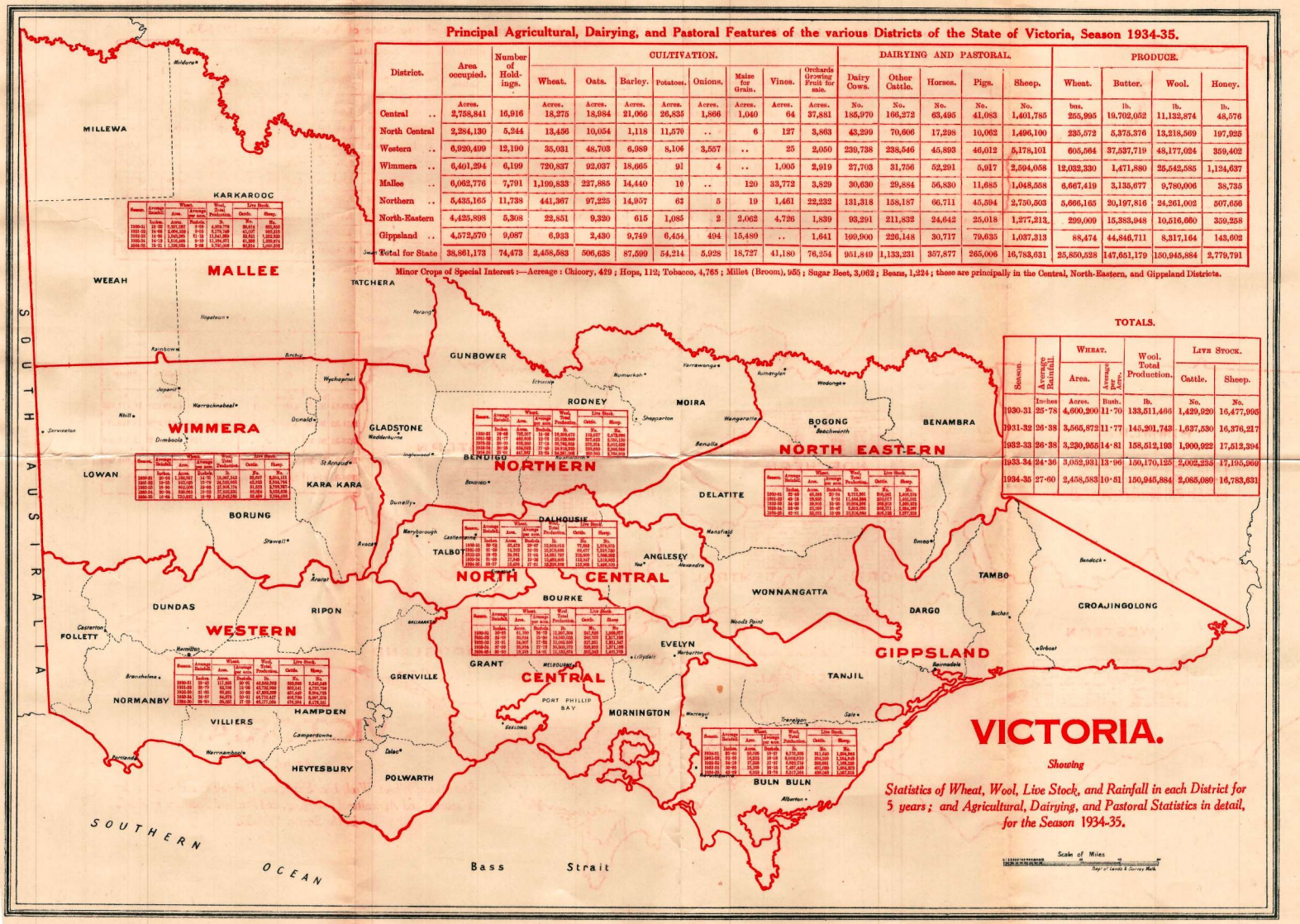


Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1934-35.

District.	Area occupied.	Number of Holdings.	CULTIVATION. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Maize for Grain.	Vines.	Orchards Growing Fruit for sale.	DAIRYING AND PASTORAL. Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	PRODUCE. Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	bus.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central ..	2,758,841	16,916	18,275	18,984	21,066	26,835	1,866	1,040	64	37,881	188,970	166,372	63,495	41,083	1,401,785	255,995	19,702,052	11,132,874	48,576
North Central	2,284,130	5,244	13,456	10,054	1,118	11,570	..	6	127	3,863	43,299	70,606	17,298	10,062	1,496,100	235,572	5,375,376	13,218,569	197,925
Western ..	6,920,499	12,190	35,031	48,703	6,089	8,106	3,557	..	25	2,050	239,738	238,546	45,893	46,012	5,178,101	605,564	37,537,719	48,177,024	359,402
Wimmera ..	6,401,294	6,199	720,837	92,037	18,665	91	4	..	1,005	2,919	27,703	31,756	52,291	5,917	2,594,058	12,032,330	1,471,880	25,542,585	1,124,637
Mallee ..	6,062,776	7,791	1,190,833	227,885	14,440	10	..	120	33,772	3,329	30,630	29,884	56,830	11,685	1,048,558	6,667,419	3,135,677	9,780,006	38,735
Northern ..	5,435,165	11,738	441,367	97,225	14,957	63	5	19	1,461	22,232	131,318	158,187	66,711	45,594	2,750,503	5,666,165	20,197,816	24,261,002	507,656
North-Eastern	4,425,898	5,308	22,851	9,320	615	1,085	2	2,062	4,726	1,839	93,291	211,832	24,642	25,018	1,277,213	299,009	15,383,948	10,516,660	359,258
Gippsland ..	4,572,570	9,087	6,933	2,430	9,749	6,454	494	15,480	..	1,641	199,900	226,148	30,717	79,635	1,037,313	88,474	44,846,711	8,317,164	143,602
Total for State	38,861,173	74,473	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	54,214	5,928	18,727	41,180	76,254	951,849	1,133,231	357,877	265,006	16,783,631	25,850,528	147,651,179	150,945,884	2,779,791

Minor Crops of Special Interest :—Acreage : Chicory, 429 ; Hops, 112; Tobacco, 4,765 ; Millet (Broom), 955 ; Sugar Beet, 3,062 ; Beans, 1,224 ; these are principally in the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland Districts.

TOTALS.

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
	Inches	Acres.	Bush.	lb.	No.	No.
1930-31	25·78	4,600,200	11·70	133,511,466	1,429,920	16,477,995
1931-32	26·38	3,565,872	11·77	145,201,743	1,637,530	16,376,217
1932-33	26·38	3,220,955	14·81	158,512,193	1,900,922	17,512,394
1933-34	24·36	3,052,931	13·96	150,170,125	2,002,253	17,195,969
1934-35	27·60	2,458,583	10·51	150,945,884	2,065,080	16,783,631

VICTORIA.

Showing

Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1934-35.

Scale of Miles

Dept. of Lands & Survey Melb.

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1934, this was comprised of :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	26,659,827
Lands in process of alienation	6,630,445
Crown lands	22,955,488
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,977,439
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	735,889
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	329,971
Water reserves	310,096
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,650
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	394,616
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs	4,082,557
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	85,516
Other leases and licences	38,239
Temporary grazing licences	5,685,935
Unoccupied	5,022,362
Total	22,955,488

Alienation of land.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1929 TO 1934.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1929 ..	4,825	310,174	65,294	187,752	114,965
1930 ..	5,344	137,242	40,691	111,564	89,703
1931 ..	5,892	131,691	58,575	67,131	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623
1933 ..	3,907	18,991	38,120	69,357	73,580
1934 ..	4,661	30,020	38,706	143,851	119,219

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1934 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,872,831, which represents an average of £1 1s. 6d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands remaining for disposal.

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

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auriferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buln Buln	7,016	42,631	46,207	2,184	..	..	98,038
Croajingolong ..	1,832	1,289	550,123	..	840,576	14,246	1,408,066
Dargo	..	..	92,716	..	431,100	70,936	594,752
Tambo	..	..	193,208	..	363,050	900	557,158
Tanjil	..	..	103,926	..	358,214	66,832	528,972
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	137,216	..	893,629	..	1,030,845
Bogong	..	12,314	194,139	3,964	170,260	73,628	454,305
Benambra	..	403	221,306	1,960	166,275	85,843	475,787
Delatite	362	15,384	149,832	12,304	131,350	59,638	368,870
Moira	296	83	6,370	1,882	..	..	8,631
Anglesey	..	1,360	41,162	..	..	1,600	44,122
Bourke	..	229	..	..	..	..	229
Dalhousie	37	710	1,222	..	..	..	1,969
Evelyn	..	11,262	..	..	..	1,579	12,841
Mornington	..	1,231	11,286	..	..	..	12,517
Bendigo	63	537	3,195	..	..	3,488	7,283
Rodney	100	295	..	..	..	2,228	2,623
Borung	..	502	18,095	..	..	3,406	22,003
Gladstone	349	1,632	2,649	2,495	..	11,500	18,625
Lowan	..	654	142,052	21,962	9,614	..	174,282
Kara Kara	..	166	2,182	..	..	3,018	5,366
Talbot	260	787	..	..	..	21,684	22,731
Tatchera	155	70	..	..	..	..	225
Heytesbury	..	935	121,692	..	..	..	122,627
Polwarth	11,024	14,826	24,222	142	..	..	50,214
Grant	..	335	2,334	..	..	7,594	10,263
Grenville	..	1,080	70	..	..	5,640	6,790
Ripon	..	380	22,684	..	..	3,626	26,690
Normanby	..	..	117,028	..	..	..	117,028
Dundas	..	..	67,592	4,799	..	..	72,391
Villiers	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	1,993
Follett	..	..	124,835	..	15,754	..	140,589
Karkarooc	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total ..	21,494	109,134	2,399,336	51,692	3,379,822	437,386	6,398,864
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands						2,630
" " ..	Lands which may be sold by auction						3,683
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands available for selection						37,362
	" " (suchas are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)						4,265,758
Total area remaining for disposal							10,708,297

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

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

Transfer of Land Act. The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transfer of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1934 there were submitted 162 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting in area to 5,830 acres, and in value to £194,918; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 3,348 acres valued at £209,842. Up to the end of 1934 there had been brought under the Act 3,248,931 acres valued at £71,911,856. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1934 was 1,893,390 acres.

Assurance Fund. When application is made to have land brought under the *Transfer of Land Act*, a contribution to the Assurance Fund constituted under the provisions of that Act of ½d. 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 of the Fund during 1934-35 comprised contributions £3,652, and interest on stock £3,629. There were no claims on the Fund during the year, but the sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1935, was £114,701. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1935, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,776.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

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

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

Up to 30th June, 1917, the area acquired totalled 571,156 acres and the area settled, 507,500 acres. In that year the first Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed and thereafter the settlement of discharged soldiers was given precedence by the Government. At 30th June, 1932, the net area acquired for soldier settlement was 2,270,333 acres (2,179,091 acres settled), and for civilian settlers 1,094,415 acres (1,058,360 acres settled). Thus 84 per cent. of the closer settlement land in Victoria has been settled since 1917. The unstable conditions subsequent to 1917 proved most unfavorable to successful settlement, and the consequent loss to the settlers and to the State has been severe. Measures which were taken to improve conditions of the soldier settlers include the appointment by the Victorian Government of a Royal Commission in 1925 and the establishment of inquiry boards in 1926 and 1927, and further, the appointment by the Commonwealth Government of Mr. Justice Pike in 1927 to inquire into soldier settlement in all the States. Up to 30th June, 1935, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £11,117,617.

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

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

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

Farmers Advances Act 1935.

In previous years the Cultivation Advances Acts restricted the making of advances to those farmers whose farms were used wholly or in part for growing the following crops, namely, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, onions or maize. The *Farmers Advances Act* 1935 empowers the Closer Settlement Commission to make advances to any farmer who is resident in Victoria, and principally or substantially engaged in farming operations in this State.

Advances may be made by way of loan bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum—

(*a*) for the purchase of live stock not including sheep and cattle (other than dairy cattle) or farm machinery for the purpose of replacement.

(*b*) for the purchase of such quantity of such other goods necessary for carrying on the farming operations of the farmer as the Commission thinks proper.

(*c*) for wages in respect of assistance which in the opinion of the Commission is essential for carrying on the farming operations of the farmer; or

(*d*) of such amount of money as in the opinion of the Commission will in the circumstances be, during such period as the Commission determines, sufficient for the use of the farmer as a living for him and those of his family who reside on his farm.

No advance shall be made to a farmer unless the Commission is satisfied that through the existence or consequence of adverse conditions such farmer would not be able, without an advance, to carry on his farming operations or to continue residing on his farm; and that such farmer has a reasonable prospect of success and is carrying on his farming operations in an efficient manner.

Where the Commission makes an advance under this Act to any farmer a notice of such advance must be sent within twenty-eight

days thereafter to any lessor, unpaid vendor, mortgagee, or other encumbrancer of any land forming part of the farm or to the other party to any share-farming agreement relating thereto.

In order to secure the repayment of an advance and the payment of interest thereon a farmer is required to give to the Commission such security or securities (including, if the Commission so requires, an assignment of all or any of the produce or proceeds of the sale of the produce of his farm, whether such produce is in existence at the time or comes into existence within a period specified by the Commission); and, in the case of a share farmer or a tenant farmer or a purchaser under contract of sale of land comprising or forming part of the farm, such guarantee as the Commission may require.

A preferable lien on crops may, for the purposes of this Act, be given before the existence of a growing crop and shall be as valid and effectual, and have the like force and effect as if it had been given on a growing crop. A preferable lien on crops may also be given on the crops of two succeeding harvests and the agreement relating thereto may be embodied in one document and registered under Part VII. of the *Instruments Act* 1928, and the provisions of that Part shall with such adaptations as are necessary extend and apply and be read and construed accordingly, and such agreement when registered shall as regards the crops intended to be affected thereby be as valid and effectual so far as registration is concerned as if in all respects all the requirements as to registration had been fulfilled.

Before giving to the Commission a preferable lien on the crops of his succeeding harvests a farmer is required to submit to the Commission the consent in writing of any mortgagee, lessor, or unpaid vendor of any land comprising or forming part of the farm or of the other party to any share-farming agreement relating thereto.

Notwithstanding anything in any act or any law to the contrary, every preferable lien given to the Commission on any crop shall be a first charge upon such crop and the produce thereof and shall have priority over every other lien or encumbrance whether registered or made before or after the giving of the preferable lien and whether before or after the coming into operation of this Act.

A penalty of not more than £100, or a term of imprisonment of not more than four years may be imposed, in respect of advances, on any person who receives any order from the Commission and permits it

to be misused; gives or pays for an order, any money or valuable consideration other than that set forth in the order; sells or gives away any live stock or implements or other goods received by him by way of any advance; misuses any advance made in money; commits any fraudulent practice with respect to any order, guarantee, security, or advance made in any of the prescribed ways; or who wilfully makes any false statement in any application, return or declaration.

Estates purchased. A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (*i.e.*, estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930. The purchase of properties has been practically suspended since 1931.

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

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Lands purchased	1,261,327	9,675,886	1,846,990	14,211,876
Crown Lands taken over ..	113,571	56,144	666,366	544,944
Total area and cost of purchase	1,374,898	9,732,030	2,513,356	14,756,820
Expenses prior to disposal..	..	92,509	..	116,758
Public Works effected ..	..	473,287	..	1,017,561
Total cost to 30th June, 1935	..	10,297,826	..	15,891,139
Less land transferred to—				
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	83,750	850,635	..	..
Closer Settlement ..	..	..	441,969	3,606,035
Total net area and cost..	1,291,148	9,447,191	2,071,387	12,285,104

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement.

