the plant, and a sum of £65,000 has been voted for the purpose. An American engineer has been appointed to proceed with the work, which is now well under way.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission have advanced their irrigation scheme on the Macalister River, which will provide water for part of the district this season and subsequently for the whole district. Under irrigation it is anticipated that the beet supply will at least double itself, and that the industry will expand on more favorable and economical lines than in the past.

The following particulars summarize the results of the industry for the last ten seasons:—

	Seas	on.		Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
1915–16	•			acres.	tons. 4,928	tons. 560
1915–10 1916–17		••		1,320	15,159	1,948
1917–18				1,200	14,487	1,650
1918-19		• •		1,009	12,289	1,263
1919-20	••	••		1,080	13,084	1,551
1920-21				1,180	7,147	833
1921-22				1,602	16,578	1,872
1922-23		. •		2,045	20,444	2,784
1923-24				1,937	29,512	3,499
1924–25				1,897	24,468	3,017

The last season was a normal one. Growers were paid 40s, a ton for their beets, and a net profit of £23,142 was realized.

Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1915 to 1924–25 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £419,896 in 1915 and at £722,440 in 1924–25, whilst land and buildings were valued at £434,295 and £568,335 respectively in those years. The wages paid in 1924–25 amounted to £344,348.

BREWERIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.	Number of	r Number	М	aterials Use	Beer Made.	Value of	
	Breweries.	Employees.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		Output.
			ewt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1915	22	893	111,363	600,333	661,299	20,340,000	1,061,19
1916-17	19	857	105,238	616,630	710,470	20,112,000	1,118,28
1917-18	18	866	109,640	650,500	748,840	21,021,000	1,334,34
1918-19	17	932	112,080	625,770	722,590	20,963,000	1,476,33
1919-20	17	1,008	110,020	720,515	769,765	22,610,000	1,830,54
1920-21	16	1,048	104,140	753,260	736,580	22,257,000	2,098,72
921 - 22	15	1,047	107,160	688,090	717,950	2 2,388,0 00	2,200,88
1922-23	14	1,086	110,051	723,511	768,870	23,212,000	2,322,81
923 - 24	14	1,180	112,840	743,131	796,769	23,907,000	2,412,38
1924-25	14	1,257	113,729	744,048	784,080	23,286,000	2,479,61

The number of distilleries working in 1924-25 was 10, and the persons employed numbered 117, of whom one was a working proprietor. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £276,590. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

				Materials Used.				
Year.			Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	Spirits Distilled.	
			gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gal.	
1915			984,817	34,896	118	1,592,640	$^{1}386,152$	
1916-17			1,452,048	176,472	170	1,093,120	658,357	
1917-18			1,137,640	376,830		3,962,560	1,150,091	
1918–19			1,206,530	385,690	397	5,604,480	1,185,629	
1919-20			1,524,860	180,306		3,230,080	702,586	
1920-21			1,041,890	125,414	1,422	2,682,960	572,671	
1921-22			671,162	58,848	'	1,167,600	390.840	
922-23			1,100,568	77,717		85,120	473.152	
1923-24	• •		1,114,590	121,691		2,350,880	730,158	
1924-25			1,117,370	92,124		2,727,650	561,153	
			1		1		1	

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the foregoing table. The following quantities were distilled in vine-yards for that purpose during the last ten years:—9,955 gallons in 1915, 9,937 gallons in 1916–17, 5,134 gallons in 1917–18, 2,232 gallons in 1918–19, 5,141 gallons in 1919-20, 15,486 gallons in 1920–21, 23,020 gallons in 1921–22, 14.930 gallons in 1922–23, 13,792 gallons in 1923–24, and 19,245 gallons in 1924–25.

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1924-25 was twenty-nine, of which sixteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 574. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen gave employment to 1,818 persons who were paid £348,792 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £405,955. 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, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.		ctured Leaf ted on.	Quantity Manufactured.					
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.		
1915 1916–17 1917–18 1918–19 1919–20 1920–21 1921–22	515,969 656,320 558,278 405,625 573,932 751,137 535,590 540,322	4,414,921 5,254,110 4,598,364 5,096,176 5,189,098 5,290,854 5,250,641 5,628,555	5,022,910 6,089,929 5,479,191 5,842,142 6,164,126 6,443,480 6,345,508 6,709,060	565 446 313 1,049 426 228 232 231	22,676,586 26,268,733 27,920,180 27,973,908 35,232,399 35,549,722 33,893,695 32,699,019	138,111,00 123,480,20 126,883,97 125,372,90 143,374,40 109,686,95 152,908,60 99,771,65 87,896,38		
923–24	471,862 427,152	4,998,680 5,222,496	5,833,903 5,998,437	99 50	29,244,981 30,794,864	77,840,2		

There were twenty-eight woollen mills working in 1924–25, and the number of persons employed therein was 5,077, of whom twenty-two were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £727,092, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £3,246,745. The value of the raw materials used during the year was £2,173,423, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £3,433,231.

The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1915 to 1924-25.

ł.,	Quantity	Quantity		Value			
Year. Scoured Wool Used.	red Cotton Two	Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawis and Rugs.	of Output.	
1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	lbs. 6,521,130 5,114,320 4,332,420 4,614,585 7,285,570 7,702,055 8,015,650 9,640,760 7,936,456 8,782,203	lbs. 702,653 599,288 832,400 513,800 578,542 553,282 586,836 621,490 848,812 544,364	yards. 1,331,137 1,238,363 1,429,050 1,429,200 2,212,202 2,509,198 1,872,512 1,714,460 1,927,298 1,898,647	yards. 5,136,258 5,250,093 5,411,990 5,047,490 3,667,816 4,035,298 5,759,987 6,622,350 6,095,442 3,594,427	pairs. 347,988 259,080 214,410 191,130 165,794 224,745 297,700 31±,803 377,354 319,026	51,598 71,073 115,443	£ 931,774 1,006,635 1,036,081 1,126,119 1,976,428 2,397,610 2,482,761 3,264,029 3,561,486 3,433,231

During the period 1915 to 1924-25 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 268 per cent. The articles manufactured showed an increase in quantity in the case of tweed, cloth, shawls and rugs, and a decrease in flannel and blankets in the ten-year period.

Boot factories. The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited in the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.				Persons Employed.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Wages Paid.	
1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25			174 201 231 238 264 304 334 371 400 430	6,847 8,494 8,565 8,961 10,357 9,212 11,714 12,434 12,434 12,099	£ 483,683 529,950 577,125 627,770 716,305 927,310 1,130,425 1,338,555 1,529,615 1,748,815	£ 625,886 843,772 858,874 987,203 1,252,004 1,208,760 1,760,589 1,922,345 1,941,075 2,054,563*	

^{*} Including £168,445 drawn by working proprietors.

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

			Goods Ma	nufactured—		Value of Output.	
Year.			Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*	Value of Materials Used.		
			pairs.	pairs.	£	£	
1915			$5,\!257,\!415$	191.044	1,502,285	2,436,673	
1916-17		.,	6,210,866	212,582	2,171,812	3,460,404	
1917–18			6,049,510	205,614	2,093,803	3,442,302	
1918–19			6,073,117	243,383	2,563,423	4,040,550	
1919-20			6,774,267	552,652	3,909,570	5,996,639	
1920-21			5,447,504	559,213	2,911,852	4,964,462	
1921-22			7,571,231	903,992	3,109,863	6,043,172	
1922-23			7,591,946	851,289	3,059,769	6,157,132	
1923-24			7,063,385	1,107,257	2,879,194	5,888,699	
1924-25			7,496,004	1,167,581	2,913,105	5,832,625	

^{*} Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, tactories.

The value of the output of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £13,584,190 in 1924-25, as compared with £5,901,238 in 1915. During the period 1915 to 1924-25 the persons employed increased by 11 per cent., the wages paid by 147 per cent., the value of materials used by 124 per cent., and the value of the output by 130 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.	Number of	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages	Value of Materials	Value of Output.
	Factories.	ss. Males. Females. Total. Paid. Used.	Used.	Output.			
The second							
	1 1			1	£	£	£
1915	1,198	3,833	24,126	27,959	1,554,921	3,295,009	5,901,23
1916–17	1,196	3,744	25,739	29,483	1,747,478	3,919,333	6,765,32
1917-18	1,209	3,730	24,630	28,360	1,788,136	4,512,648	7,674,70
1918–19	1,210	3,776	23,505	27,281	1,915,096	5,205,460	8,599,60
1919-20	1,252	4,123	25,490	29,613	2,490,549	6,628,276	11,407,32
1920-21	1,346	4,383	25,980	30,363	2,872,171	7,804,264	12,994,01
1921-22	1,424	4,674	27,370	32,044	3,328,326	7,689,101	13,429,23
1922-23	1,526	4.951	28,595	33,546	3,554,303	7,456,539	13,354,23
1923-24	1,501	4,751	26,772	31,523	3,574,059	7,181,020	13,118,47
1924-25	1,500	4.823	26,295	31,118	3,837,919*	7,388,950	13,584,190

^{*} Including £271,400 drawn by working proprietors.

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1915 to 1924-25.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse- power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Em- ployed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			:			British	
	i		£	1	£	units.	£
1915	63	33,127	1,569,553	957	135,045	53,210,000	536,251
1916-17	74 •	42,144	1,787,477	1,144	178,430	71,622,000	673,769
1917-18	75	48,526	1,889,550	1.167	183,948	79,486,000	760,117
1918-19	77	48,777	2,135,310	1,149	190,280	83,778,000	835,190
1919-20	78	49,241	2,632,665	1,215	217,995	100,838,000	953,039
1920-21	79	54,189	2,660,945	1,242	283,309	115,105,000	1.131.331
1921-22	84	57,481	3,166,750	1,350	334,805	136,021,000	1,407,268
19 2 2-23	88	72,106	4,042,910	1,451	377,048	157,728,000	1,614,139
1923-24	90	154,622	5,864,065	1,752	462,172	405,108,000	2,176,551
1924-25	84	205,777	7,900,455	2,011	549,849	413,556,000	2,382,582

The electricity supplied in 1924-25 represented an increase of 677 per cent. on that supplied in 1915.

The particulars relating to the power houses at Newport under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the State Electricity Commission are included in the figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 which appear in the above table. This largely accounts for the seeming discrepancy between the quantity and value of the output for the years mentioned. The quantity of electricity generated in these power houses in 1924-25 was 298,505,000 units; the value of this has been estimated at bulk rates by the respective departments.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION ACTS 1918 AND 1920.

When it was first appointed in 1919, the operations of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria were carried on under the provisions of the Electricity Commissioners' Act 1918, which provided for the appointment by the Governor in Council of three Commissioners to administer the Act. By an amending Act of the 24th December, 1920, the name of the Act was changed to the State Electricity Commission Act 1918, and provision was made, inter alia, for the appointment of four Commissioners for a period of seven years, one of whom would devote the whole of his time to the Commission's works as permanent chairman. In addition to the Acts mentioned above, the Commission administers the Electric Light and Power Act 1915, the provisions of which give it control over all electrical undertakings in the State.

The duties of the Commission include the following:

(1) To inquire into and report to the Government as to the steps which should be taken to co-ordinate and concentrate all electrical undertakings in Victoria, and to secure the efficient inter-connexion of such undertakings by the adoption of the necessary standards of plant, pressure, &c.

(2) To encourage and promote the use of electricity for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and to report to the Govern-

ment on the prospects of establishing new industries in Victoria requiring large quantities of electrical energy.

(3) To carry out investigations of coal deposits or of water power in connexion with the generation of electricity.