The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1935, are shown in the following statement :—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

—	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance ..	5,619	6,386	12,005
Purchasers under Contract of Sale ..	396	154	550
Repaid in full	626	4,476	5,102
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	6,012	5,493	11,505
Total settlers who have received assistance	12,653	16,509	29,162
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock	25,734,321	13,326,570	39,060,891
Redemptions	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
	25,560,220	11,970,988	37,531,208
Securities transferred to Commonwealth Government	2,160,960	..	2,160,960
Outstanding Liability of the Commission	23,399,260	11,970,988	35,370,248
Repayment of principal used for payment of interest and working expenses	4,247,849	1,063,080	5,310,929
Payments to State Loans Repayment Fund	1,018,595	991,521	2,010,116
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1935 ..	£4/4/8%	£3/15/5%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improvements	9,961,587	8,352,537	18,314,124
Advances to settlers	9,588,802	6,130,007	15,718,809
	19,550,389	14,482,544	34,032,933
Less Principal repaid	5,081,423	4,249,601	9,331,024
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers	14,468,966	10,232,943	24,701,909

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1935—*continued.*

—	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
	£	£	£
Instalments of interest charged to settlers	7,864,370	6,578,488	14,442,858
Less interest paid by settlers	5,088,661	4,729,944	9,818,605
Arrears of interest (consolidated)	2,775,709	1,848,544	4,624,253
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.)	665,000	465,000	1,130,000
	2,110,709	1,383,544	3,494,253
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal	5,081,423	4,249,601	9,331,024
Interest	5,088,661	4,729,944	9,818,605
Total	10,170,084	8,979,545	19,149,629
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances	1,342,237	..	1,342,237
Excess cost of buildings	41,265	..	41,265
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements	240,901	194,891	435,792
Bad debts, &c. (*a*)	2,000,925	452,654	2,453,579
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.)	1,883,541	1,096,354	2,979,895
Total	5,508,869	1,743,899	7,252,768
For financial year 1934–35—			
Interest paid	1,020,867	594,432	1,615,299
Administrative expenses	70,178	78,336	148,514
Interest due by settlers and others	897,092	520,453	1,417,545
Interest received from settlers and others (*b*)	468,773	260,300	729,073

Notes.

	£	£	£
(*a*) Includes—			
Bad debts	1,871,597	407,759	2,279,356
Loss and remission of interest	24,759	17,391	42,150
Loss on realization	104,569	16,870	121,439
Concessions to British Army officers from India	..	10,634	10,634
	2,000,925	452,654	2,453,579
(*b*) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	356,759	217,127	573,886
Interest from Closer Settlement	69,827	..	69,827
Interest on investments	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund	42,187	39,298	81,485
Interest Sundries	..	..	..
	468,773	260,300	729,073

Extent of Closer Settlement.

The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1935, is given in the next statement :—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
Dry Areas.	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Areas settled—				
Farms	4,269	1,549	249	1,063,086
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	153	133	17	2,592
Workmen's Homes	1,080	89	¾	796
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II.	207	1,821	246	50,981
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	50,290
Total area of land settled..				1,167,745
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments				26,463
Workmen's Homes				8
Public Competition, Auction, &c.				713
Area of land acquired but not yet available				..
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)				3,189
Total dry areas acquired				1,198,118
Irrigation Areas.	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Areas settled—				
Farms	2,209	875	58	128,651
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	150	117	6	902
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II.	516	924	64	32,769
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	6,283
Total area of land settled				168,605
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments				972
Public Competition, Auction, &c.				475
Area of land acquired but not yet available				1,920
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)				4,808
Total irrigation areas acquired				176,780
TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1935				1,374,898

Extent of Soldier Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1935, is given in the table which follows :—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

—	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled	2,327,866	94,065
Area of land available	213	663
Area of land acquired but not yet available ..	..	18,822
Sales by Auction, &c.	69,533	5,797
Total land acquired	2,397,612	119,347
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	419,033	22,936
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1935	1,978,579	96,411
Farms, Number of	7,736	1,970
Average area—acres	301	48
Average capital value	£1,860	£1,081

WATERWORKS.

State Expenditure on Waterworks.

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

STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

—	Total Advances, including Cost of Loan Flotation.	Redemption Paid.	Capital Written Off.	Free Headworks.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1935.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—	£	£	£	£	£
Completed Works—					
Waterworks Districts ..	5,280,929	50,796	175,055	..	5,055,078
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts	4,663,969	32,453	575,152	..	4,056,364
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded) ..	1,443,262	116	..	..	1,443,146
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributary Works	237,001	699	..	..	236,302
Uncompleted or Unallotted Works—					
Mornington Peninsula ..	956,193	766	..	..	955,427
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes ..	414,631	15	..	..	414,616
Eildon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement ..	2,587,914	9,654	..	..	2,578,260
Maffra-Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts	1,286,663	903	..	..	1,285,760
Millewa Waterworks Districts ..	526,654	22	..	..	526,632
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District	794,247	..	..	..	794,247
Bellarine Peninsula	471,458	46	..	..	471,412
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages (proposed) ..	124,486	2,605	..	..	121,881
Free Headworks	1,266,505	420	..	1,266,085	..
River Murray Agreement Works ..	2,576,072	5,943	..	..	2,570,129
Surveys, &c.	311,306	104	..	..	311,202
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	22,941,290	104,542	750,207	1,266,085	20,820,456
First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Mildura Urban Trust	123,315	48,975	18,416	..	55,924
Other Waterworks Trusts	2,045,704	363,912	325,508	..	1,356,284
Ballarat Water Commissioners ..	365,597	61,154	2,111	..	302,332
Other Local Bodies (Municipalities) ..	500,019	97,432	161,649	..	240,938
Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts	32,754	30	32,724	..	..
Free Grants to Local Authorities ..	147,046	..	..	147,046	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	3,189,934	3,189,934*	..	..	..
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	265,000	265,000†	..	..	..
Total Local Bodies ..	6,669,369	4,026,437	540,408	147,046	1,955,478
GRAND TOTAL	29,610,659	4,130,979	1,290,615	1,413,131	22,775,934

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

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

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, an amount of £579,786 representing arrears of interest was written off by Act No. 1625 of 1899, making the total actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Municipal Corporations, £1,870,401.

The State expenditure on waterworks, as shown in the above table, does not include large sums which have been spent by other controlling

bodies out of their own funds. Up to 30th June, 1935, the additional capital expenditure of the bodies mentioned was as follows :—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £8,266,306 ; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, £422,647 ; and the Ballarat Water Commissioners, £337,144. Smaller amounts have been expended by other municipalities.

IRRIGATION.

Progress of Irrigation.

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

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

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

—	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1935.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	32
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	23
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	412,000
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	494,200
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	724,700
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	3	31
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,515,800
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	85
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	556,900
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—	At 30th June, 1910.	
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	361,750
Drainage and Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered (charge levied on acreage basis)	..	5

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Closer Settlement policy of the State, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors were first put into operation—and the average areas for the five years ended 30th June, 1935 :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for Five Years ended 30.6.35.
	acres.	acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton	..	13,789
South Shepparton	..	3,284
Rodney	32,356	59,054
Stanhope	2,000	12,786
Tongala	3,000	20,023
Rochester	500	45,708
Echuca North	..	4,471
Dingee	..	3,845
Tragowel Plains	20,000	44,080
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	3,421
Werribee	..	8,336
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra-Sale	..	12,248
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville	..	5,909
Cohuna	12,000	28,296
Gannawarra	7,825	21,144
Koondrook	5,029	17,922
Swan Hill	5,410	18,497
Nyah	569	2,957
Red Cliffs	..	11,249
Merbein	202	7,685
Third Lake	..	2,781
Mystic Park	..	2,230
Fish Point	..	1,905
Total	88,922	351,620

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1934-35 was 494,226 acres, being 58,902 acres more than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 22,600 acres above the average of the previous five years.

Total area irrigated.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	69,694	27,928	32,492	33,543	63,225
Lucerne	24,124	136,502	125,615	119,682	99,948	95,702
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	29,787	30,479	24,810	23,557	25,605
Pastures	50,541	144,903	150,478	210,869	199,929	220,483
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	68,426	68,430	67,451	64,669	66,960
Fallow	4,988	6,447	7,042	8,275	5,096	6,732
Miscellaneous ..	785	7,339	8,443	11,137	8,582	15,519
Total ..	129,771	463,098	418,415	474,716	435,324	494,226

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

Of the total area irrigated in 1934-35—494,226 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 45 ; lucerne, 19 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 14 ; cereals, 13 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 5 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 4.

Progress in Irrigation Areas, 1934-35.

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Owing to the abnormal rainfall in many parts of the State during the season 1934-35, the greater yields of butter fat obtained in irrigated areas were not as fully demonstrated as in a normal season.

The production of dried vine fruits is another feature of these districts. As the result of adverse seasonal conditions the quantity produced in 1934–35 was only 38,000 tons. Severe damage was done to the crops in Nyah and Woorinen districts.

The Victorian pack of canned fruit in the season 1934–35 was approximately 2,463,000 dozen cans, being about 64 per cent. of the number packed in Australia in that season. Unseasonable weather conditions and depredations by insect pests resulted in the loss, in 1934–35, of a considerable quantity of fruit grown in irrigated areas of the Goulburn Valley district where the Victorian crop of canning fruit is mainly produced.

Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes.

Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area within the State so supplied is approximately 23,911 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of the area supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country towns supplied with water for domestic use is—106 by the Commission, 110 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The total population in country towns supplied with water is 405,500 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES

Total Storages in State.

In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,908,900 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to contain 2,000,000 acre feet (half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Yarrawonga Weir, Euston Lock Weir, Glenmaggie and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the combined capacities of Victoria's storages will be 2,367,600 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.	
Goulburn System—		
Goulburn Weir	20,700	
Waranga	333,400	
Eildon	306,000	
		660,100
Murray-Loddon System—		
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	625,000	
Torrumbarry (half share of 26,000 acre feet)	13,000	
Mildura (half share of 34,000 acre feet)	17,000	
Wentworth (half share of 20,000 acre feet)	10,000	
Kow Swamp	40,860	
Laanecoorie	6,650	
Kerang North-west Lakes	92,000	
Lake Boga	28,000	
Long Lake	3,820	
		836,330
Wimmera-Mallee System—		
Lake Lonsdale	53,300	
Wartook	23,800	
Fyans Lake	17,100	
Taylors Lake	30,000	
Pine Lake	52,000	
Green Lake	6,600	
Dock Lake	4,800	
Moora	5,100	
Lower Wimmera Weirs	2,870	
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	5,000	
Lake Whitton	1,300	
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks	5,760	
		207,630
Maffra-Sale System—		
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)		104,500
Coliban System—		
Upper Coliban	25,700	
Malmsbury	12,300	
Spring Gully	2,000	
Subsidiary Reservoirs	4,970	
		44,970
Werribee—		
Pykes Creek	21,000	
Melton	17,000	
		38,000
Bellarine Peninsula System—		
Wurdee Boluc	10,000	
Service Basins	660	
		10,660
Mornington Peninsula System—		
Lysterfield Reservoir	3,400	
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	1,560	
Service Basins	200	
		5,160
Miscellaneous—		
Wonthaggi		1,550
Total capacity of existing Storages		1,908,900

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

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
Maffra-Sale System—	
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	45,500
Mornington Peninsula System—	
Bittern Reservoir	1,200
Murray System—	
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	375,000
Yarrawonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet)	25,000
Euston Loch Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet)	12,000
Total capacity of storages when works are completed ..	2,367,570

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

Mildura Irrigation Settlement.

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the River Murray, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The extent of watering done represented 47,418 acres in 1930–31, 48,200 acres in 1931–32, 55,060 acres in 1932–33, 55,477 acres in 1933–34, and 58,048 acres in 1934–35.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1935, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1934–35.

Receipts.	£	*Payments*	£
Horticultural Rates ..	36,095	Wages and Salaries ..	19,475
Special Waterings, &c ..	6,189	Firewood	11,367
Miscellaneous	11,700	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	5,113
		Redemption of Loans ..	250
		Miscellaneous	14,051
Total	53,984	Total	50,256

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Records.

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 1932, 1933, and 1934, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1934, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During the Year—			Yearly Average to December, 1934.
	1932.	1933.	1934.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	29 88	25.23	24·17	26·19
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	33.87	26.19	28·24	28·22
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek..	28.68	25.80	28·06	25·17
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	27.54	24.83	28·89	25·90
Cape Otway Forest	43.78	37.28	42·80	39·55
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	26 68	25.72	28·26	24·08
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	27.22	21.68	26·34	23·64
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	41 54	31.07	47·52	34·57
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	40 05	32.04	43·84	36·13
South Gippsland	42.10	32.25	46·02	38·70
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	41.13	33.16	46·33	38·34
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	25 73	23.72	31·36	23·95
Mitchell River	23.74	24.35	35·17	26·21
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	25.43	25.73	38·01	27·49
Snowy River	34 96	34.80	50·26	34·82
Murray River	19.19	18.45	20·96	17·06
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	31.41	31.08	41·15	33·48
Ovens River	37.18	34.12	46·52	34·26
Goulburn River	28.31	26.40	32·80	26·52
Campaspe River	24.93	27.18	23·37	23·13
Loddon River	23.20	25.26	19·48	20·28
Avoca River	19.89	19.34	16·18	17·19
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	16.09	22.28	13·92	15·55
Eastern Wimmera	21.53	21.60	19·34	21·31
Western Wimmera	20.34	23.35	17·08	19.88
Mallee	15.13	12.81	11·69	12·63
Weighted Averages ..	26.38	24.36	27·60	24.33

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 the average is 12·63 inches per annum, as compared with 24·33 inches for the whole State.

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement :—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

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

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1934 and the quarterly averages up to 1934 deduced from all available records are as follows :—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	1·61	3·65	5·27	7·68	9·72	8·99	7·57	5·87
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	1·30	4·32	6·52	8·24	11·86	9·43	8·56	6·23
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	2·88	4·24	5·59	7·12	9·59	7·80	10·00	6·01
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	3·04	4·56	6·50	7·07	8·52	7·96	10·83	6·31
Cape Otway Forest	4·90	6·07	10·52	11·67	14·89	13·12	12·49	8·69
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	3·81	4·72	5·54	6·44	6·39	6·72	12·52	6·20
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	4·19	5·12	5·01	6·12	4·98	6·17	12·16	6·23
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	7·67	7·14	9·60	8·79	8·15	9·14	22·10	9·50
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	5·24	6·89	9·20	9·80	9·60	10·02	19·80	9·42
South Gippsland	11·13	7·83	9·58	10·69	8·07	10·97	17·24	9·21
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	8·59	7·23	9·46	9·83	9·62	10·93	18·66	10·35
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	8·41	6·19	7·43	5·32	3·34	5·70	12·18	6·74
Mitchell River	9·77	6·65	9·13	6·02	4·67	6·57	11·60	6·97
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	10·50	6·82	9·97	6·63	6·14	6·63	11·40	7·41
Snowy River	13·33	8·03	15·72	9·16	8·68	9·05	12·53	8·58
Murray River	5·70	3·27	3·00	4·95	4·60	4·80	7·66	4·04
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	8·27	6·11	5·56	9·01	12·42	10·33	14·90	8·03
Ovens River	11·87	5·64	5·69	10·06	13·41	10·93	15·55	7·63
Goulburn River	8·14	4·77	3·99	7·50	7·30	7·90	13·37	6·35
Campaspe River	4·73	4·09	2·48	6·97	6·16	7·00	10·00	5·07
Loddon River	3·26	3·59	2·53	5·96	5·41	6·15	8·28	4·58
Avoca River	2·73	2·87	1·91	5·14	4·93	5·35	6·61	3·83
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	1·89	2·58	1·53	4·58	4·55	4·88	5·95	3·51
Wimmera	·99	2·49	3·22	6·12	6·27	6·89	6·60	4·38
Eastern Wimmera	1·10	2·99	3·20	6·44	6·43	7·04	8·61	4·84
Mallee	2·08	2·27	1·36	3·60	2·83	3·73	5·42	3·03
The whole State	5·11	4·42	5·17	6·80	6·95	7·27	10·37	5·84

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

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·972	29·923	30·081	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·889	0·765	0·815	0·972
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·4	50·1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·0	17·3	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation = 100	66	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·26	5·98	6·61	5·81
Mean number of days of rain	38	24	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·23	17·24	7·90	3·70
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	5·9	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	7	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1934 and for the last 79 years, as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period :—

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1934.	Average for 79 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 79 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches)..	30·040	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest „ „ „ ..	30·576	30·605	30·770	30·488
Lowest „ „ „ ..	29·075	29·251	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·501	1·354	1·719	1·074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	59·0	58·5	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68·2	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum .. „	49·7	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. „	103·4	105·0	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. „	32·1	30·9	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range .. „	18·5	17·7	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. „	71·3	74·1	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) „	110·5	117·6	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. .. (°Fahr.)	43·6	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	33·53	25·66	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	157	139	179	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	36·50	39·07	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	65	67	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·7	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	50	21	50	5

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

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

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

Government Experimental Farms. The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Rutherglen Experiment Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are 114 plots on selected farms throughout the State (including 68 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League) on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted.