The Commission is vested with the following powers in relation to electrical undertakings:—

(1) To erect and operate electrical undertakings.

(2) To supply electricity in bulk to any corporation.

(3) To supply electricity to any person outside any area in which there is an existing undertaking.

(4) To carry on any business associated with an electric undertaking.

(5) To make regulations as to precautions to be adopted in the use of electricity, and to arrange for the licensing of electric wiremen.

Authority is also given to the Commission to establish and operate State Coal Mines.

The Commission has complete control over all officers and employees

required for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Act, the Commission has constructed a coal winning plant and an electric generating station in the neighbourhood of Morwell, for the purpose of utilizing the practically unlimited supplies of brown coal in that area. The scheme provides for the winning of coal on the open cut system by means of mechanical appliances, for the erection of a power station close to the site of the open cut, having an initial capacity of 50,000 kilowatts, with provision for triplication, and for the erection at Yarraville of a receiving station with the necessary switch and transforming gear. Both stations are now complete and in operation, as is also the initial installation of briquetting plant at Yallourn, which produces, approximately, 100,000 tons of brown coal briquettes annually.

The Commission has also installed at Newport a station with an initial capacity of 14,000 kilowatts. This station, which was built mainly to meet the urgent need for electricity pending the completion

of the Yallourn plant, is now regarded as a peak load station.

Supply of electricity from the Commission's temporary station at Yallourn is already being given to the following towns in the Gippsland district (in addition to the Commission's township of Yallourn):— Morwell, Traralgon, Moe, Trafalgar, Yarragon, Maffra, Sale, Tyers, Heyfield, Mirboo North, Drouin, Korumburra, Leongatha, Cowwarr, and Boolarra. Ultimately, supply will be given to other towns throughout

Gippsland and on the route of the main transmission line.

A transmission line has been built from Geelong, stretching through the south-western district of Victoria to the town of Warrnambool (a distance of 117 miles), giving supply to the latter town and to the following towns en route:—Colac, Camperdown, Terang, Mortlake, Warrion, Beeac, Cobden, Noorat, Alvie, Allansford, Winchelsea and Birregurra. This transmission line (operating at 44,000 volts) is believed to be among the longest in the British Empire.

Supply has also been given to the towns of Point Lonsdale, Queenscliff, Portarlington, Drysdale, Ocean Grove, and Barwon Heads, by another transmission line from Geelong.

The energy is generated at the Melbourne Electric Supply Company's Power House at Geelong under an agreement between that body and the Electricity Commission until such time as energy is available from the Commission's main power station at Yallourn.

The Commission is supplying energy in bulk to the Melbourne City Council, the Melbourne Electric Supply Company, the municipalities of Brunswick, Coburg, Williamstown, and Footscray, and the shires of Braybrook and Lilydale, and has built a subsidiary line, operating at 22,000 volts, from Brunswick sub-station, which encircles the eastern half of the outer metropolitan area, passing through and giving service to Ringwood, Dandenong, Frankston, and the Mornington Peninsula. It has also taken over the supply and retail distribution of energy to Dandenong, Werribee, and Essendon—Flemington. At the 30th June, 1925, the Commission was supplying, either in retail or in bulk, 62 towns or centres throughout Victoria.

The Commission is empowered to develop hydro-electric resources, and with this object to maintain survey parties constantly in the field for the purpose of obtaining data relative to stream flow, volume, &c.

Plans are complete for the building of hydro-power stations at Royston, Rubicon, Rubicon Lower, Snobbs Creek and Sugarloaf—all to feed into a common sub-station about eight miles from Sugarloaf. The total capacity of hydraulic turbines to be installed in these stations is 25,800 brake horse-power. The construction of the transmission line from Sugarloaf to Thomastown, and from Sugarloaf to Albury and Corowa (New South Wales), via Benalla and Wangaratta, is nearly complete, and, pending completion of the hydro-electric plant, supply will be given to the north-eastern portions of the State over the transmission line from Yallourn, via Yarraville and Thomastown terminal stations.

Gasworks. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,819,657 in 1915, and £2,436,215 in 1924-25. The gas made in the latter year was 37 per cent. in excess of that made in 1915. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

GASWORKS.	1915 то	1924_25

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1915 .	. 47	2,175	347,434	307,902	4,107,578,000	204,957	1,035,941
1916-17 .	. 47	2,093	365,777	317,450	4,449,230,000	200,673	1,181,096
1917-18 .	. 47	2,089	375,181	318,560	4,505,847,000	200,660	1,263,030
1918-19 .	. 46	2,270	420.597	353,584	4.904.351.000	220,287	1,373,603
1919-20	. 45	2,267	472,855	331,149	4.592,305,000	206,245	1,395,320
1920-21 .	. 45	2,213	576,515	339,250	4,499,088,000	216,771	1,608,999
1921-22 .	. 45	2,309	609,600	383,092	5,151,380,000	239,755	1,953,936
1922-23	. 45	2,444	639,954	402,537	5,443,993,000	260,526	1.941.808
1923-24	. 45	2,561	699,173	410,517	5,407,962,000	259,080	2,098,571
1924-25 .	. 45	2,464	668,006	406,868	5,608,313,000	226,436	2,087,358

Including one establishment manufacturing coke only, which has not worked since 1919-20.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 328,230 in 1915, 345,272 in 1916–17, 396,717 in 1917–18, 355,933 in 1918–19, 343,764 in 1919–20, 360,876 in 1920–21, 300,188 in 1921–22, 248,481 in 1922–23, 223,986 in 1923–24, and 175,127 in 1924–25.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of bringing within that area the more important of the manufactories. The distribution of factories by classes between the metropolis and the remainder of the State, for 1915 and each of the last three years, is exhibited in the following statement:—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

			N	umber of 1	Factorie	es.					
Class of Industry.		Metr	opolis.		Remainder of State.						
	1915.	1922-23.	1923–24.	1924-25.	1915.	1922-23.	1923–24.	1924-25			
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. Treating oils and fats,	77	87	84	83	245	208	204	191			
animal, vegetable,	14	21	19	18	11	9	9	9			
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c Working in wood	96 194	140 289	149 336	151 356	$\frac{93}{216}$	91 324	103 355	110 349			
Metal works, machin- ery, &c.	507	705	696	707	224	213	212	216			
Connected with food and drink, &c.	201	289	277	267	430	442	443	454			
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c Books, paper, print-	1,100	1,589	1,594	1,627	315	370	. 373	375			
ing, &c Musical instruments.	283	356	367	380	160	161	170	17			
&c Arms and explosives	5 8	17 9	19 9	19	4	1	1 1				
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	249	371	413	427	280	379	417	41			
Ship and boat build- ing and repairing	. 11	10	11	10	1	1	1				
Furniture, upholstery and bedding Drugs, chemicals, and	239	367	370	387	26	30	36	3			
by-products Surgical and other	53	91	90	93	26	31	31	3			
scientific appliances Jewellery, time-pieces	22	36	34	35	1	. 2	2				
and plated-ware Heat, light, and	89	105	104	106	5	6	7				
power	46 33 51	88 61 68	95 59 62	102 56 75	96 2	121 3 4	124 3 9	12			
Total	3,278		-	4,907	2,135		2,501	2,51			

Since 1915 the number of factories in the State has increased by 2,012, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 585 more in 1924-25 than in 1915.

The employment afforded in each class of industry is factories. set forth in the next statement:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1915.	1921–22.	1922-23.	1923–24.	1924-25
Treating raw materials, product			-		
of pastoral pursuits, &c.	3,345	4,329	4,488	4,276	4,077
Treating oils and fats, animal,					2.1.
vegetable, &c	740	880	915	920	950
Processes in stone, clay, glass,	0.000	~ 001	0.000	0.007	
177 1	3,822	5,391	6,059	6,661	6,181
	6,345	9,537	9,939	10,825	10,198
Metal works, machinery, &c Connected with food and drink,	19,217	22,868	23,406	24,978	24,464
0	19 770	17 074	10.007	10 100	1,004
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	13,778	17,974	19,037	19,199	19,344
Books, paper, printing, &c.	38,041	48,844	51,898	50,248	49,633
	8,881 · 145	10,465	11,307 444	12,098 498	11,703
4 1 1 1 1	1,324	756	406	423	467 428
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	4,589	6,173	6,407	7,028	6,984
Ship and boat building and	4,000	0,173	0,407	1,026	0,904
repairing	1.085	684	618	392	432
Furniture, bedding, and uphol-	1,000	1 004	010	352	432
stery	2,689	3,709	4,392	4,629	4,782
Drugs, chemicals, and by-	0000 س	3,103	4,052	4,029	4,702
products	1,860	2,465	2,511	2,699	2,774
Surgical and other scientific	1,000	2,100	,011	2,000	2,114
appliances.	115	203	203	195	236
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-	-10	200	200		200
ware	825	1,183	1,151	1,110	1,069
Heat, light, and power	4,012	5,090	5,364	5,879	6,311
Leatherware, n.e.i.	604	1,065	1,123	1.071	940
Minor wares, n.e.i.	2,417	2,870	2,957	3,033	3,185
Total	113,834	144,876	152,625	156,162	154,158

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 40,324, which represented an advance of about 35 per cent. The greatest development had taken place in clothing factories, industries connected with food, drink, &c., and metal works, which showed increases of 11,592, 5,566, and 5,247 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1924-25 as compared with the number in 1915.

An examination of the figures relating to the number of factories in 1915 and in 1924-25 shows that percentage increases were more pronounced in the smallest sized factories and in those employing from 21 to 50 hands and from 51 to 100 hands. In the case of persons employed, the largest percentage increases were in the groups 51 to 100 hands, under 4 hands, and 21 to 50 hands respectively. Particulars of factories of different sizes in 1915 and 1924-25 are given in the next two tables:—

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

Size of Factory.	Numb	er of Factori	es.	Average Number of Persons Employed.					
Size of Patroly.	1915.	1924-25.	Increase.	1915.	1924–25.	Increase			
Under 4 hands 4 " 5 to 10 " 11 to 20 " 21 to 50 " 51 to 100 " Over 100 "	1,147 624 1,805 827 608 214 188	1,787 764 2,259 1,169 902 312 232	55 · 80 22 · 44 25 · 15 41 · 35 48 · 36 45 · 79 23 · 40	2,631 2,496 12,390 12,011 19,621 14,693 49,992	3,872 3,056 15,706 17,068 28,661 21,960 63,835	% 47·17 22·44· 26·76 42·10 46·07 49·46 27·69			
Total	5,413	7,425	37.17	113,834	154,158	35.42			

PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

					Percentage	e to Total.			
	Size of Fa	etory.		Facto	ries.	Persons Employed.			
				1915.	1924-25.	1915.	1924-25		
Under 4 h	ands			21 · 19	24.07	2.31	2.51		
4	,,			11.53	10.29	2.19	1.98		
5 to 10	,,			$33 \cdot 34$	30.43	10.89	10.19		
11 to 20	,,			$15 \cdot 29$	15.74	10.55	11.07		
21 to 50	,,			$11 \cdot 23$	12.15	$17 \cdot 24$	18.59		
51 to 100	••	.,		3.95	4.20	12.90	14 · 25		
Over 100	,,		• • •	3.47	3.12	43.92	41 · 41		
	Total	٠		100.00	100.00	100 00	100.00		