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

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

was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is the experimenting with various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At the substation at Longerenong experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera conditions. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Extension research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

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

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

Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

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

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

Agricultural Colleges.

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

Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges.

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

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Mallee Research Station.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop	875	290	342	891	803	12
Other arable land	1,235	210	673	1,279	1,156	15
Balance of area	101	1,486	338	3,756	427	6
Total area of farm ..	2,211	1,986	1,353	5,926	2,386	33
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of produce for year ..	6,500	250	2,155	8,000	4,838	504
Receipts—						
Government Grant .. Council of Agricultural Education Contribution	10,789	2,964	2,500	7,231	5,453	2,200
Other	6,195	209	2,087	9,090	6,640	994
Total receipts ..	16,984	3,173	4,587	16,321	12,093	3,194
Total expenditure ..	11,020	3,872	4,762	16,321	12,093	2,944
Number of students ..	11	..	..	82	44	85

Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c.

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

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

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

Fungicides Act 1935. This Act provides for an improvement in control in respect of the constituent standard and the conditions of sale of fungicides. Application in writing on the prescribed form is required to be made annually to the Director of Agriculture by every manufacturer or importer for the registration of any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer approved for sale by him. In each application must be set forth the constituents which are claimed to be active constituents and the proportion per centum of each such constituent contained therein or (if a standard has been prescribed and is in force for such a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer) the quantities or proportions of constituents specified in the proclamation prescribing the standard.

Every person who sells any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer which is not clearly or correctly described on the outside of the container as to its active constituents or which is unregistered, is guilty of an offence against the Act, and may be proceeded against for the enforcement of the prescribed penalties.

Where it appears to any inspector at the time of discovering an offence that the person selling any fungicide, &c., has used all due diligence to observe the provisions of the Act and that the offence has been committed without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against such first-mentioned person.

Seeds Act 1935. Inspection of Grass and other Seeds. The provisions of the *Seeds Act* 1928, the main object of which was to prevent the sale of inferior seeds and so protect the pastures of the State, have been ineffective. This result was due to the fact that the onus of initiating proceedings for the examination of seeds of doubtful quality was placed upon the purchasers, who because of the complex nature of the procedure required, failed to undertake their obligations under the Act against vendors of seeds not true to warranty. With the object of remedying the ineffectiveness of the principal Act, the *Seeds Act* 1935 was passed. Under this Act any officer of the Department of Agriculture may, for the purpose of inspection, enter any place which he has reasonable grounds for believing is kept or used for the sale, storage, or preparation for sale of any seeds; he may also inspect and examine any seeds which are being conveyed through any street or by water or by railway or any other means of transit and may seize any seeds which are or appear to him to be unfit for use.

An officer taking or obtaining any sample of seeds is required to deliver one of three parts of such sample to a botanist of the Department of Agriculture, whose duty it is to give a certificate of the results of his examination to the Director of that Department.

Every person who sells or offers for sale any seeds which contain a larger proportion of foreign ingredients than is prescribed, or who

adds to or mixes with any seeds any foreign ingredients, is guilty of an offence against the Seeds Acts and liable to monetary penalties for each offence and to imprisonment for the third and each subsequent offence.

The Minister of Agriculture may prepare schemes for the purpose of testing and certifying the strain of any kind of seeds and their disease-resistant properties.

No person shall in any invoice, circular, or advertisement in respect of any seeds or on any parcel of seeds use the words "certified," or "disease-resistant" or "disease immune," or any word or words of like import unless such seeds have been certified or certified as prescribed as being so resistant by the Department, or by a Government Department of Agriculture in any place outside Victoria, under a seed certification scheme which is recognized by the Governor in Council and on which invoice, &c., or parcel there is clearly stated the name of the State or country so certifying.

Farmers Debts Adjustment Act 1935.

In consequence of the serious fall, during recent years, in the prices of primary products, and the depreciation in the value of rural lands which resulted therefrom, legislative steps were taken to render financial relief to primary producers by plans of debt adjustment.

The *Loan (Farmers Debt Adjustment) Act* 1935, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament and assented to on 13th April, 1935, provides for specified grants amounting to £10,000,000 being made to the States for the purpose of making payments to or for the benefit of farmers to enable them to make compositions or schemes of arrangement with their creditors in respect of their debts. The amount of the specified grant to Victoria is £2,500,000. No grant will be made to a State unless there is in force in the State legislation constituting an authority empowered to take action, having the effect of either suspending wholly or in part the rights of any secured or unsecured creditor of a farmer against that farmer.

The provision for constituting the necessary authority in Victoria is embodied in the *Farmers Debts Adjustment Act* 1935. This Act provides for the appointment of the Farmers Debts Adjustment Board, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be a person with experience in legal and business matters, who shall be appointed chairman, one with practical farming experience, and one with commercial experience. Provision is also made for the appointment of conciliation officers who shall, under the control of the Board, be charged with the local administration of the Act.

Any farmer may, within two years after the commencement of this Act or within such further period as the Board may in any case fix, make an application for adjustment of his debts (not including debts due to the Crown) to the conciliation officer whose place of

business is nearest to the place of residence of such farmer. Every application must be made in the prescribed form and be accompanied by a verified statement setting forth a description of the land on which the farmer is carrying on his farming operations, the names and addresses of all creditors and debtors of the farmer, and particulars of his assets and liabilities. Upon the receipt of each application the conciliation officer shall issue to the farmer a stay order. Notification of the issue of a stay order shall be sent to all known creditors of the farmer. During the operation of a stay order no legal proceedings in respect of any debt of the farmer shall be commenced or proceeded with or put in force against the farmer or any of his property, estate, interests, effects, or assets. This protection is also given to any person who has guaranteed to answer for the debt of the farmer and to any person who has endorsed any promissory note given by the farmer in respect of any debt. Certain other persons are also protected.

If after consideration of any application the conciliation officer is of opinion that for certain reasons no further steps should be taken in respect of the application, and the Board agrees with such opinion, the stay order shall forthwith be cancelled.

With regard to each approved application it is the duty of the conciliation officer to obtain from a competent person, or himself prepare, a report upon the manner in which the farmer has managed his farm and his affairs generally, to arrange for a competent valuator to value the assets of the farmer, and to require the farmer to submit a proposal in the prescribed form for a plan of debt adjustment with his creditors. After receiving such proposal the conciliation officer shall call a meeting of the farmer and his creditors, and endeavour to promote an agreement between all or the greatest possible number of the creditors with respect to a plan of debt adjustment, as the result of which the farmer will have a reasonable prospect of successfully carrying on his farming operations. Any agreement as to a plan of debt adjustment shall be subject to confirmation by the Board which may confirm or refuse to confirm the plan submitted or may transmit a modified plan to the conciliation officer.

The Board shall not confirm any plan which provides for the cancellation in whole or in part of any debt which is authorized to be adjusted or written off under the Closer Settlement Acts or the *Cultivation Advances Act* 1934 or any other debt to the Crown except with the consent of the Governor in Council or of any debt to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, except with the consent of the Commissioners.

If a modified plan is formulated by the Board and is not agreed to by all the creditors present, either personally or by proxy at the meeting, the Board may amend or refuse to amend such modified plan, and shall notify the conciliation officer accordingly. If the modified plan as amended, is not agreed to by all of the creditors at

the adjourned meeting, either personally or by proxy, but is agreed to by a majority in number and value of the unsecured creditors present, the plan shall be binding on all unsecured creditors of the farmer and on all his secured creditors who agreed to the plan.

The Board may, in respect of those secured creditors who do not agree to the plan, suspend, as from a specified date, all their rights and remedies of whatever nature they may have against the farmer or any of his property, interests, effects or assets for a period not exceeding five years. During the period of suspension of any secured creditors' rights the Board may guarantee the payment by the farmer of interest determined by the Board (but not exceeding the rate of 4 per cent. per annum) on the principal sum of the secured debt. At the termination of the period of suspension of the secured creditors' rights, or (with the consent of the farmer and the secured creditors) at any earlier date, the principal sum of the secured debt shall be reduced by the amount (if any) by which it then exceeds the value (as ascertained by a competent valuator appointed for the purpose by the Board) of the asset or assets of the farmer upon which the same is secured and the debt to the extent of the excess shall be and be deemed to be extinguished and no interest shall thereafter by payable by the farmer in respect of such excess amount.

None of the above-mentioned provisions shall apply to any particular debt incurred by a farmer after the commencement of this Act if such farmer expressly negatives, in an acknowledgment in the prescribed form, the operation of this Act and such acknowledgment is lodged with the Board within twenty-one days after the execution thereof; or to any farmer who may have applied for and received a certificate from the Board exempting him from the benefit of this legislation.

Further Assistance to Primary Producers.

In addition to the financial assistance granted to primary producers under the legislation described in recent issues of the *Year-Book*, the Commonwealth Parliament has made provision for granting further assistance as follow :—

The *Financial Relief Act* 1936 provides for a payment to each primary producer, on furnishing satisfactory evidence in support of his claim, of a subsidy of 15s. for each ton of artificial manure used by him during the year ending 30th June, 1936, in the production of primary produce other than wheat.

Under the provisions of the *Wheat Growers Relief Act* 1936 a sum of £1,878,546 is granted to the States for the relief of wheat growers in respect of wheat sown in 1935 for production of grain. The amount allocated to the State of Victoria is £441,948. Payments to growers in each State are to be made in such manner as is approved by the Minister for Commerce after recommendation by the prescribed Authority of the State.

Statutory provision is made for the payment of bounties in respect of apples, pears, oranges, and prunes exported from the Commonwealth in compliance with the Commerce Regulations. The rates of bounty payable to the growers of the fruit so exported are as follow :—

4d. per bushel case of apples or pears exported during the year 1935.

6d. for each case of oranges exported to destinations other than New Zealand during the year 1934.

¾d. for each pound of prunes exported during the year 1935.

Forestry. The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 14,000,000 acres, of which 4,749,338 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. The area of softwood plantations was increased by 4,117 acres during 1934–35, bringing the total for the State to 39,353 acres. Planting has been commenced in two new areas at Loch Valley and Narbethong. The opening of these new plantation schemes, which are located in the high rainfall zone, will enable the Commission to give greater effect to its policy of concentrating as much as possible on the production of high grade softwood timber. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

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

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1934–35 was £158,608, and the expenditure was £286,194—£120,763 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £81,497 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £14,038 under the Forests Loan Act No. 4075, £30,499 under Loan Act No. 4155, and the balance—£39,397—from the Forestry Fund. The amount at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £54,394.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough from Crown lands in 1934–35 was 9,204,517 cubic feet. In addition, 259,472 tons measurement (12,973,590 cubic feet) of fuel timber and 7,457 tons measurement (372,846 cubic feet) of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on page 475 of this volume

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, The area cultivated in 1934–35 was 6,894,147 acres, as compared with 7,809,956 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931–35, 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925–30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915–25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905–15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895–1905. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 80 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1935.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926–1935, under—		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855–65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865–75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875–85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885–95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895–1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905–15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915–25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956
1935	4,677,683	2,216,464	6,894,147

The decrease in the area under crop in recent years has been due mainly to the reduced acreage sown for grain. This reduction is consistent with the world-wide attempt to stabilize a profitable price for wheat.

Land occupied in different districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district in March, 1935 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1935.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Unproductive.	Total.
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,916	413,514	332,547	1,762,634	250,146	2,758,841
North-Central	2,929,920	5,244	136,932	30,067	2,031,058	86,073	2,284,130
Western ..	8,775,040	12,190	360,161	755,369	5,060,956	744,013	6,920,499
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,199	1,777,699	59,909	3,931,736	631,950	6,401,294
Mallee ..	10,784,000	7,791	2,685,513	15,918	3,105,041	256,304	6,062,776
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,738	1,215,050	152,444	3,982,012	85,659	5,435,165
North-Eastern	7,220,480	5,308	132,828	42,535	3,391,352	859,183	4,425,898
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	9,087	172,450	520,654	2,269,043	1,610,423	4,572,570
Total ..	56,245,760	74,473	6,894,147	1,909,443	25,533,832	4,523,751	38,861,173
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ..	..	..	14·99	12·05	63·89	9·07	100·00
North-Central	..	..	5·99	1·32	88·92	3·77	100·00
Western ..	..	..	5·20	10·92	73·13	10·75	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	27·77	·94	61·42	9·87	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	44·30	·26	51·21	4·23	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	22·36	2·80	73·26	1·58	100·00
North-Eastern	..	..	3·00	·96	76·63	19·41	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3·77	11·39	49·62	35·22	100·00
Total ..	..	..	17·74	4·91	65·71	11·64	100·00
	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ..	7·23	22·72	6·00	17·42	6·90	5·53	7·10
North-Central	5·21	7·04	1·99	1·57	7·95	1·90	5·88
Western ..	15·60	16·37	5·22	39·56	19·82	16·45	17·81
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·32	25·79	3·14	15·40	13·97	16·47
Mallee ..	19·17	10·46	38·95	·83	12·16	5·67	15·60
Northern ..	11·27	15·76	17·62	7·98	15·60	1·89	13·99
North-Eastern	12·84	7·13	1·93	2·23	13·28	18·99	11·39
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·20	2·50	27·27	8·89	35·60	11·76
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts than in other districts. Of the occupied land, 44 per cent. in the Mallee, 28 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 22 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1934–35. In that year

the area cultivated in these three districts was 82 per cent. of the total cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts, and in these districts is 84 per cent. of the grass sown area of the State.

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

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

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

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

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of either will

eat as much as ten sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 134 sheep in 1934, as compared with 112 in 1929, 110 in 1925, and 111 in 1919.

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

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

Size of holdings, showing areas cultivated and grazed.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation thereon was collected in March, 1934. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, these lands were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars relating to these holdings are given in the following table :—

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

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

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

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

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

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Year.	Privately-owned Land. Number of Holdings.	Privately-owned Land. Area Occupied.	Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under— Cultivation.	Area under— Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50	1919	20,866	370,426	182,886	553,312	103,927	449,385
	1925	22,083	405,655	178,977	584,632	129,732	454,900
	1929	19,791	374,677	102,430	477,107	126,435	350,672
	1934	19,348	374,948	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100	1919	8,036	572,349	164,491	736,840	137,867	598,973
	1925	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
	1929	8,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	541,964
	1934	8,475	610,113	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
00 and under 500	1919	26,246	6,517,118	1,463,007	7,980,125	1,350,635	6,629,490
	1925	28,482	6,977,490	1,153,583	8,131,073	1,613,388	6,517,685
	1929	25,979	6,384,766	1,270,651	7,655,417	1,497,695	6,157,722
	1934	26,635	6,499,014	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	1919	11,224	7,763,815	1,928,678	9,692,493	2,053,142	7,639,351
	1925	12,534	8,774,932	1,033,245	9,808,177	2,805,966	7,002,211
	1929	12,449	8,828,038	1,336,491	10,164,529	3,377,341	6,787,188
	1934	12,245	8,680,358	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	1919	5,865	10,117,530	3,016,710	13,134,240	1,649,673	11,484,567
	1925	6,420	10,933,319	2,086,875	13,020,194	2,121,423	10,898,771
	1929	6,929	11,858,819	2,550,602	14,409,421	2,860,939	11,548,482
	1934	7,357	12,524,655	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
	1934	298	2,013,454	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	1919	117	1,621,460	33,603	1,655,063	27,575	1,627,488
	1925	91	1,240,151	33,452	1,273,603	16,610	1,256,993
	1929	90	1,196,469	90,838	1,287,307	28,915	1,258,392
	1934	81	1,105,170	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards	1919	35	1,016,847	90,442	1,107,289	8,404	1,098,885
	1925	13	336,791	1,417	338,208	1,033	337,175
	1929	15	390,876	2,519	393,395	3,788	389,607
	1934	16	456,843	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total of privately-owned land	1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608
	1925	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
	1934	74,455	32,264,555	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately-owned	1919	1,651	..	899,289	899,289	76,783	822,506
	1925	935	..	733,355	733,355	36,800	696,555
	1929	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
	1934	931	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total	1919	74,330	29,976,151	8,157,983	38,134,134	5,491,020	32,643,114
	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,920	36,806,244	6,976,714	29,829,530
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400
	1934	75,386	32,264,555	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of twenty-eight years between 1906 and 1934 was equivalent to 50 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925.

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

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1925, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the ten seasons, 1926–1935 :—

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1935.

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
	ANNUAL AREA.				
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855–65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865–75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875–85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885–95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895–1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905–15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915–25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1926 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1927 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1928 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1929 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1930 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
1931 ..	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	67,590	1,277,398
1932 ..	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	69,929	955,839
1933 ..	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	69,783	1,044,523
1934 ..	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	60,856	1,196,259
1935 ..	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	54,214	1,261,552

* For Grain.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1935—*continued.*

Period of Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
	ANNUAL PRODUCTION.				
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855–65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865–75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875–85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885–95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895–1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905–15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915–25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1926 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1927 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1928 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1929 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1930 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
1931 ..	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	173,341	1,605,900
1932 ..	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	206,489	1,069,276
1933 ..	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	182,471	1,386,028
1934 ..	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	142,132	1,353,796
1935 ..	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	109,329	1,464,264
	AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.				
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855–65 ..	18·48	24·83	21·39	2·60	1·40
1865–75 ..	15·77	20·38	20·27	3·04	1·31
1875–85 ..	11·07	22·38	19·42	3·47	1·22
1885–95 ..	9·92	22·05	18·46	3·56	1·21
1895–1905 ..	7·39	19·50	17·94	2·97	1·25
1905–15 ..	10·46	18·79	20·59	2·82	1·28
1915–25 ..	14·87	18·60	22·84	2·78	1·35
1926 ..	11·64	11·42	17·17	2·54	0·92
1927 ..	16·08	16·10	21·61	2·46	1·29
1928 ..	8·54	8·85	20·22	2·97	1·10
1929 ..	12·59	16·14	20·62	2·05	1·26
1930 ..	7·13	8·03	22·35	2·92	1·11
1931 ..	11·70	18·58	22·66	2·56	1·26
1932 ..	11·77	14·67	18·93	2·95	1·12
1933 ..	14·81	17·25	21·33	2·61	1·33
1934 ..	13·96	12·89	17·76	2·34	1·13
1935 ..	10·51	10·36	18·37	2·02	1·16

* For grain.

Values of five principal crops.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized at country railway stations, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the five years, 1931–1935 :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year ended March—	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1931	5,213,267	512,211	193,672	416,802	2,649,735
1932	6,293,378	550,961	160,699	683,718	2,232,114
1933	5,961,983	503,805	208,267	616,028	2,841,357
1934	5,708,281	649,631	203,706	591,186	3,192,702
1935	4,422,091	524,879	200,927	711,263	3,145,257

	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931	1 2 8	1 7 7	2 4 3	6 3 4	2 1 6
1932	1 15 4	1 5 1	2 8 5	9 15 7	2 6 8
1933	1 16 11	1 7 4	2 4 6	8 16 7	2 14 5
1934	1 17 5	1 4 8	1 18 4	9 14 4	2 13 5
1935	1 16 0	1 0 9	2 5 11	13 2 5	2 9 10

The total value of the five principal crops at country railway stations was £9,004,417 in 1934–35, £10,345,506 in 1933–34, £10,131,440 in 1932–33, £9,920,870 in 1931–32, and £8,985,687 in 1930–31.

Wheat growing in counties.

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 low

yield in 1934–35 was due in part to the reduction in the area sown, but mainly to the unfavorable weather conditions and plague of grasshoppers during the growing period of the crop. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1933–1935, are shown in the following table :—

WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1933–1935.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	9,372	6,479	4,604	157,954	110,898	73,051	16·85	17·12	15·87
Grant ..	23,460	19,205	12,624	410,192	330,482	175,519	17·48	17·21	13·90
Mornington..	1,084	1,139	1,004	15,903	17,799	6,708	14·67	15·63	6·68
Evelyn ..	91	101	43	1,480	1,714	717	16·26	16·97	16·67
Total ..	34,007	26,924	18,275	585,529	460,893	255,995	17·22	17·12	14·01
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	1,496	1,160	653	18,389	23,718	8,714	12·29	20·45	13·35
Dalhousie ..	1,960	1,304	874	28,373	25,500	11,794	14·48	19·56	13·49
Talbot ..	21,405	15,381	11,929	327,161	296,191	215,064	15·28	19·26	18·03
Total ..	24,861	17,845	13,456	373,923	345,409	235,572	15·04	19·36	17·51
Western—									
Grenville ..	16,902	14,041	6,216	208,588	254,316	82,798	12·34	18·11	13·32
Polwarth ..	221	192	163	2,579	3,907	2,029	11·67	20·35	12·45
Heytesbury	30	20	25	368	447	177	12·27	22·35	7·08
Hampden ..	19,117	11,576	5,471	159,790	254,588	81,544	8·36	21·99	14·91
Ripon ..	42,211	34,105	20,106	457,056	756,586	382,721	10·83	22·18	19·04
Villiers ..	2,334	1,273	750	19,679	21,367	12,119	8·43	16·78	16·16
Normanby ..	1,232	952	700	16,167	18,005	13,195	13·12	18·91	18·85
Dundas ..	2,944	2,463	1,461	30,316	43,770	28,816	10·30	17·77	19·72
Follett ..	290	253	139	3,779	3,373	2,165	13·03	13·33	15·58
Total ..	85,281	64,875	35,031	898,322	1,356,359	605,564	10·53	20·91	17·29
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	230,319	217,203	183,331	4,051,930	3,694,011	2,813,952	17·59	17·01	15·35
Borung ..	476,249	466,977	420,691	10,300,357	9,703,825	7,403,936	21·63	20·78	17·60
Kara Kara	155,440	143,883	116,815	2,823,657	2,769,081	1,814,442	18·17	19·25	15·53
Total ..	862,008	828,063	720,837	17,175,944	16,166,917	12,032,330	19·93	19·52	16·69
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	188,482	187,142	126,617	2,271,413	1,078,462	155,545	12·05	5·76	1·23
Weeah ..	207,353	197,179	164,128	1,940,261	1,648,635	1,070,059	9·36	8·36	6·52
Karkarooc ..	732,160	726,147	582,000	7,542,312	6,503,060	3,343,563	10·30	8·96	5·75
Tatchera ..	420,370	405,937	327,088	5,473,592	4,564,722	2,098,252	13·02	11·25	6·42
Total ..	1,548,365	1,516,405	1,199,833	17,227,578	13,794,879	6,667,419	11·13	9·10	5·56

Wheat Areas and Yields in Counties for the Three Seasons, 1933-1935—*continued*.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	26,355	21,980	17,260	381,715	325,625	148,279	14·48	14·82	8·59
Gladstone ..	118,543	111,434	81,825	1,776,474	1,895,354	986,952	14·99	17·01	12·06
Bendigo ..	121,027	101,922	76,709	1,990,060	1,745,475	812,834	16·44	17·13	10·60
Rodney ..	81,533	66,313	49,368	1,358,324	1,224,360	628,969	16·66	18·46	12·74
Moira ..	271,842	252,943	216,205	5,139,389	4,509,160	3,089,131	18·91	17·83	14·29
Total ..	619,300	554,592	441,367	10,645,962	9,699,974	5,666,165	17·19	17·49	12·84
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	5,840	3,772	2,761	81,269	67,256	31,780	13·92	17·83	11·51
Bogong ..	33,684	28,056	19,899	549,978	521,178	264,541	16·33	18·58	13·29
Benambra ..	279	230	191	3,518	3,641	2,688	12·61	15·83	14·07
Wonnangatta	2	1	..	46	30	..	23·00	30·00	..
Total ..	39,805	32,059	22,851	634,811	592,105	299,009	15·95	18·47	13·09
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong	..	8	5	..	164	83	..	20·50	16·42
Tambo ..	186	113	86	4,145	2,360	1,012	22·28	20·89	11·77
Dargo ..	832	456	173	10,165	4,929	2,749	12·22	10·81	15·89
Tanjil ..	15,575	10,952	6,332	276,512	178,258	79,845	17·75	16·28	12·61
Buln Buln ..	735	639	337	10,238	10,859	4,785	13·93	16·99	14·20
Total ..	17,328	12,168	6,933	301,060	196,570	88,474	17·37	16·15	12·76
Total (State)	3,230,955	3,052,931	2,458,583	47,843,129	42,613,106	25,850,528	14·81	13·96	10·51

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1934-35 was as follows:—New South Wales, 48,678,000 bushels; South Australia, 27,455,600 bushels; Western Australia, 26,985,000 bushels; Queensland, 4,076,181 bushels; and Tasmania, 308,500 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 133,394,207 bushels.

Many changes have taken place in the leading varieties of wheat during recent years. In New South Wales and South Australia, Nabawa occupied a very minor position on the list in 1929, but has now risen to the leading place. On the other hand this variety, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area in Western Australia in 1929, has declined to third place on the list, with only 11 per cent. of the area in 1934. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929–30, and continued as such during the next three years.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1934–35.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.
Nabawa ..	27·5	Free Gallipoli	41·12	Nabawa ..	19·73	Bencubbin	22·51
Ford ..	12·5	Ranee ..	21·64	Ranee ..	14·31	Gluyas Early	13·24
Bobbin ..	10·9	Ghurka ..	15·45	Gallipoli ..	8·54	Nabawa ..	11·36
Waratah ..	8·8	Sepoy ..	4·66	Sword ..	8·03	Gluclub ..	10·99
Free Gallipoli	4·9	Nabawa ..	2·97	Waratah	6·98	Merredin ..	10·81
Yandilla King	4·9	Rajah ..	2·00	Gluyas ..	6·33	Noongaar ..	5·78
All Other ..	30·5	All Other ..	12·16	All Other	36·08	All Other ..	25·31
Total ..	100·0		100·00		100·00		100·00

DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE 1934–35.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
	%	lb.	lb.
Central	1·07	94	99
North-Central	·80	94	78
Western	1·46	86	113
Wimmera	29·34	71	70
Mallee	47·46	57	51
Northern	18·61	68	71
North-Eastern	·96	74	85
Gippsland	·30	87	88
Total State	100.00	64	62

The rate of sowing, in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 45 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 86 lbs. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 38 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 117 lb. in Ripon. Superphosphates used on wheat areas amounted to 71,754 tons, valued at country railway stations at £317,000. Wheat was grown on 78,200 acres, upon which no manure was used. Of this area 58,000 acres were in the Mallee district.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat growing districts. Of the 2,216,464 acres in fallow during the season 1934-35, 915,249 were in the Mallee, 706,374 in the Wimmera, and 395,930 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow, 2,017,553 acres in these three districts represented 91 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season :—

LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.	Land in Fallow.	Season.	Area Sown to Wheat.
	acres.		acres.
1901-02	681,778	1902-03	2,155,928
1911-12	1,469,608	1912-13	2,471,586
1921-22	2,052,964	1922-23	2,857,533
1927-28	2,692,044	1928-29	3,854,622
1928-29	2,683,462	1929-30	3,731,699
1929-30	2,482,662	1930-31	4,788,560
1930-31	2,590,629	1931-32	3,705,555
1931-32	2,145,819	1932-33	3,320,504
1932-33	2,633,287	1933-34	3,208,619
1933-34	2,543,043	1934-35	2,576,019
1934-35	2,216,464	1935-36	2,401,548
1935-36	2,358,777		

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 is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard adopted in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1925–26—1934–35 :—

Season.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
	lb.		lb.
1925–26	61½	1930–31	58½
1926–27	61¾	1931–32	62¾
1927–28	61¼	1932–33	62
1928–29	62	1933–34	60
1929–30	62	1934–35	60

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

NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO PLANTED TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1929–30 TO 1934–35.

1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
14,627	17,215	14,846	15,299	14,319	12,582

Stocks of wheat and flour. It is estimated that about 14,500,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the five years, 1931–1935, were as follows :—

STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, VICTORIA.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1931	6,800,694	1,040,463	7,841,157
1932	4,735,603	1,537,840	6,273,443
1933	7,366,733	1,524,598	8,891,331
1934	12,272,300	1,847,300	14,119,600
1935	5,840,992	1,253,637	7,094,629

Varieties of Wheat.

The following statement shows the relative order of importance of the varieties of wheat sown in each of the seasons 1930–31, 1931–32, 1933–34 and 1934–35, also the acreage per cent. of each variety to the total area sown.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS, 1934–35, 1933–34, 1931–32, AND 1930–31.

Variety.	1934–35.		1933–34.		1931–32.		1930–31.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.
Free Gallipoli ..	1	41·12	1	49·01	1	39·01	1	34·53
Ranee	2	21·64	2	19·95	2	16·70	3	13·13
Ghurka ..	3	15·45	4	5·23	15	·90	18	·60
Sepoy	4	4·46	3	5·44	4	6·76	4	5·66
Nabawa ..	5	2·97	5	3·93	5	4·49	10	1·85
Rajah	6	2·00	8	2·03	10	2·01	11	1·65
Major	7	1·59	7	2·14	6	3·60	5	4·56
Federation ..	8	1·47	6	2·21	3	7·23	2	13·93
Nizam	9	1·37	9	1·48	7	3·11	8	3·27
Waratah ..	10	·85	10	1·18	16	·84	20	·53
Mac's White ..	11	·75	18	·36	17	·80	17	·74
Currawa ..	12	·58	11	1·04	8	2·81	6	4·36
Turvey ..	13	·54	16	·42	21	·41	19	·59
Wannon ..	14	·53	15	·59	13	1·09	14	·99
Bald Early ..	15	·46	12	·68	14	·95	13	1·13
Gluyas ..	16	·42	13	·63	11	1·32	15	·92
Penny	17	·35	14	·60	9	2·16	7	3·68
Huf's Imperial ..	18	·34	19	·34	18	·78	16	·78
Bobbin ..	19	·34	25	·11	..	..	..	..
Warden ..	20	·33	22	·20	25	·10	28	·13
Bena	21	·32	20	·33	22	·33	22	·39
Joffre	22	·29	17	·42	12	1·28	9	1·95
Strongbolt ..	23	·17	21	·20	20	·49	21	·46
Mogul	24	·16	23	·13	34	·07	38	·06
Pusa	25	·13	24	·13	23	·12	45	·05
Other Varieties ..	..	1·37	..	1·22	..	2·64	..	4·06
	..	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00

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

Oats.

Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1934–35) for hay was 1,016,205 acres, and for grain 506,638 acres. The yields of oats were 1,140,475

tons of hay and 5,248,787 bushels of grain. About 40 per cent. of the area for grain is in the Mallee district, but the area for hay is spread over all districts. Satisfactory yields were obtained, with the exception of the Mallee and a portion of the Wimmera. These districts suffered from a caterpillar plague and from unfavorable weather conditions. Over 70 varieties of oats were sown, the most popular being Algerian (85 per cent.), Mulga (7 per cent.), and Mortgage Lifter (2 per cent.).

Barley. The area under barley for grain in 1934–35 was 87,599 acres, of which 70,962 were under malting, and 16,637 under other barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, Grant has always been the chief barley-producing county. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1930–31—1934–35 :—

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1931 ..	60,800	26,718	1,401,306	581,824	23·05	21·78	22·66
1932 ..	51,193	15,188	952,418	304,260	18·60	20·03	18·93
1933 ..	75,425	18,130	1,581,814	413,632	20·97	22·81	21·33
1934 ..	84,732	21,607	1,418,613	470,338	16·74	21·77	17·76
1935 ..	70,962	16,637	1,275,037	334,481	17·97	20·11	18·37

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1934–35, as shown in the table on page 414, 1,016,205 acres under oats produced 1,140,745 tons, 117,436 acres under wheat produced 139,033 tons, 40,471 acres under lucerne, etc., produced 58,757 tons, and 87,440 acres under grass produced 125,729 tons ; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·12, 1·18, 1·45, and 1·44 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1934–35 was 25,029 tons.

Maize. Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in the Gippsland district, but two or three thousand acres are regularly grown in Mornington and North-eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both as a grain crop and for green fodder. The acreages for 1934–35 were, for grain 18,727 acres, and for fodder 24,904 acres.

The area production and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1930-31 to 1934-35, are given in the following table :—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Period or Year (ending in June).	Area.		Production.	Produce per acre.
	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1931	22,660	16,227	692,896	42·70
1932	25,655	15,714	611,902	38·94
1933	25,870	16,425	477,145	29·05
1934	29,053	19,538	644,033	32·96
1935	24,904	18,727	719,360	38·41

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 36·31 bushels per acre, as compared with 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods, and to losses by floods.

Potatoes. Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 140,000 acres planted in 1933-34 to potatoes, 61,000 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the Gippsland district, the central highlands, and the South-western district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, and it is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1930-31—1934-35.