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.	1915.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Working proprietors	5,366	6,645	6,904	7,296	7,500	7,255
Managers, overseers	3,347	4,354	4,454	4,673	4,929	5.043
Accountants, clerks	4,062	6,106	6,307	6,582	6,966	6,827
Engine-drivers, firemen Workers in factory or	1,685	2,108	2,156	2,106	2,197	2,142
works	94,338	116,650	119.598	126,791	129,617	128,706
Outworkers	1,473	1,151	1,476	,	870	728
Carters, messengers	2,657	2,964	3,115	3,316	3,378	2,766
Others	906	765	866	633	705	691
Total	113,834	140,743	144,876	152,625	156,162	154,158

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 and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1915 to 1924-25, were as follows:—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

		M	ales.	Fe	males.	T	Total.				
Year.		Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.				
1915		75,971	1,097	37,863	522	113,834	- 798				
1916–17		74,924	1,123	42,046	574	116,970	836.				
1917–18		76,654	1,142	41.587	562	118,241	838				
1918-19		81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855				
1919-20		92,101	1,243	44,421	588	136,522	913				
1920-21		96,379	1,277	44,364	580	140,743	926				
1921-22		97,789	1,279	47,087	599	144,876	934				
1922-23		103,092	1,307	49,533	618	152,625	960				
923-24		107,578	1,334	48.584	593	156,162	961				
1924-25		105,984	1.286	48,174	578	154,158	930				

Males formed 66 7 per cent. in 1915 and 68 8 per cent. in 1924-25 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1915 to 1924-25 in the number of males employed was 30,013, or 39 5 per cent., and in the number of females employed, 10,311 or 27 2 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 72.4 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10.7 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, 1924-25.

	Number I	Employed.	
Industry.			Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	100 Maics.
		S 2	1
Oatmeal, &c	. 401	351	87 53
Biscuit	. 807	633	78 · 44
Jam, pickle, and sauce	. 1,466	1,035	70.60
Confectionery	. 1,910	1,877	98 · 27
Tobacco, &c	1,173	645	55.00
Woollen mills	. 2,224	2,853	128 · 29
Clothing, tailoring, &c	. 2,221	7,632	343 63
Dressmaking, millinery	. 423	7,916	1,871 39
Underclothing	. 430	5,109	1,188 14
Hats, caps, &c	. 692	1,004	145 09
Hosiery	. 648	3,779	583 · 18
Waterproof clothing	. 73	188	257 · 53
Boots and shoes	. 6,947	5,152	74.16
Printing, &c	6,100	1,664	25.96
Bookbinding, stationery, &c	705	619	87.80
Fancybox, &c	. 317	825	260.25
Rope, twine	501	390	77 · 84
Sail, tent	194	102	76 · 12
Ammunition	0.0	66	76.74
M_4_L	. 196	463	236 · 22
Fancy leather	166	346	74.25
Rubber goods	1.005	536	28 · 14
All other factories	75 950	4,989	6.58
Total	. 105,984	48,174	45.45

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 4.05 and 6.78 per cent. respectively in 1924–25, as against 4.71 and 5.89 per cent. in 1915. The number of children 8976.—32

employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1915 to 1924-25:—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

					Propos	rtion per cen	t. of—	
Year.	Year.				inder 16. under 16. Children. Boys to Male		Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees
1915		3,355	2,197	5,552	4.71	5.89	5.12	
1916-17		3,072	2,301	5,373	4.37	5.55	4.81	
1917-18		3,195	2,447	- 5,642	4.45	5.97	5.00	
1918-19		3,137	2,389	5,526	4.15	5.90	4.73	
1919-20		3,721	2,872	6,593	4.04	6 · 47	4.83	
1920-21		3,715	2,798	6,513	4.11	6.39	4.86	
1921-22		3,780	3,120	6,900	4.13	6.71	5.00	
1922-23		4,031	3,163	7,194	4.18	6.48	4.95	
1923-24		4,057	3,422	7,479	4.03	7.15	5 03	
1924-25		4,027	3,223	7,250	4.05	6.78	4.94	

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 1915 to 1924-25:—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

	Year,	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
			£	
1915		 4.089	11,068,949	117,815
916-17	• •	 4,226	11,732,062	136,985
917-18		 4,371	12,612,797	149,095
918-19		 4,470	13,645,220	153,408
919-20		 4,737	15,846,935	166,803
920-21		 5,161	18,179,385	182,143
921-22		 5,473	21,182,110	191,881
922-23		 5,762	23,994,715	216,427
923-24		 6,030	28,223,915	314,561
924-25		 6,168	32,563,815	374,064

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 first portion, usually under the power which is principally used. The second portion shows the total horse-power of engines used.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

			Nur	nber of Factor	ries using-	- .	
Year.		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour
1915		961	824	1,915	330	59	1,324
19 16–17		931	800	2,142	311	42	1,219
1917–18		896	784	2,365	285	41	1,256
1918-19		875	782	2,481	297	35	1,250
1919-20		910	761	2,712	315	39	1,301
1920-21		941	705	3,128	3 60	27	1,371
921-22		935	666	3,474	364	34	1,280
922-23		910	655	3,795	372	30	1,334
923-24		885	540	4,174	402	29	1,259
924-25		812	476	4,448	403	29	1,257

Year.	*	Actual Horse-power of Engines.									
Teat.		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.					
1915	••	71,223	17,935	26,385	2,272	117,815					
1916-17		81,611	18,651	34,348	2,375	136,985					
1917-18		89,561	19,045	38,246	2,243	149,095					
1918–19		91,245	18,929	40,791	2,443	153,408					
1919-20		95,747	19,183	48,814	3,059	166,803					
1920-21		103,048	19,331	56,602	3,162	182,143					
1921-22		106,882	19,327	62,663	3,009	191,881					
1922-23	·	112,547	18,968	81,679	3,233	216,427					
1923-24		195,744	18,394	95,340	5,083	314,561					
1924-25		233,290	17,869	117,525	5.380	374,064					

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 62 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1924-25, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1915 was used by 1,915, and in 1924-25 by 4,448 factories, the actual horse-power increasing from 26,385 to 117,525 in the same period.