Season.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1930-31 ..	67,590	173,341	2·56	624,027
1931-32 ..	69,929	206,489	2·95	949,849
1932-33 ..	69,783	182,471	2·61	775,502
1933-34 ..	60,856	142,132	2·34	753,300
1934-35 ..	54,214	109,329	2·02	956,629

NOTE.—The low average yield in the last season was due to serious damage to crops by floods in the County of Mornington.

Onions. Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Villiers the yield was 8,809 tons from 1,147 acres; in Grenville 8,714 tons from 1,381 acres; in Polwarth 6,556 tons from 857 acres; in

Grant 4,278 tons from 932 acres; in Bourke 2,980 tons from 556 acres, in Buln Buln 2,971 tons from 491 acres; and in Hampden 1,007 tons from 165 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years :—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ended March—	Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1931	6,286	41,193	6·55
1932	5,306	17,946	3·38
1933	7,109	41,013	5·77
1934	6,785	46,068	6·79
1935	5,928	36,187	6·10

The gross value of onions grown was £260,094 in 1934–35, as compared with £195,789 in 1933–34, and £133,292 in 1932–33.

Metropolitan prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the sale of the produce of the seasons enumerated. Average prices representing the mean of prices ruling each month and not taking into account the quantities sold during each month are shown on page 445.

METROPOLITAN WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1926–27 TO 1934–35.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool.
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1926–27 ..	5 3	3 6	4 2	5 8	150 0	78 0	1 4·45
1927–28 ..	5 4	4 2	5 3	4 4	82 0	170 0	1 8·56
1928–29 ..	4 9	3 1	4 2	5 1	217 0	178 0	1 5·37
1929–30 ..	4 4	3 4	3 9	5 5	115 0	62 0	0 10·30
1930–31 ..	2 6	1 9½	2 6	3 9	72 0	53 0	0 8·65
1931–32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	4 3	92 0	237 0	0 8·76
1932–33 ..	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	4 7½	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933–34 ..	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934–35 ..	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52

Vine Production.

Grapes are grown in Victoria for the purposes of drying, wine-making, and table use. The quantity of dried wine fruits produced far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Out of the production of 38,438 tons in the season 1934–35, the exports of dried vine fruits to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand,

amounted to 29,650 tons. Particulars of vine production for the five years 1930–31—1934–35 are given in the following table :—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1931 ..	2,610	37,528	1,192	2,639,902	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1932 ..	2,560	36,861	1,354	3,215,831	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1933 ..	2,524	36,852	2,292	4,200,378	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1934 ..	2,553	37,385	3,100	3,579,045	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1935 ..	2,509	37,592	3,588	3,239,660	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1934–35, it is estimated that 172,255 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,005,144 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 62,261 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit made, 74,294 cwt. of lexias, 472,909 cwt. of sultanas, and 167,106 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 4,145 cwt. of lexias, 40,789 cwt. of sultanas, and 8,478 cwt. of currants were made in the Swan Hill shire.

Tobacco. About four years ago, following on the imposition of emergency tariff rates, tobacco growing promised to occupy an important place among the agricultural industries of Victoria, but economic circumstances, coupled with heavy losses through disease, resulted in a large decrease in the number of growers and the area planted. The 1934–35 crop amounted to 13,405 cwt. notwithstanding that growers suffered heavy losses during the season. Floods in November followed by blue mould attacks in December and January reduced the original area planted to 4,765 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1930–31 to 1934–35 :—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ended June—	Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
	acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1931	2,650	11,335	4·28
1932	12,191	59,451	4·88
1933	13,418	36,371	2·71
1934	8,900	13,132	1·47
1935	4,765	13,405	2·81

The gross value of tobacco produced in 1934–35 was £135,433 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) as compared with £132,263 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1933–34 and £392,206 (1s. 11d. per lb.) in 1932–33.

Orchards growing fruit for sale.

Fruit is produced in Victoria in excess of the State's requirements. Large quantities are exported, both overseas and interstate. The most important kinds of fruit grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. Although the apple and pear crops for this season amounted to only 2,085,081, and 1,021,780 bushels respectively, there were oversea exports of 510,000 bushels of apples and 320,000 bushels of pears. A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears are grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The pack of canned fruit in the season 1934–35 was approximately 2,463,000 dozen tins. The quantity of canned fruit exported in 1934–35 was 41,806,638 lb.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1931–32 and 1934–35 is shown in the following table :—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1931–32 AND 1934–35.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1931–32.			1934–35.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,361,472	680,239	3,041,711	2,385,315	510,281	2,895,596
Pears	826,854	188,546	1,015,400	848,066	238,747	1,086,813
Quinces	74,492	11,735	86,227	57,659	13,951	71,610
Plums	283,770	72,999	356,769	277,492	70,477	347,969
Prunes	79,773	4,790	84,563	62,621	1,873	64,494
Cherries	79,471	55,046	134,517	73,383	64,217	137,600
Peaches	871,919	252,348	1,124,267	842,985	314,466	1,157,451
Apricots	339,526	41,033	380,559	329,415	51,337	380,752
Nectarines	14,896	5,737	20,633	13,787	4,454	18,241
Oranges	452,368	101,232	554,000	435,739	64,477	500,216
Lemons	141,030	40,441	181,071	123,405	37,658	161,063
Loquats	2,861	792	3,653	3,101	744	3,845
Figs	29,602	7,421	37,023	25,528	9,829	35,357
Persimons	575	62	637	699	39	738
Total Large Fruits	5,558,609	1,462,421	7,021,030	5,479,195	1,382,550	6,861,745
Raspberries	339,761	..	339,761	337,000	..	337,000
Loganberries	143,325	..	143,325	146,260	..	146,260
Strawberries	6,011,409	..	6,011,409	4,565,409	..	4,565,409
Gooseberries	152,669	36,085	188,754	169,848	23,264	193,112
Mulberries	774	103	877	716	105	821
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	27,023	9,124	36,147	30,179	11,788	41,967
Olives	4,064	114	4,178	3,866	42	3,908
Passion-fruit	69,986	40,710	110,696	82,115	37,824	119,939
Almonds	28,929	9,297	38,226	28,278	8,660	36,938
Walnuts	7,172	3,208	10,380	7,766	3,039	10,805
Filberts	527	1,804	2,331	1,943	164	2,107
Chestnuts	523	271	794	607	260	867
Total Nuts	37,151	14,580	51,731	38,594	12,123	50,717

Orchards growing fruit for sale.

Normal yields of all kinds of fruits were obtained in season 1934–35. The gross value of fruit produced was £1,437,586, as compared with £1,380,486 in 1933–34. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1934–35 :—Melons, 8,511 cwt. ; rhubarb, 19,381 dozen bundles ; and tomatoes, 294,931 bushels.

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1929-30 TO 1934-35.

—	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of Growers ..	7,241	7,057	7,049	7,076	6,930	6,685
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	79,000	77,840	75,280	75,428	75,134	74,763
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	2,779,107	1,515,419	1,015,169	3,217,074	2,418,430	2,085,081
Pears	1,166,418	707,145	878,171	1,172,204	1,005,775	1,021,780
Quinces	84,894	66,544	41,836	79,975	54,836	42,452
Apricots	447,131	305,717	267,121	303,730	368,676	260,161
Cherries	46,060	46,256	25,009	30,597	42,347	30,712
Nectarines ..	19,210	14,349	4,995	13,871	14,490	13,610
Peaches	1,191,253	1,028,493	697,204	1,351,330	970,541	1,173,031
Plums	204,583	203,062	106,113	263,819	197,017	194,843
Prunes	86,298	94,578	31,021	107,620	70,019	70,968
Lemons	114,081	134,479	224,144	165,335	208,546	220,737
Oranges	385,106	516,133	647,410	566,398	658,461	639,325
Figs	17,898	16,414	18,852	16,974	19,184	16,228
Passion Fruit ..	13,063	27,436	13,392	24,861	29,514	22,326
Other Large Fruits ..	6,313	2,884	4,578	6,077	4,264	4,460
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries ..	1,345	663	117	815	1,322	968
Cape Gooseberries ..	51	122	254	239	179	74
Currants	358	219	151	298	328	350
Gooseberries ..	6,456	4,121	1,632	5,525	5,597	4,620
Loganberries ..	5,395	3,642	600	4,261	4,164	3,064
Mulberries	..	28	23	57	37	39
Raspberries	3,056	3,014	1,506	2,484	3,608	2,521
Strawberries ..	12,047	9,184	1,770	10,596	8,488	7,700
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	63,332	97,538	80,537	102,856	102,250	94,808
Chestnuts	18,476	21,048	19,227	18,735	34,143	24,507
Filberts	654	433	412	1,764	868	1,178
Walnuts	24,244	26,999	54,013	36,534	56,919	37,928

Dried fruit (exclusive of Raisins and Currants).

The production of the various kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following statement. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 426.

DRIED TREE FRUITS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1931 ..	2,444	360,893	20,120	1,566	184,883	45,419	853,535	1,468,860
1932 ..	1,542	176,844	3,864	..	32,470	56,025	115,905	386,650
1933 ..	7,704	155,970	8,272	1,845	187,194	39,315	847,375	1,247,675
1934 ..	1,856	255,971	5,838	4,945	145,624	72,106	796,296	1,282,636
1935 ..	3,301	116,007	6,239	379	165,363	22,773	571,715	885,777

Market gardens.

The area under market gardens in the season 1934–35 was 20,728 acres. As agricultural statistics are collected only in respect of areas of one acre and over, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing, but they give reliable information in respect of operations conducted on a commercial basis. These gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. An average return of £50 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate of their value, and on this basis the total value of the produce may be given as approximately £1,000,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Minor Crops.

The following is a return of the minor crops of the State for the last two seasons. Details respecting each of these crops may be viewed at the office of the Government Statist :—

MINOR CROPS, 1933–34 AND 1934–35.

Crop.	1933–34.		1934–35.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Rye for grain ..	1,114	14,314 bushels	1,325	14,190 bushels
Peas for grain ..	13,607	226,606 bushels	8,162	139,159 bushels
Beans for grain ..	1,757	6,026 bushels	1,224	6,658 bushels
Grass and clover seeds	3,529	30,285 bushels	5,840	53,214 bushels
Millet—Broom ..	1,112	5,575 cwt. fibre 6,824 cwt. seed	955	4,480 cwt. fibre 2,320 cwt. seed
Sugar Beet	3,234	50,625 tons beet 5,303 tons sugar	3,062	40,788 tons beet 4,998 tons sugar
Flax	769	4,660 cwt. seed 1,362 cwt. fibre 2,360 cwt. tow	584	2,660 cwt. seed 680 cwt. fibre 1,660 cwt. tow
Hops	159	3,071 cwt.	112	2,042 cwt.
Chicory	405	372 tons	429	460 tons
Garlic	25	89 tons	24	48 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden	66	..	122	..
Herbs and Scent Plants	40	..	42	..
Sunflowers	580	5,356 cwt.	558	3,653 cwt.
Flowers	576	..	574	..
Nurseries	1,229	..	1,111	..
Mangel-wurzels ..	554	9,154 tons	599	10,126 tons
Beet, Carrots, &c. ..	269	2,440 tons	556	1,531 tons
Green Forage ..	121,737	..	115,037	..
Pumpkins	1,127	5,281 tons	1,199	4,896 tons

Fertilizers. The only fertilizer used on wheat areas is "Superphosphates 22 per cent". It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas. The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons :—

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.	Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
		Acres.	Tons.
1901–02	11,439	556,777	23,535
1911–12	26,159	2,676,408	82,581
1921–22	37,835	3,848,184	150,012
1930–31	44,989	6,898,718	274,420
1931–32	38,844	3,927,208	163,234
1932–33	42,627	4,764,641	199,557
1933–34	43,268	5,067,382	217,251
1934–35	43,482	4,939,170	211,657

NOTE.—The quantity of fertilizer applied per acre on wheat areas is shown on page 419.

Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings.

Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. During the five years, 1930–31 to 1934–35 the numbers so engaged were as follows :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL PURSUITS, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	103,227	10,906	114,133
1932	105,732	9,605	115,337
1933	104,977	12,527	117,504
1934	102,920	10,548	113,468
1935	102,100	10,048	112,148

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

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 1934–35. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1934–35.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
Farm labourers	27s. 6d. per week	17s. 6d. to 50s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	1s. per hour ..	9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour
Harvest hands	8s. per day ..	5s. to 10s. per day
Milkers	22s. 6d. per week	15s. to 30s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	6d. per bag of cobs	5d. to 7d. per bag of cobs
Married couples	50s. per week ..	30s. to 60s. per week
Female servants	17s. 6d. per week	10s. to 30s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	25s. to 40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	27s. 6d. to 40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	40s. per week ..	30s. to 50s. per week
„ orchard	45s. per week ..	40s. to 60s. per week
Vineyard hands	42s. 6d. per week	25s. to 65s. per week

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, in which appear the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep, and pigs.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1935

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006

For the purpose of showing the varying extent of pastoral pursuits in Victoria as represented by the number of live stock grazed, it is necessary to express the various kinds of live stock in common terms. An arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has, therefore, been taken and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
1861	13,769,576	1921	32,797,704
1871	20,335,496	1931	34,575,915
1881	25,978,115	1932	36,506,107
1891	34,886,343	1933	40,250,684
1901	30,788,000	1934	40,828,369
1911	33,079,155	1935	41,213,201

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 409.

Size of holdings and numbers of live stock.

The next table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on holdings of various sizes, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at the same date.

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

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

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

Live stock in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States at 31st December, 1934 :—

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1934.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	357,877	2,085,080	16,783,631	265,006
New South Wales ..	534,853	3,482,831	53,327,000	397,535
Queensland	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873
South Australia	198,765	346,479	7,884,919	86,297
Western Australia ..	161,636	911,940	11,197,156	97,997
Tasmania	30,662	261,588	2,038,450	40,291
Northern Territory ..	35,094	899,679	23,356	626
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,067	8,433	219,343	649
Total	1,768,558	14,048,671	113,048,037	1,158,274

Agriculture in Victoria and Great Britain.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1934 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1934.

—		Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	bushels	25,850,528	66,576,000
Oats	,,	5,248,787	97,336,000
Barley	,,	1,609,518	33,304,000
Peas	,,	139,159	1,960,000
Potatoes	tons	109,329	4,464,000
Turnips and swedes	,,	1,531*	9,206,000
Mangolds	,,	10,126	4,769,000
Hay	,,	1,464,264	6,653,000
Horses	No.	357,877	1,033,620
Cattle	,,	2,085,080	7,973,351
Sheep	,,	16,783,631	24,182,518
Pigs	,,	265,006	3,526,437

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

Distribution of Live Stock. The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1935 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK, VICTORIA, 1935.

Districts.	Number of—				
	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Central	63,495	185,970	166,272	1,401,785	41,083
North-Central ..	17,298	43,299	70,606	1,496,100	10,062
Western ..	45,893	239,738	238,546	5,178,101	46,012
Wimmera ..	52,291	27,703	31,756	2,594,058	5,917
Mallee	56,830	30,630	29,884	1,048,558	11,685
Northern ..	66,711	131,318	158,187	2,750,503	45,594
North-Eastern ..	24,642	93,291	211,832	1,277,213	25,018
Gippsland ..	30,717	199,900	226,148	1,037,313	79,635
Total ..	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in the season 1934–35 was £9,368,531, as compared with £7,905,988 in 1933–34, £9,621,493 in 1932–33, £9,266,064 in 1931–32, and £9,530,164 in 1930–31. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows at the end of, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last five years :—

DAIRYING, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ended 1st March—	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
			lbs.	lbs.
1931	54,684	669,132	110,006,619	8,064,463
1932	56,184	775,538	132,131,812	7,723,328
1933	57,871	887,996	144,564,666	9,189,018
1934	58,836	910,187	134,942,177	8,363,233
1935	58,639	951,849	147,651,179	10,095,139

* Year ended 30th June.

The increase in the number of cowkeepers in 1935, compared with 1931, was at the rate of only 7½ per cent., but the number of dairy cows increased by 44.25 per cent. The effect of this large increase on the number of dairy herds during the period 1931 to 1935 is shown in the next table.

Numbers and Sizes of Dairy Herds. The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the the five years, 1931–35 :—

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

As at 1st March.	Number of Herds.							
	5 to 9 cows.	10 to 14 cows.	15 to 19 cows.	20 to 29 cows.	30 to 49 cows.	50 to 99 cows.	100 and over	Total.
1931 ..	9,554	4,755	3,125	4,505	3,794	1,926	300	27,959
1932 ..	10,779	5,642	3,623	5,331	4,592	2,240	361	32,568
1933 ..	11,339	6,468	4,069	6,104	5,487	2,756	477	36,700
1934 ..	11,697	6,742	4,150	6,236	5,802	2,894	513	38,034
1935 ..	11,694	6,438	4,030	6,143	6,134	3,136	553	38,128

The number of herds containing less than five cows was :—26,725 in 1931, 23,616 in 1932, 21,171 in 1933, 20,802 in 1934, and 20,511 in 1935. These were excluded from the foregoing table as they were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

The larger sized herds increased substantially as the result of the large increase in the number of dairy cows during the four years 1931 to 1935 shown in the preceding table. Herds containing 30 to 49 cows increased from 3,794 in 1931 to 6,134 in 1935 in number, herds of 50 to 99 cows from 1,926 to 3,136, and herds of 100 cows and over from 300 to 553. During the same period the number of cowkeepers with under 5 cows decreased from 26,725 to 20,511.

Butter and Cheese Made. The following statement shows the quantities of butter and cheese made in factories and on farms in each of the last five years :—

Year Ending 30th June—	Butter.			Cheese.		
	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1931	106,245,532	3,761,087	110,006,619	7,845,833	218,630	8,064,463
1932	127,981,768	4,150,044	132,131,812	7,656,819	66,509	7,723,328
1933	139,920,159	4,644,507	144,564,666	9,073,827	115,191	9,189,018
1934	130,379,436	4,562,741	134,942,177	8,170,073	193,160	8,363,233
1935	142,999,641	4,651,538	147,651,179	9,954,668	140,471	10,095,139

Exports of Butter and Cheese. In 1934–35 oversea exports of butter from Victoria amounted to 93,643,352 lb., valued at £3,428,217. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 85,216,594 lb., valued at £3,078,708. The quantity of cheese exported overseas amounted to 4,597,914 lb., valued at £141,392.

Cream, Condensed Milk and Casein.

The quantities of concentrated, condensed, powdered milk and casein made together with quantities of cream sold during the last five years, were as follows :—

Year Ended 30th June—	Cream Sold.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk Made.	Casein Made.	Total Quantity of Milk Used for All Purposes.
	Gallons.	lb.	lb.	Gallons.
1931	421,451	45,665,474	2,555,410	313,815,000
1932	422,903	41,409,540	1,364,816	362,868,000
1933	439,606	44,186,979	1,766,125	396,716,000
1934	597,158	41,899,267	2,572,816	368,806,000
1935	702,285	51,390,850	2,424,284	403,039,000

Sheep.

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 432. Sheep are depastured in practically all districts of the State, but are relatively more numerous in the Wimmera, Western and Northern districts. The distribution of all live stock is shown in table on page 435.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, and to a lesser degree wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be affected by the mortality attributable to lack of fodder or water, the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, the decrease in lambing and decreased imports from other States.

In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from that State, mainly for slaughtering purposes. The net crossovers—that is the excess of imports over exports—from New South Wales in season 1934–35 were 1,085,751, and the average net imports over the last five seasons were 1,670,194 sheep and lambs.

Lambing.

Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and lambs dropped, and thus a wide variation in the natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the four seasons, 1930–31 to 1933–34:—

LAMBING PERCENTAGE, SEASONS 1930–31 TO 1933–34.

Season.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	%
1930–31	85·0
1931–32	88·2
1932–33	71·1
1933–34	82·3

Breeds of Sheep.

Although the principal breed of sheep in Victoria is the "Merino" the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39 per cent. as compared with 84 per cent. in New South Wales. Merino Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds number 24 per cent., and other British and Australian breeds number 3 per cent. of the sheep of the State.

Australian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders, both for lamb raising and for wool production.

The actual numbers of each breed of sheep are set out in the following table :—

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

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

Production of Wool.

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries, and from the Customs Department in respect of wool exported on skins.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS) SEASON 1934–35.

District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped.		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lamb's.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,004,975	276,308	7,979,378	599,550	7·94	2·17
North-Central ..	1,240,435	319,618	9,548,516	637,866	7·70	2·00
Western	4,409,111	974,229	34,949,541	2,176,806	7·93	2·23
Wimmera	2,349,281	509,890	18,534,008	1,149,626	7·89	2·25
Mallee	905,636	215,231	7,082,117	454,554	7·82	2·11
Northern	2,187,983	708,773	17,122,152	1,574,050	7·83	2·22
North-Eastern ..	973,061	324,062	7,472,396	631,956	7·68	1·95
Gippsland	783,939	232,012	5,980,144	429,231	7·63	1·85
State Totals ..	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7·84	2·15

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped.		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lamb's.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1930–31	13,619,450	2,935,685	98,462,714	6,070,436	7·23	2·07
1931–32	13,244,104	3,579,475	106,653,716	7,966,400	8·05	2·23
1932–33	14,079,565	3,611,056	114,408,146	8,548,928	8·13	2·37
1933–34	14,591,650	3,392,025	102,263,202	7,499,912	7·01	2·21
1934–35	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7·84	2·15

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

——	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1930–31	104,533,150	28,978,316	133,511,466	4,810,450	8·65
1931–32	114,620,116	30,581,627	145,201,743	5,297,558	8·76
1932–33	122,957,074	35,555,119	158,512,193	5,402,514	8·18
1933–34	109,763,114	40,407,011	150,170,125	9,204,057	14·71
1934–35	116,321,891	34,623,993	150,945,884	5,987,948	9·52

The annual collection of statistics is carried out by the police with interest and care. It is not expected, however, that the wool clip as recorded is likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian wool production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, although they may have been grown in other States.

Prices of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers. These prices are not for Victorian wool only, but for wool sold in Melbourne. Wool from Riverina and south-east of South Australia is included in Melbourne sales.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1932–33 TO 1934–35.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
GREASY MERINO.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District) ..	15 to 18	29 to 31	17 to 19
Super	13 to 15	25 to 27	15 to 17
Good	11 to 12	22 to 24	13 to 15
Average	9 to 10	18 to 19	10 to 12
Wasty and Inferior	6 to 7	12 to 14	7 to 9
Extra Super Lambs	15 to 18	24 to 26	17 to 19
Super Lambs	10 to 12	19 to 21	12 to 14
Good Lambs	6 to 8	13 to 16	9 to 11
Average Lambs	4 to 5	9 to 11	6 to 7
Inferior Lambs	2 to 3	5 to 7	4 to 5
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	13 to 15	29 to 32	16 to 18
Super Comebacks	12 to 13	24 to 27	14 to 16
Fine Crossbred	10 to 12	18 to 20	11 to 13
Medium Crossbred	7 to 8	14 to 15	8 to 10
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ..	3 to 5	7 to 8	4 to 6
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	10 to 11	16 to 18	10 to 12
Good Crossbred Lambs	5 to 7	11 to 13	7 to 9
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	3 to 4	7 to 8	5 to 6
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	19 to 21	37 to 39	26 to 28
Super Fleece	17 to 19	33 to 36	23 to 24
Good Fleece	14 to 16	28 to 31	20 to 22
Average Fleece	10 to 12	22 to 24	16 to 18
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	22½	36¼	22¼
„ Comeback Fleece	16¾	34½	19¼
„ Merino Lambs	22	27½	20½
„ Comeback Lambs	18	25½	15¾
Scoured Fleece	24	36	25½

Prices of Live Stock.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1933–34 and 1934–35. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, price of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are withheld from market for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1933–34 AND 1934–35.

Stock.	1933–34.									1934–35.								
	Average.			Range.						Average.			Range.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Horses.																		
Extra heavy draught	43	0	0	40	0	0	to	48	0	0	43	0	0	40	0	0	to	48	0	0
Medium draught ..	33	13	0	32	0	0	to	36	0	0	33	13	4	32	0	0	to	36	0	0
Delivery cart ..	18	0	0	16	0	0	to	24	0	0	18	0	0	..				..		
Indian Remounts ..	17	2	0	16	0	0	to	20	0	0	17	2	0	16	0	0	to	20	0	0
Saddle and harness	9	0	0	7	0	0	to	12	0	0	9	0	0	..				..		
Ponies	9	3	0	7	0	0	to	11	0	0	9	6	8	8	0	0	to	11	0	0
Fat Cattle.																		
Bullocks—																		
Extra prime ..	15	5	0	12	3	0	to	19	13	0	13	4	0	11	7	6	to	13	19	0
Prime	13	3	0	10	14	0	to	17	0	0	10	14	6	9	14	0	to	12	1	0
Good	10	18	0	8	19	0	to	14	7	0	9	5	0	7	17	6	to	10	15	6
Good light and handy weights	9	11	0	7	16	0	to	11	19	0	7	19	0	6	10	0	to	8	14	0
Second ..	7	1	0	5	18	0	to	9	5	0	6	2	6	5	0	0	to	7	4	0
Cows—																		
Best	8	0	0	6	9	0	to	11	0	0	7	7	0	6	12	6	to	9	0	0
Others	4	5	0	2	14	0	to	6	13	0	4	10	6	3	15	0	to	5	12	6
Fat Sheep.																		
Crossbred Wethers—																		
Extra prime ..	1	6	3	1	1	7	to	1	13	3	1	3	6	1	0	0	to	1	8	6
Prime	1	1	11	0	14	11	to	1	9	1	1	1	0	0	18	0	to	1	5	6
Good	0	18	6	0	12	9	to	1	3	10	0	18	0	0	16	0	to	1	2	6
Crossbred Ewes—																		
Extra prime ..	0	19	11	0	16	10	to	1	2	10	0	18	6	0	14	0	to	1	3	6
Prime	0	15	11	0	10	5	to	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	12	6	to	1	1	6
Good	0	12	9	0	7	3	to	0	15	8	0	12	6	0	9	6	to	0	18	6
Merino Wethers—																		
Extra prime ..	1	5	6	0	18	0	to	1	12	6	1	1	6	0	16	0	to	1	9	0
Prime	1	0	0	0	11	10	to	1	7	3	0	19	0	0	14	6	to	1	6	0
Good	0	16	3	0	10	9	to	1	1	6	0	15	6	0	13	0	to	1	1	6
Fat Lambs.																		
Extra prime ..	1	2	8	0	18	1	to	1	6	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	to	1	3	6
Prime	0	19	10	0	15	10	to	1	2	6	0	19	0	0	18	0	to	1	1	6
Good	0	16	2	0	13	1	to	0	18	7	0	16	6	0	15	6	to	0	18	6
Pigs.																		
Back Fatters—																		
Extra heavy prime	6	10	0	6	4	0	to	6	17	0	..			Prices unobtainable.						
Prime medium and weighty ..	4	9	0	3	13	0	to	5	3	0	4	15	0	3	11	6	to	5	19	6
Baconers—																		
Extra prime ..	3	0	0	2	15	0	to	3	7	0	3	3	0	2	15	6	to	3	15	0
Prime	2	7	0	2	3	0	to	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	2	0	to	2	18	0
Porkers ..	1	13	0	1	11	0	to	1	17	0	1	17	6	1	13	0	to	2	4	6

NOTE.— Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the total number of stock slaughtered in the State during the five years, 1931-35 :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1931 TO 1935.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year ended June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,536,589	3,136,814	3,552,754	3,941,401	3,377,398
Lambs	2,408,886	2,541,368	3,586,695	3,831,888	4,268,672
Bullocks	112,792	138,816	146,391	152,052	181,087
Cows	88,915	83,110	109,991	118,015	150,868
Young Cattle ..	32,474	33,052	40,195	54,688	59,294
Calves	93,851	120,402	131,067	147,140	201,999
Pigs	399,241	392,457	426,022	419,725	414,739
Number of Slaughter-houses	772	774	789	788	774

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

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

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year ended 30th June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1931.. ..	291,382	44	186,903	1,406,565	31	1,075,532
1932.. ..	247,639	48	190,621	1,615,736	33	1,186,155
1933.. ..	316,439	45	197,056	2,414,848	33	1,521,078
1934.. ..	457,846	42	290,242	2,387,779	30	1,677,254
1935.. ..	439,179	44	297,002	2,714,441	30	2,134,761

Cattle. The cattle industry of Victoria has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas that have been given up to dairy farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly

to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the adoption of top-dressing. The vigilant inspection of stock, and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from oversea have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with whichstock in other countries are afflicted.

From the table on page 435 it will be seen that in 1935 beef cattle were scattered fairly generally throughout the State, and that their number exceeded that of dairy cattle by 181,382.

The number of beef cattle raised annually in Victoria has progressed steadily, as shown by the return on page 432. The increase in 1935, as compared with 1934, was over 40,000.

Bee-keeping. The production of honey varies greatly from year to year according to the seasons. The numbers of hives, and beekeepers, the production of honey and beeswax during the five years, 1930–31 to 1934–35, are given in the following table. As particulars have only been collected from occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards, the records are incomplete. Many hives are maintained on smaller areas. The statistics, however, give some indication of the extent of apiculture in Victoria and the decrease or increase in production from year to year :—

BEE-KEEPING, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Season ended May—	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
1931	2,375	61,161	2,804,186	30,478
1932	2,167	54,971	2,159,770	26,239
1933	2,833	66,496	3,543,103	41,827
1934	2,777	61,698	1,133,279	15,102
1935	2,570	63,771	2,779,791	30,351

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

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
	£	£
1930-31	61,086	21,877
1931-32	52,985	24,070
1932-33	69,561	52,352
1933-34	68,142	37,228
1934-35	86,359	18,384

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

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

Poultry Census.

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

POULTRY OWNERS AND POULTRY.

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

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

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

In addition to the poultry enumerated in the table, there were in 1933, in Victoria 1,267 guinea fowls, 322 pea fowls, and 411 pheasants.

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

Wholesale and Retail Prices of principal products.

The following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35 :—

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

		1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Agricultural—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat ..	per bushel	0 2 8¼	0 2 10¼	0 2 11¼	0 2 7⅜	0 2 11
Barley—						
English	„	0 2 11	0 2 11¼	0 2 8⅞	0 2 8⅛	0 2 11
Cape ..	„	0 2 2	0 2 2⅜	0 2 3⅛	0 2 3⅜	0 2 5
Oats Milling	„	0 2 3¼	0 2 2¼	0 1 11¼	0 2 3⅞	0 2 3½
Maize	„	0 4 5½	0 3 6½	0 4 11½	0 4 1	0 3 9¼
Peas ..	„	0 4 9⅜	0 5 2⅞	0 5 8½	0 3 11⅞	0 4 2⅜
Bran	per ton	4 16 0	4 13 0	4 18 0	4 9 0	4 14 0
Pollard	„	5 5 0	4 18 0	5 3 0	4 16 0	4 19 8
Flour (first quality)	„	8 11 0	7 10 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 3 5*
Oatmeal (bulk) ..	„	21 3 0	20 2 0	17 5 0	19 10 0	19 10 0
Potatoes ..	„	4 9 0	5 3 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	8 5 6
Onions	„	3 7 0	8 13 0	11 15 0	2 11 0	7 3 0
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, prime	per 100 lb.	1 19 9	1 8 9	1 6 9	1 10 6	1 5 11
Mutton	per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 3⅛	0 0 2⅜	0 0 3½	0 0 3 9/16
Pork	„	0 0 6⅜	0 0 5⅞	0 0 5⅝	0 0 6½	0 0 6 11/16
Veal	„	0 0 4⅜	0 0 3⅞	0 0 3¼	0 0 3	0 0 2 11/16
Lamb	„	0 0 5	0 0 4¾	0 0 4	0 0 5⅜	0 0 5 15/16
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	per lb.	0 1 4¾	0 1 3	0 1 1¼	0 1 0½	0 1 3
Bacon	„	0 0 11½	0 0 10¼	0 0 10	0 0 11⅞	0 0 11⅞
Ham	„	0 1 2⅝	0 1 1⅛	0 1 2¼	0 1 1½	0 1 3 9/16
Cheese (matured)	„	0 1 1¼	0 0 11⅞	0 1 0¾	0 0 11½	0 0 11¾
Honey	„	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4¾	0 0 4¼	0 0 4 5/16
Eggs	per doz.	0 1 1¾	0 1 0⅞	0 1 0¾	0 1 0⅜	0 1 0 15/16

* Price quoted does not include tax of £2 12s. 6d. payable from 7th January, 1935.