Wages in factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employees in factories are given in the following table:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Salarie to Mana Clei	gers and	to			Average Salary of Managers and Clerks.					l		0	e Wage of Workers.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	М	ales	3.	Fer	mal	es.	М	ales		Fei	nale	es.
1915 1916–17	£ 1,232,981 1,364,269 1,462,220 1,625,584 1,967,959 2,384,372 2,563,467 2,761,045 3,003,855	190,707 208,524 270,875 310,024 357,691 394,366	8,226,582 8,679,530	2,170,144 2,340,213 2,948,132 3,398,275 3,991,353 4,353,680	220 231 244 264 298 316 331	18 10	7 0 4 4 1 7 11 9	94 97 99	3 15 7 6 15 16 14	8 1 11 5 9 2 4 8	$121 \\ 128 \\ 132 \\ 141$	12 19 12	d. 9 8 6 8 4 11 2	52 55 60 70 82 91	\$. 10 2 10 19 17 5 2 16 7	7 0 5 11

The particulars appearing in the above table reveal a steady increase in the average earnings of males and females, this being shown both in the salaries of managers, overseers, and clerks, and in the wages of factory workers generally. The amounts drawn regularly by working proprietors (exclusive of profits) amounted to £1,538,868 for males and £74,043 for females, or an average for the former of £233 8s. 11d., and for the latter £111 13s. 7d.

The amount of wages paid during the year 1924-25, £29,057,052, represented an average payment for all persons of £188 9s. 9d., which was an increase of £3 13s. 10d. on the average wage for 1923-24, of £12 14s. on that for 1922-23, of £15 13s. on that for 1921-22, of £29 1s. 5d. on that for 1920-21, of £52 19s. 4d. on that for 1919-20, of £68 0s. 4d. on that for 1918-19, of £77 14s. 5d. on that for 1917-18, of £82 12s. 3d. on that for 1916-17, and of £86 14s. 9d. on that for 1915. Concurrent with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the ten years, the percentages of male to total employees being 69 in 1920-21 and 1924-25, 68 in 1915, 1919-20, 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24, 67 in 1918-19, 65 in 1917-18, and 64 in 1916-17. The above average wage for 1924-25 (£188 9s. 9d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards. This is 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 1924-25 are given in the subjoined statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1924-25.

		Cost of—		
Class of Industry.	Raw Materials Used.	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
	£	£	£	£
Treating raw material, product		. a	~ ~	
of pastoral pursuits, &c	4,586,380	108,804	868,816	6,263,12
Treating oils and fats, animal,	2,000,000		,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
vegetable, &c	1,134,909	39,706	200,563	1,724,696
Processes in stone, clay, glass,	, ,	,		
&c	763,117	452,766	1,413,537	3,726,707
Working in wood	2,464,935	58,450	2,246,906	5,945,470
Metal works, machinery, &c.	6,353,560	297,890	5,399,881	14,366,59
Connected with food and drink,]			
&c	26,406,668	656,848	3,885,390	36,560,89
Clothing and textile fabrics,	10 101 074	050 010	0.040.070	00.000.01
&c	13,181,874	253,318	6,842,876	23,990,81 6,524,05
Books, paper, printing, &c	2,588,785	$117,\!106$ $2,\!652$	2,456,585 $107,289$	280,81
Musical instruments, &c	$120,132 \\ 176,109$	12,900	89,774	361,71
Arms and explosives Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	1,047,480	41,520	1,357,188	3,061,61
Ship and boat building and	1,017,400	41,020	1,357,100	0,001,01
repairing	26,423	5,001	105,763	163,69
Furniture, upholstery, and	20,120	0,001	200,700	100,00
bedding	1,277,236	26,021	921,789	2,660,82
Drugs, chemicals, and by-	. =,,			
products	1,658,402	70,714	572,013	3,013,15
Surgical and other scientific				1
instruments	32,852	1,179	45,789	108,65
Jewellery, time-pieces, and				
plated-ware	248,748	7,554	227,504	600,07
Heat, light, and power	1,487,348	721,579	1,545,550	5,878,05
Leatherware, n.e.i	326,785	4,042	154,966	569,91
Minor wares, n.e.i	1,323,490	86,585	614,873	2,376,53
Total	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	118,177,39
TOTAL	00,400,200	2,904,000	20,001,002	110,111,00

The difference between the sum of the first three 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

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1924-25.

	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Production.								
Class of Industry.	Materials.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	All other Expendi- ture, Interest, and Profit					
	%	%	%	%					
Treating raw material, product of		, ,	/ .	, ,					
pastoral pursuits, &c	73 · 2	1.7	13.9	11.2					
Treating oils and fats, animal, vege-									
table, &c	65.8	$2 \cdot 3$	11.6	20.3					
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c	20.5	12.2	37 . 9	29 · 4					
Working in wood	41.4	1.0	37.8	19.8					
Metal works, machinery, &c	44.2	$2 \cdot 1$	37.6	16.1					
Connected with food and drink, &c	72.2	1.8	10 6	15 4					
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c	54.9	1.1	28.5	15.5					
Books, paper, printing, &c	39.7	1.8	37 · 6	20.9					
Musical instruments, &c	42.8	0.9	38 · 2	18.1					
Arms and explosives	48.7	3.6	24.8	22 .9					
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c	34.2	1 · 4	44.3	20.1					
Ship and boat building and repairing	16.1	3.1	64.6	16.2					
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding	48.0	1.0	34 6	16.4					
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	55.0	$2 \cdot 3$	19.0	23 · 7					
Surgical and other scientific instru-				İ					
ments	30.2	1.1	42 · 1	26.6					
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-		1							
ware	41.4	1 · 3	37.9	19 · 4					
Heat, light, and power	25.3	12 · 3	26.3	36.1					
Leatherware, n.e.i.	57.3	0.7	27.2	14.8					
Minor wares, n.e.i.	55.7	3.6	25.9	14.8					
Total	55 · 2	2.5	24 · 6	17.7					