The average Melbourne retail prices of the various agricultural, dairying and pastoral products shown in the following table are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolis in returns furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician.

The annual averages represent the mean of the monthly prices during each year :—

RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

		1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Agricultural—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour ..	per 25 lb.	3 1½	2 7¾	2 8½	3 2¼	3 2
Bread ..	per 4-lb. loaf	0 9	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8½
Oatmeal ..	.. per lb.	0 3¼	0 2¾	0 2¾	0 2½	0 2⅝
Potatoes ..	per 14 lb.	0 10	1 0	0 8¾	0 9¼	1 4½
Onions ..	.. per lb.	0 0½	0 1½	0 2¼	0 0⅝	0 1¼
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef ..	.. per lb.	0 8¾	0 7¼	0 6¾	0 7	0 6½
Steak, rump ..	.. „	1 3¾	1 1	0 11¾	1 1¼	1 0¼
Mutton ..	.. „	0 5½	0 5	0 4¼	0 5½	0 5¼
Mutton chops	.. „	0 7¾	0 6¾	0 6	0 6½	0 6¾
Pork ..	.. „	0 10½	0 9¼	0 8½	0 9½	0 9¾
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter ..	.. per lb.	1 7½	1 5½	1 3½	1 2¾	1 5¼
Cheese (matured)	.. „	1 5½	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 3
Milk ..	..per quart	0 6½	0 6	0 6	0 5¾	0 6
Bacon (rashers)	.. per lb.	1 3¼	1 1	1 2¼	1 3¼	1 3¾
Ham (rashers)	.. „	1 6½	1 3½	1 3	1 4	1 4½
Honey ..	.. „	0 6	0 5¾	0 6	0 5½	0 5½
Eggs ..	.. per doz.	1 5¼	1 3½	1 3¼	1 2½	1 3¼

Establishment of Marketing Boards.

The *Marketing of Primary Products Act* 1935 is one of the measures passed by Parliament for the purpose of effecting a substantial improvement in the condition of the primary industries of this State. It provides for the establishment of Boards for the orderly marketing and distribution at reasonable prices of any product (other than wool, fresh fruit, not being pears or apples or citrus fruits, and hay), of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, grazing, poultry farming, bee-keeping, or fishing operations and any dairy produce (including bacon and pork). Any articles of commerce prepared (other than by any process of manufacture) from the produce of the abovementioned classes of primary production may be declared to be a product for the purposes of the Act.

The Governor in Council may declare any product or any specified variety or grade thereof a commodity under and for the purposes of this Act when requested to do so by a petition signed—where the number of producers of the product does not exceed 200—by at least 50 per cent. of the total number of such producers; and where the number of producers exceeds 200—by at least 100 of such producers plus 5 per cent. of the number by which the total number of producers exceeds 200.

After any product has been declared to be a commodity, a poll may be taken of the producers of such commodity on the question whether a marketing board shall be constituted in relation to the commodity. If 60 per cent. or more of the producers entitled to vote have voted at such poll, and 60 per cent. or more of the votes polled are in favour of the constitution of the board, the Governor in Council may declare that a board shall be constituted.

The Board shall consist of the number of members specified in the petition of the producers, but shall not be less than three or more than five. One member shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and the others elected by the producers of the commodity. The chairman shall be elected by the members of the Board. Any Board may, by a vote of the producers, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, be dissolved.

Where a product has been declared a commodity and a Board has been appointed in relation thereto, the Governor in Council may by proclamation provide that the commodity shall be divested from the producers thereof and become vested in and be the absolute property of the Board, and further that any of the commodity coming into existence within a specified time shall also become the property of the Board provided the Board may refuse to accept any of the commodity that is below the prescribed standard of quality. If a commodity is subject to any bill of sale, lien or similar encumbrance, it is the duty of the producer to give on delivery of the commodity to the Board written notice containing prescribed particulars of every such encumbrance. As soon as practicable after the delivery of any commodity

the Board shall issue to the producer as a receipt a certificate in the prescribed form, provided that the Board, if it has received notice of any bill of sale, &c., over or contract relating to such commodity, may in its discretion refuse or withhold the issue of such certificate until such time as the parties claiming to be interested advise the Board in writing as to the manner in which and the persons to whom the certificate should be issued.

Power is given to a Board to sell or arrange for the sale of any commodity under its control. For this purpose it may appoint officers, servants, agents, and other persons it may consider necessary; may arrange for financial accommodation; may provide the commodity for consumption in Victoria; may make arrangements with regard to sales for export; may arrange for the sale of any of the commodity to the Board, even if produced outside Victoria; may enter into marketing arrangements with a body of persons in another State and may enter into contracts for or with respect to the transport, treatment, grading, branding, storage, &c., of the commodity. A Board may deduct from the net proceeds of the sale of the commodity an amount not exceeding ½d. in the £ for the purpose of establishing a reserve fund, and may also deduct from such proceeds the expenditure incurred in and about the marketing, treatment or manufacturing of the commodity, the costs, charges and expenses of the administration by the Board and any sum necessary to repay any advances made to it and interest thereon.

A Board may from time to time make a levy on the producers of any commodity in relation to which the Board is constituted, of such amount as the Board, with approval of the Governor in Council, specifies. All moneys raised in respect of such levies shall be applied in payment of such administrative expenses as the Board determines; in payment of any advances made to the Board; in establishing a fund for the purpose of effecting insurances against pests, fire, hail, flood or other casualty and for use in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture or any other Government Department in its instructional and experimental works for the improvement of the quality of any commodity or for effecting any other special object which the Board determines to be in the common interest of the producers.

Every producer who sells any commodity, except that which the Board has refused to accept or in the course of interstate trade, to any person other than the Board and any person who buys, save as prescribed, any of the commodity from the producer, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £100. This provision does not apply to the sale by any producer to another producer for use of seed, or to the sale of any commodity being a vegetable, other than potatoes and onions, by or on behalf of the producer in a market established by any municipality.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Minister administering the Act to a committee known as the "Consumers Committee"

consisting of a chairman and not less than four other members to represent the interests of the consumers of all commodities, the marketing of which is for the time being regulated by marketing boards. The committee shall be charged with the duty of reporting to the Minister on the effect of the operations of any marketing board, upon the supply and distribution of any commodity and on the price or prices at which any commodity is sold to consumers.

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market.

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

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—	Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.
1931	935,396	1,368
1932	904,932	2,448
1933	933,634	3,240
1934	954,008	3,354
1935	1,007,952	1,776

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported annually to oversea 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, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1931	2,308,703	157,665	2,231,117	143,672
1932	2,549,163	148,058	2,255,125	126,088
1933	2,945,707	170,899	2,874,945	127,598
1934	2,719,305	124,196	3,621,047	261,761
1935	4,297,934	192,104	3,157,799	236,199

FISHERIES.

Numbers of men and boats engaged in fishing.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1934–35 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1934–35.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	12	9	128	203
Apollo Bay	25	12	1,084	177
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	12	5	950	95
Brighton	7	3	39	35
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	77	53	6,237	3,122
Dromana and Rosebud	29	17	1,103	238
Frankston	15	9	328	295
Geelong	96	42	4,196	975
Gippsland Lakes	144	131	8,046	4,147
Kerang	10	5	31	100
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..
Lorne	16	4	255	65
Mentone	5	4	70	104
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum ..	97	34	1,958	1,272
Mornington	36	31	2,196	594
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	72	46	4,737	1,128
Portland	38	24	4,809	463
Port Albert	37	31	2,672	780
Port Campbell	1	2	190	12
Port Fairy	59	40	10,035	743
Port Melbourne	72	27	1,924	533
Queenscliff	98	51	11,309	1,333
Sandringham and Black Rock	22	12	417	243
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	40	32	2,427	713
St. Kilda	28	10	278	606
Torquay	14	5	105	59
Warrnambool	16	6	442	101
Werribee	14	7	481	144
Waranga Basin	3	3	25	11
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	139	104	11,892	3,057
Williamstown and Altona	99	42	3,020	722
Wonthaggi	4	3	240	42
Total	1,337	804	81,624	22,112

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1933–34 and 1934–35 were as shown in the next table :—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1933–34 AND 1934–35.

	1933–34.		1934–35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	11,149,395	142,712	12,295,075	209,401
Crayfish .. .. doz.	39,591	20,944	33,261	24,946
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs.	3,028,272	82,859	3,073,164	108,104
Oysters .. .. bags	11,447	20,952	12,734	27,202
Total ..	..	267,467	..	369,653

In addition to the above, 154 cwt. of smoked fish, and 45,850 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1934–35.

Victorian fish sold. The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1934–35 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1934–35.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	12,295,075	10,498	209,401	7,874
Ballarat	476,224	812	7,876	418
Other towns in Victoria ..	388,223	966	4,507	781
Total	13,159,522	12,276	221,784	9,073

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, 1933–34 AND 1934–35.

		1933–34.		1934–35.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—			£		£
Fresh or Frozen	lbs.	2,325,702	43,151	2,387,197	48,810
Smoked or Dried (not Salted)	„	23,411	793	7,213	665
Oysters in the Shell ..	cwt.	3,366	1,300	4,547	2,112
Potted or Concentrated, &c.	lbs.	130,776	12,071	140,611	12,219
Preserved in tins, &c. ..	„	5,730,892	159,997	6,442,681	191,715
N.E.I.	cwt.	1,827	3,309	6,207	2,817
Total		..	220,621	..	258,338

Of the 1934–35 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 4,455,915 lbs. came from Canada, 725,098 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 619,978 lbs. from Norway.

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 1934–35 from miners' rights was £2,887.

Mining Leases. Leases of Crown land 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 1934–35 was £10,826.

Area occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1934, was 127,731 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	67,239	Limestone	50
Coal (ordinary)	9,759*	Limestone and Clay ..	27
Coal (brown)	544	Magnesite	114
Coal (black and brown) ..	100	Marblestone	6
Antimony and Gold ..	59	Mineral Water and Gas ..	1
Bauxite	50	Oil and Gas	47,864
Bluestone	18	Sand	8
Calcite	5	Silicate of Alumina ..	51
Cement Gravel	6	Silver, Lead, and Gold ..	99
Clay	56	Tin	202
Clay and Schist	4	Tin and Gold	74
Granite	8	Tailings Licences ..	717
Gypsum	267	Water Right Licences ..	351
Kaolin	22		
Kaolin and Gold	20		
Kaolin and Quartz Grit ..	10	Total	127,731

* Includes State Coal Mine Area.

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

Mining Development. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000 had been expended or advanced for developmental purposes from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1935. Since 1st

July, 1899, £520,421 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; but, apart from £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine during the years 1909 to 1925, no loan money has been allotted for development for 29 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	21,556	17,650	18,296	19,853	22,546
State Coal Mine	551,990	481,609	283,197	280,932	324,840
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	19,839	..	..	..	..
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	5,811	2,094	562	505	453
Testing plants	2,499	5,134	5,498	11,059	10,088
Geological and underground surveys of mines	2,681	2,500	1,430	1,327	1,431
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	635	597	612	550	547
Miscellaneous	1,909	1,758	1,092	1,030	1,183
Total	606,920	511,342	310,687	315,256	361,088
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	576,007	416,955	228,775	209,188	242,514
All other	15,124	18,145	22,945	23,705	26,961
Total	591,131	435,100	251,720	232,893	269,475

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1935, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £44,714 had up to that date been repaid, £57,498 realized, and £171,395 written off, leaving £12,097 outstanding. Interest received during 1934–35 amounted to £121, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1935, to £3,959.

Total mineral production.

The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1934 :—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1934.		Total Recorded to end of 1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	70,196	597,040	71,568,685	304,729,599
Silver	3,106*	370	1,507,367	231,859
Platinum	..	..	311	1,671
Diamonds	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	..	..	630
	Tons (2,240 lb.)		Tons (2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	356,958	329,937	16,483,839	13,038,509
„ brown	2,617,534	264,192	19,337,306	2,390,614
Ore—copper	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin	22½	3,886	17,143¾	983,794
„ antimony† ..	..	..	104,276½	612,078
„ silver-lead ..	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese ..	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	6,396	1,916	167,884	105,765
Magnesite	26	98	2,162	6,732
Kaolin	3,292	3,952	30,575	63,415
Diatomaceous earth ..	753	4,210	57,637	338,630
Pigment clays	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock ..	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite†	..	..	868½	30,911
Fluorspar	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) ..	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite	955	787	6,587	8,960
Alumina	200	25	400	50
Total	..	1,206,413	..	322,819,745

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

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

Gold raised in Victoria.

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

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1934.

Period.	Quantity * (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851–60	23,334,263	1926	49,078
1861–70	16,276,566	1927	38,538
1871–80	10,156,297	1928	33,917
1881–90	7,103,448	1929	26,275
1891–1900 ..	7,476,038	1930	24,119
1901–10	7,095,061	1931	43,637
1911–15	2,161,349	1932	47,745
1916–20	905,561	1933	58,183
1921–25	421,250	1934	70,196

* Gross ozs. 1851–1900.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. Towards the close of 1930, when the depression was becoming general, the governments endeavoured to encourage prospecting as a means of at once absorbing a proportion of the unemployed and of reviving the industry. The Commonwealth Gold Bounty Act (subsequently modified under the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 and temporarily suspended in 1932) was brought into operation on 1st January, 1931, and at the State Mines Department a scheme was inaugurated ot equipping and directing parties of unemployed for mining and prospecting. In January, 1931, the Australian rate of exchange on London was increased from 108·5 to 130, and in the following December was reduced to 125, at which figure it has since remained constant.

A steady increase in the world price of gold has further stimulated the gold mining industry, which resulted in substantial increases in the annual yield ; production for the year 1934 was the highest since 1923.

The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1934 were 651,338 ounces in Western Australia, 112,261 ounces in Queensland, and 36,123 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 466,593 in 1930, 595,123 in 1931, 713,950 in 1932, 830,332 in 1933, and 881,918 in 1934. The total production of gold in the world, as shown in the

United States Mint Report, was 20,836,318 fine ounces in 1930, 22,329,525 fine ounces in 1931, 24,150,761 fine ounces in 1932, and 24,962,408 fine ounces in 1933 (estimated).

Mining district gold yields.

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1933 and 1934 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ, 1933 AND 1934.

Mining District.	1933.			1934.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	875	238	1,113	624	132	756
Ballarat	3,870	4,809	8,679	5,710	9,800	15,510
Beechworth ..	2,646	1,464	4,110	6,142	6,289	12,431
Bendigo	4,429	25,771	30,200	5,395	26,574	31,969
Castlemaine ..	5,248	8,286	13,534	6,346	5,214	11,560
Gippsland	1,117	1,525	2,642	1,408	1,917	3,325
Maryborough ..	3,112	988	4,100	3,006	2,166	5,172
Total	21,297	43,081	64,378	28,631	52,092	80,723

Government batteries, cyanidation, and dredging and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, cyanide works, and dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1929 to 1934 are as follows :—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1929 TO 1934.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.		
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cub. yds.	oz.
1929 ..	31	1,810	1,478	10	4,047	772	6	682,400	1,774
1930 ..	33	2,700	1,817	..	..	..	6	193,000	828
1931 ..	33	6,155	3,293	14	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277
1932 ..	34	15,849	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164
1933 ..	34	17,394	6,397	32	63,565	3,550	8	720,441	1,937
1934 ..	34	17,721	10,088	86	421,104	14,842	12	1,509,756	4,462

The first battery was erected in 1897, since which date 138,970 tons of ore have been crushed for 84,244 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1934, 16,565,054 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,307,954 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,912,666 ounces of gold have been won by this system.

COAL MINING.

Black Coal. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. In South Gippsland seams of payable thickness are found within a belt 50 miles long by 10 miles wide running north-east from Kilcunda to Morwell and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra. To the end of 1934, 16,483,839 tons, valued at £12,923,985, had been produced, the production for 1934 being 356,958 tons, valued at £215,413 at the mine. The total resources in Gippsland are estimated at nearly 40,000,000 tons.

Most of the coal is produced at the *State Coal Mine* at Wonthaggi on the Powlett River. This mine was opened in November, 1909, and in June, 1911, control was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 12 square miles. The total output to the end of 1934 was 11,298,198 tons, valued at £9,439,771. The reserves within the area available for extraction, at that date, were estimated at 9,384,000 tons. During 1934, 268,861 tons, valued at £151,234, were produced, the average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year being 1,250.