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 brickworks, &c., the sum paid in wages represents 38 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 20 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to 11 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 72 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 1915 to 1924-25:—

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

4.5		Cost of P			
Year,	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	Total Value of Output.
	· e	£	£	e	e
1915	30,728,743	834,966	11,036,345	8,866,039	51,466,093
1916-17	37,103,750	1,024,156	11.833.517	10,085,861	60,047,284
1917–18	42,133,636	1,248,186	12.502.601	11.182.292	67,066,715
1918-19	52,098,737	1.457.124	14.080,403	12,559,413	80,195,677
1919-20	65,563,104	1,723,220	17,702,173	16,486,866	101,475,363
1920-21	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	17,045,557	106,008,294
1921-22	60,352,561	2,329,760	23,846,495	19,714,365	106,243,181
1922-23	62,658,163	2,443,681	25,547,192	20,637,307	111,286,343
1923-24	62,217,874	2,803,239	27,472,084	21,428,730	113,921,927
1924-25	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	20,950,478	118,177,398

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

		Proportion of Outlay to Output.									
Year.		Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	Total.					
915		% 59·7	% 1.6	21.5	% 17·2	% 100 0					
916-17		61.8	1.7	$\overline{19} \cdot 7$	16.8	100.0					
917-18		$62 \cdot 8$	1.9	18.6	16.7	100.0					
918-19		65 0	1.8	17.5	15.7	100.0					
919-20		64.6	1.7	17.4	16.3	100 0					
920-21		61 · 7	2.0	20.2	16.1	100 0					
921–22		56.8	2.2	22 · 4	18.6	100 · 0					
922-23		56.3	2 • 2	23.0	18.5	100 · 0					
923-24		54.6	2.5	24 · 1	18.8	100 :0					
924-25		55.2	2.5	24.6	17.7	100 .0					

The apparent decrease for 1924–25 in the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses, as shown in the two preceding tables, is due to the fact that the amount of salaries and wages includes for the first time the sums drawn regularly by working proprietors (£1,612,911).

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 22.9 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 18.6 per cent. in the period 1915 to 1919-20. The cost of materials was 56.8 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1920-21 to 1924-25, as compared with 63.2 per cent. in the years 1915 to 1919-20. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power has remained fairly uniform during the past ten years. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 19s. 2d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1920-21 to 1924-25, as compared with £16 8s. 7d. in the preceding five-year period.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1924-25:—

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

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.		
		£	£	
Treating raw material, product of pasto	ral		4.5	
pursuits, &c.	•• [735,715	932,750	
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.		263,325	221,105	
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c	••	1,217,620	1,129,700	
Working in wood		1,204,440	1,046,340	
Metal works, machinery, &c		3,260,495	3,389,340	
Connected with food and drink, &c		5,448,32)	5,253,495	
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c		4,172,360	6,449,935	
Books, paper, printing, &c		2,625,065	2,497,240	
Musical instruments, &c		41,110	145,960	
Arms and explosives		268,395	263,460	
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c		412,240	1,562,780	
Ship and boat building and repairing	[85,025	272,875	
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding		222,660	918,215	
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products		726,325	642,420	
Surgical and other scientific instruments		15,125	75,810	
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware		68.045	257,555	
Heat, light, and power		10,965,390	2,713,840	
Leatherware, n.e.i.		44,735	163,690	
Minor wares, n.e.i		787,425	531,650	
Total		32,563,815	28,468,160	

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—food and drink; clothing and textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £35,001,340, 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 1915 to 1924-25:—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1915 to 1924-25.

	Year.					Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1915	• •	• •	• • •	• •		11,068,949	11,460,123
1916–17		• •				11,732,062	12,052,227
1917–18						12,612,797	12,847,485
1918–19						13,645,220	13,673,515
1919-20	• •					15,846,935	14,957,585
1920-21					· '	18,179,385	17,313,350
1921-22	• •					21,182,110	19,810,170
1922-23						23,994,715	22,428,525
1923-24						28,223,915	24,972,560
1924-25	• •					32,563,815	28,468,160

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 171 per cent. between 1915 and 1924-25.

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.

The large increase shown in the number of accidents since 1919 is mainly attributable to an amendment of the law, which made compulsory the reporting of accidents. Previously, only those of a serious nature were reported.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1915 to 1924.

Year.		Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Numb of Employees.			
1915	••		91,888	464	•505		
1916			92,320	503	• 544		
1917			97,561	442	453		
1918			104,242	459	•440		
1919	• •		116,369	362	.311		
1920	•.•		116,846	862	.737		
1921	• •		117,633	830	705		
1922	• • •		126,630	787	621		
1923			128,915	1,034	802		
1924			129,147	1,052	814		

The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Department Pentridge and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. and Blind Institute. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, bread, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1924-25 was £47,058, and of the materials used, £36,345. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brooms, brushware, wickerware, and coir mats and matting, and gives employment to 139 persons (117 males and 22 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £26,568.

Value of Victorian production.

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

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

			Value in—		
Produce.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923–24.	1924-25.
Cultivation.	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	14,307,377	10,509,945	8,031,875	8,189,069	11,993,54
Oats	1,295,229	931,346	1,416,355	1,455,331	934,538
Barley, malting	263,963	221,757	298,792	195,545	258,26
" other	183,389	179,843	137,445	66,665	95,74
Maize	186,529	194,358	205,314	253,276	137,94
Other Cereals	49,532	66,537	75,553	71,173	53,22
Grass and Clover	·				
Seed	8,570	6,113	3,537	3,880	3,88
Potatoes	586,458	555,111	1,040,662	701,229	682,87
Onions	131,104	157,930	139,888	215,444	209,80
Other Root Crops	13,151	11,259	11,800	15,032	12,34
Hay	5.259,863	4,413,091	6,327,338	5,229,162	3,639,49
Straw	75,015	66,164	76,644	66,677	66,92
Green Forage*	397,620	447,050	512,255	536,855	497,65
Tobacco	3,800	24,160	35,600	41,880	49,12
Grapes, not made	ĺ	-			
into wine, raisins,	21,010	39,978	71,793	45,589	45,37
&c	84,533	125,154	132,308	27,420	57.86
	263,772	445,319	555,059	122,775	733,91
Currants	157,298	187,605	171,642	57,027	110,09
****	333,346	166,883	171,749	217,713	153.98
TT	14,988	22,650	23,195	29,772	53,00
Other Crops	57,027	68,536	81,447	104,066	78,84
Fruit grown for sale	\$,021	00,000	02,727	. 202,000	
in orchards and	1				
gardens	1,054,491	1,184,069	1,172,325	1,193,689	1,091,50
Fruit in private			l	1	
orchards and gar-		l			
dens	15,250	12,660	10,670	10,505	9,94
Market Gardens	427,035	500,640	493,780	810,600	731,00
Less Deductions				•••	3,535,13
Total	25,190,350	20,538,158	21,197,026	19,660,374	18,165,77

^{*} Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

Production.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1920-21 to 1924-25-continued.

Produce.			Value in-		
	1920–21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923–24.	1924-25.
Dairying and Pastoral.	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in					
natural state	2,622,010	2,027,040	1,995,280	2,130,345	1,784,590
Butter made Cheese made	7,043,950 189,070	5,127,570 203,620	6,660,600 163,180	6,491,310 253,795	6,618,240 204,890
Cream made (not for	100,010	200,020	200,100	200,.00	201,000
butter)	76,560	80,130	127,530	177,090	190,540
Condensed, Concen-					
trated, and Powdered Milk	1,885,080	2,074,620	1,434,720	1,509,400	1,582,915
Horses	1,000,000	71,800			
Cattle	5,269,650	3,099,300	3,384,270	1,413,310	3,538,240
Pigs	1,250,680	1,277,730	1,280,040	1,507,600	1,588,620
Sheep (without wool) Wool	1,750,220 4,729,400	1,991,600 4,662,750	3,752,260 6,380,600	2,600,450 7,695,000	4,390,880 11,440,240
Less Deductions	2,120,400	1,002,100	3,500,500	.,020,000	-1,723,178
Total	24,816,620	20,616,160	25,178,480	23,778,300	29,615,977
Mining.					
A-14	840 080	149 099	453,962	405,245	285,316
Gold Coal	648,969 528,919	443,938 634,397	695,480	563,289	610,671
Stone from Quarries (in-	020,010	001,001	000,000	,	010,011
cluding limestone)	383,002	434,520	468,468	518,064	530,820
Other Metals and Minerals	46,755	30,299	48,021	45,829	41,848
Total	1,607,645	1,543,154	1,665,881	1,532,427	1,468,655
Forest Produce.					
Timber (Forest Saw-			0.0000	0.40.400	
mills only)	905,720	896,070	946,930 927,860	942,480 1,033,700	$745,580 \\ 1.053,870$
Firewood (estimated) Bark for Tanning	923,200 125,830	918,550 138,520	136,830	130,660	132,935
Total	1,954,750	1,953,140	2,011,620	2,106,840	1,932,385
Miscellaneous.	2,002,100	2,000,120			
Honey and Beeswax	45,346	48,075	40,122	45,559	78,981
Poultry production (es-		1	4 04 # 0-0		
timated)	4,545,620	4,406,750	4,315,810	4,587,560 310,930	4,443,200
Rabbits and Hares	401,690 167,340	238,632 149,400	266,478 160,151	161,905	403,680 164,296
rish	101,040	140,400	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Total	5,159,996	4,842,857	4,782,561	5,105,954	5,090,157
Total Value of Primary					FA 070 0
Products	58,729,361	49,493,469	54,835,568	52,183,895	56,272,946
Manufacturing— Added Value*	38,330,232	43,592,856	46,355,804	49,141,526	45,271,348
Grand Total	97,059,593	93,086,325	10 1,191,372	101,325,421	101,544,294

[•] Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Forest Produce," respectively.

The figures in the above table under the headings "Cultivation" and "Dairying and Pastoral" are not strictly comparable with those of previous years owing to certain deductions (in addition to freight and

handling charges) having been made for the first time this year, consisting chiefly of cost of bags, cases, seed, manure, spraying material, and produce used in the production of crops in the former, and of hay, bran and pollard, green fodder, and root crops used as fodder in the case of the latter.

Similarly the value added to material during the process of manufacture has been estimated on a somewhat different basis to that adopted in previous years, the cost of fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs and depreciation, having been taken into account for the first time. This explains the apparent decrease in value under that head.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total

population in each of the last five years were as follows:-

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1920-21 to 1924-25.

	Value of Produce per head in—														
Produce.	1920-21.		19	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923–24.		24.	1924-25		25.		
Cultivation	£	<i>8</i> .	d.	£	s. 4	d. 10	£	s. 6	$\frac{d}{7}$	£ 12	s. 1	d. 11	£	8.	d.
Dairying and Pastoral		6	-	13	5		15	16	8		12	7	10 17	19 17	3 5
34'	10	1	2	13	19	11	10	10	11			•	6	17	9
Transak	i	5	9	ľi	5	2	i	5	4	ĭ	5	11	ì	3	4
Miscellaneous	3	7	10	3	2	5	3	0	2	3	_	10	3	l	5
Total Primary										-					
Production	38	12	10	31	18	2	34	9	8	32	2	1	33	19	2
Manufactures	25	4	5	28	2	$\overline{2}$	29	3	0	30	4	8	27	6	5
Grand Total	63	17	3	60	0	4	63	12	8	62	6	9	61	5	7