Brown Coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have a proven area of 180 square miles, 58 square miles being situated at Morwell, 50 square miles at Stradbroke and Rosedale, 16 square miles at Alberton and 50 square miles at Altona and Werribee. The total deposits in the State are estimated at 37,000 million tons, of which 27,000 million tons are in the Morwell, Rosedale, Stradbroke region (*vide* " The Coal Resources of Australia " by the Standards Association of Australia). The quantity which may be considered readily exploitable has been estimated by the Government Geologist at between 10,000 and 11,000 million tons. An area of approximately 30 square miles on the South side of the Latrobe River at Yallourn (Morwell) contains between 5,000 and 6,000 million tons workable by open-cut mining, all of which is within 6 miles of the power house of the Electricity Commission. At Morwell 780 feet of coal were passed through, in a bore 1,010 feet deep. Coal is being recovered at Yallourn from an open cut the face of which shows an average of slightly more than 30 feet of overburden covering 200 feet of coal. The total output of brown coal in the State to the end of 1934 was 19,337,306 tons, valued at £2,490,614, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons has been produced since 1924. The output in 1934 was 2,617,534 tons valued at £264,192.

The *State Electricity Commission* began to utilize the deposits at Yallourn in 1924, the first generator being brought into operation on 15th June, and the briquetting plant in November of that year. Up to the end of June, 1934, 16,255,083 tons, had been excavated, the output in 1933-34 being 2,692,874 tons, of which 1,438,929 tons went to the power house and 1,253,945 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1933-34 was 323,613 tons, 3.87 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of June, 1934, the total output of briquettes was 1,836,446 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 486.

Production of black coal, brown coal, and briquettes. The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1934 are given in the following table :—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Average Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Average Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.
	tons.	*s. d.*	tons.	*s. d.*	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914*	18 8			
1892-1900 ..	184,517	9 11			
1901-10 ..	168,548	11 8	81,748†	6 10	..
1911-15 ..	608,512	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833	15 11	76,514	6 9	..
1921-25 ..	520,705	22 8	258,094	4 9	77,945‡
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	957,935	3 11	95,477
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,617,534	2 0	316,594

* Total production to 1892. † Total production to 1916. ‡ 1,392 tons in 1924, 76,553 tons in 1925.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1934 were as follows :—New South Wales, 7,873,180 tons ; Queensland, 956,558 tons ; Western Australia, 500,343 tons ; and Tasmania, 113,633 tons.

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

MINING ACCIDENTS, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1931	4,258*	1	1	2,156	2	14
1932	6,089*	2	4	1,944	..	5
1933	6,126*	9	5	1,789	1	18
1934	6,943*	7	7	1,821	..	9
1935	6,960	5	4	2,012	..	5

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

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 24 persons were killed, and 21 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 3 deaths, and 51 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days.

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, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1931 ..	81	828,406	6,471	8,666	145,913	324,800
1932 ..	70	645,030	1,150	4,133	86,176	213,422
1933 ..	73	831,163	..	7,959	161,127	286,898
1934 ..	71	1,082,986	4,360	4,640	176,988	322,905
1935 ..	77	1,026,859	6,667	5,917	273,951	374,454

In 1934–35 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,084 and the wages paid amounted to £203,687.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

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

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

Industrial Progress.

Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place, concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the protected home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression. The factory statistics from 1927–28 until 1931–32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity, which was ultimately responsible for the liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and substantial writing down of capital invested in secondary industry.

Since 1931–32, steady recovery has been evident. Lower interest rates for money stimulated investment in capital goods; the building trade made marked and continuous progress, which was reflected in the associated secondary industries. Higher prices for wheat and flour, and a greater volume of exports of other primary produce such as beef, mutton, and dairy products, increased the circulation of money, and the general improvement of Government finances combined with the progressive reduction of unemployment contributed to a more optimistic outlook, which undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on factory production.

The factory statistics for the year 1934–35 are indicative of a much improved state of affairs. Since 1930–31 the number of factories increased by 901 (11 per cent.); the persons employed therein increased by 43,675 (34.7 per cent.); the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £4,039,126 (17.4 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £13,006,951 (25.8 per cent.), and the value of output improved by £23,757,062 (25.4 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1915. The figures for the past eight years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for the last eight years with those of previous years.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	22,529,072	11,036,345	30,728,743	51,466,093
1916–17..	5,445	116,970	23,784,289	11,833,517	37,103,350	60,047,284
1917–18..	5,627	118,241	25,460,282	12,502,601	42,133,636	67,066,715
1918–19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919–20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920–21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921–22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922–23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923–24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924–25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925–26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926–27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927–28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928–29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929–30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1930–31..	8,199	126,016	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1931–32..	8,204	128,265	68,350,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1932–33..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	102,085,429
1933–34..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310
1934–35..	9,100	169,691	70,591,677	27,318,815	63,387,061	117,182,857

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

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

Factories and Wages Board Legislation.

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

Statistics Act 1928. Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act* 1928. In the year 1902, Australian statisticians adopted a uniform classification of industries for statistical purposes in all States. A factory was then defined as any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or any 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.

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

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

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

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

The following table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

VALUE ADDED, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.
		£	£ *s.* *d.*
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	1,943	984,480	506 13 8
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	3,467	1,006,733	290 7 6
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	6,215	3,033,193	488 0 11
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	37,518	10,116,844	269 13 1
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,665	416,962	250 8 7
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	22,070	4,712,685	213 10 8
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,402	1,193,250	271 1 5
8. Clothing	38,129	6,530,668	171 5 7
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	23,237	10,093,868	434 7 9
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	6,896	1,871,023	271 6 5
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	3,819	878,629	230 1 4
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c.	12,349	4,116,527	333 7 0
13. Rubber	3,760	1,486,100	395 4 10
14. Musical instruments	92	24,364	264 16 6
15. Miscellaneous products ..	2,045	638,428	312 3 10
16. Heat, light, and power	2,084	1,658,837	795 19 9
Total	169,691	48,762,591	287 7 3

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten years.

Prior to 1927-28, bakeries were not included, but the effect of their inclusion is relatively small. In 1927-28, value added per employee in bakeries was £371 12s. 11d., in 1928-29 £410 18s. 8d., in 1929-30 £415 4s. 1d., in 1930-31 £377 7s. 1d., in 1931-32 £344 8s. 4d., in 1932-33 £307 17s. 2d., in 1933-34 £313 17s. 2d., and in 1934-35 £322 15s. To exclude these from the aggregate figures would reduce the added value per employee to £334 14s. 3d. in 1927-28, to £337 2s. 9d. in 1928-29, to £337 18s. 9d. in 1929-30, to £311 5s. 3d. in 1930-31, to £293 14s. 8d. in 1931-32, to £283 19s. 5d. in 1932-33, to £282 2s. 10d. in 1933-34, and to £286 14s. 3d. in 1934-35.

VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1925-26 ..	119,986,439	71,784,661	48,201,778	152,959	315 2 7
1926-27 ..	127,397,951	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,465,317	74,667,052	53,798,265	160,357	335 9 9
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 11
1930-31 ..	93,425,795	54,011,827	39,413,968	126,016	312 15 5
1931-32 ..	93,388,617	55,568,989	37,819,628	128,265	294 17 1
1932-33 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9
1934-35 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287 7 3

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

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

Production of different industries, 1933-34.

In 1930-31 a revised classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. The table shows for the year 1934-35 the number of factories in each industry, the horse-power used, the average number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and fuel and light used, and the value of article produced or work done, and has been compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors :—

FACTORIES--POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
							£	£	£	£
Class I.—Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.										
Lime, plaster, and asphalt ..	75	2,007	42	630	1	18	136,043	30,064	295,768	622,097
Marble, slate, &c.	45	1,020	50	298	..	7	75,441	3,834	46,180	161,954
Cement and cement goods ..	28	2,627	15	642	..	7	123,054	71,317	209,174	753,935
Other	7	8,074	3	226	..	4	52,724	38,692	100,427	308,494
Total	155	13,728	110	1,796	1	36	387,262	143,907	651,549	1,846,480
Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks ..	52	9,233	29	1,424	..	72	261,369	105,765	79,977	639,938
Earthenware, china, and porcelain ..	23	1,216	19	722	..	92	131,096	37,163	45,795	284,556
Glass, including bottles	21	2,705	13	951	..	64	210,178	55,451	156,590	617,002
Modelling, &c.	8	23	11	66	..	4	12,540	339	6,795	24,641
Total	104	13,177	72	3,163	..	232	615,183	198,718	289,157	1,566,137

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION 1934–35—*continued*.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
							£	£	£	£
Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.										
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	73	4,002	35	827	4	723	288,487	25,219	713,632	1,566,833
Explosives	8	771	2	893	..	279	210,922	34,639	330,087	760,911
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	27	691	20	198	1	27	43,837	3,114	219,268	353,793
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	16	177	10	79	..	7	17,150	2,656	96,618	154,034
Oils, mineral	10	689	6	146	..	4	29,395	9,397	460,883	543,337
Oils, animal	3	412	..	67	..	6	14,721	6,774	20,892	79,399
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	26	1,321	15	359	..	10	72,355	21,557	202,629	424,513
Soap and candles	20	646	12	513	..	144	118,751	23,268	457,587	985,725
Chemical fertilizers	6	2,800	..	704	..	5	153,760	28,715	748,056	1,178,482
Inks, polishes, &c.	33	602	20	236	1	179	76,372	3,495	312,177	538,023
Other	3	778	2	195	..	486	96,450	4,798	219,956	500,842
Total	225	12,889	122	4,217	6	1,870	1,122,200	163,632	3,781,785	7,085,892

Class IV. — Industrial Metals, Machines Implements, and Conveyances.										
Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	202	9,993	193	4,023	1	320	822,689	106,736	1,019,753	2,444,965
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	369	8,449	381	5,868	..	203	1,322,839	62,518	1,606,426	3,636,111
Electrical installations and apparatus	115	1,537	79	1,871	1	361	375,111	16,061	531,619	1,217,171
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	25	5,362	..	5,016	..	6	1,067,977	56,552	947,642	2,473,314
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	22	745	6	1,196	..	31	243,287	9,605	81,964	418,204
(ii) Repairs	881	2,322	751	2,907	..	155	699,126	27,305	33,832	913,147
Motor-bodies	69	1,736	71	2,550	1	54	545,487	11,741	749,126	1,721,815
Horse-drawn vehicles	156	584	184	408	..	13	100,637	5,225	81,888	217,513
Cycle and motor accessories ..	19	416	15	241	..	32	48,197	3,362	78,684	173,610
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	10	1,234	7	298	..	1	51,639	3,277	20,789	90,812
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	34	291	32	127	..	7	29,072	1,502	13,898	63,173
Agricultural implements	71	3,490	65	2,277	1	118	456,056	36,414	466,451	1,132,644
Brass and copper	101	1,233	106	1,248	..	79	240,233	12,443	225,528	617,343
Galvanized-iron working and tinsmithing	105	1,249	94	1,646	..	292	310,556	13,956	650,100	1,214,337
Wireworking (including nails) ..	31	1,191	34	616	..	28	113,054	6,903	402,829	616,868
Art metal works	19	467	17	404	1	13	67,691	2,848	74,122	192,513
Stoves and ovens	21	834	24	517	..	44	101,763	14,169	131,764	318,011
Gas fittings and meters	8	139	..	285	..	1	65,428	2,401	49,835	151,666
Wireless apparatus	28	325	28	1,144	1	188	151,952	4,785	394,632	628,871
Other metal works	76	918	46	743	1	47	129,768	7,499	271,972	502,941
Total	2,362	42,515	2,133	33,385	7	1,993	6,942,562	405,302	7,832,854	18,745,029
Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.										
Jewellery	73	242	71	406	1	182	98,754	2,260	164,316	334,111
Watches and clocks	12	32	7	65	..	4	14,476	352	8,682	30,242
Gold, silver, and electroplate ..	49	1,160	49	808	1	71	158,068	8,829	117,466	362,453
Total	134	1,434	127	1,279	2	257	271,298	11,441	290,464	726,806

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934–35—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.					
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
							£	£	£	£
Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress).										
Cotton	17	1,912	9	372	..	780	142,191	13,072	345,627	645,093
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	43	16,805	38	4,171	2	4,984	1,175,332	151,436	2,128,231	4,368,373
Hosiery and other knitted goods ..	219	3,833	148	2,762	62	6,939	1,114,396	66,690	2,137,824	4,290,652
Silk, natural and artificial ..	11	809	7	147	..	359	54,497	5,591	186,502	312,143
Rope and cordage	10	2,343	9	594	..	304	119,482	14,373	302,584	585,154
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	18	43	16	74	2	90	34,122	704	119,504	184,999
Bags and sacks	24	146	23	93	..	85	28,115	739	143,333	201,087
Total	342	25,891	250	8,213	66	13,541	2,668,135	252,605	5,363,605	10,587,501

Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).										
Furs, skins, leather—										
Furriers and fur dressing ..	71	213	65	256	15	323	88,898	2,112	227,957	346,361
Fellmongery	29	1,581	21	583	..	5	122,863	19,798	1,027,025	1,281,665
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	50	4,671	63	2,060	..	36	410,364	31,976	1,309,201	2,002,646
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—										
Saddlery, harness, and whips ..	13	43	15	69	..	9	14,914	219	18,758	44,195
Machine belting	6	83	3	55	..	2	12,623	508	45,487	76,786
Bags, trunks, other leather goods ..	54	162	54	318	8	437	98,967	2,029	207,407	389,010
Other	1	1	..	..	..	5	277	9	1,204	1,665
Total	224	6,754	221	3,341	23	817	748,906	56,651	2,837,039	4,142,328
Class VIII.—Clothing.										
Tailoring and slop clothing ..	416	830	393	1,507	46	6,338	1,010,087	21,940	1,961,888	3,358,400
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	8	105	5	72	..	204	34,864	1,227	50,670	117,476
Dressmaking	490	796	168	473	335	7,423	846,854	14,867	1,587,125	2,758,424
Millinery	63	142	18	89	22	1,385	143,745	3,334	207,372	440,510
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	137	942	87	354	42	4,315	474,818	10,857	1,291,348	2,072,656
Stays and corsets..	7	227	10	120	1	759	89,198	1,675	228,824	426,361
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	20	62	12	32	7	444	49,044	914	143,346	238,109
Hats and caps	49	857	44	647	8	857	222,193	12,460	247,486	619,121
Boots and shoes	166	2,878	201	4,550	12	4,528	1,279,738	28,373	2,079,906	3,884,505
Boot repairing	496	591	466	228	1	7	98,012	2,779	66,119	202,530
Boot accessories	28	777	16	443	1	186	103,226	4,687	293,795	499,390
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	7	22	3	29	..	88	15,070	235	33,239	59,941
Dyeworks and cleaning	41	437	50	290	9	300	108,944	11,647	37,841	218,615
Other	19	95	14	78	3	409	53,920	1,334	106,366	195,764
Total	1,947	8,761	1,487	8,912	487	27,243	4,529,713	116,329	8,335,325	15,091,802

Factories—Power, Workers, Wages, etc., and Production, 1934–35—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.					
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.							£	£	£	£
Grain milling	40	6,054	23	1,050	1	31	248,284	55,916	3,234,878	3,880,026
Cereal foods and starch	35	3,825	12	579	3	362	169,197	39,064	751,053	1,346,960
Cattle and Poultry Foods	6	82	5	19	..	2	5,035	238	25,054	36,154
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	109	1,856	47	337	..	10	70,714	8,282	48,249	161,571
Bakeries	538	2,100	455	2,210	81	302	573,723	85,847	1,580,561	2,680,074
Biscuits	11	893	11	489	1	431	116,262	16,724	294,347	581,831
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates)	68	4,780	54	1,231	13	1,499	371,862	32,810	1,028,363	1,706,771
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	27	1,803	17	1,121	..	1,074	342,847	24,381	1,428,554	2,297,331
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	16	446	20	149	2	106	45,828	4,929	141,844	283,780
Bacon curing	21	3,138	23	470	..	25	122,124	17,005	659,465	915,495
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	179	9,638	33	2,301	..	377	543,372	139,977	6,584,587	8,213,097
Margarine and butterine	6	190	2	54	..	3	13,609	4,045	130,717	165,358
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	23	4,452	3	1,289	..	72	276,340	45,402	3,046,256	3,754,462
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	62	846	13	325	1	329	95,581	7,799	389,778	596,662
Ice and refrigerating	68	4,825	45	226	1	9	68,289	33,206	10,494	174,891
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	93	656	66	403	1	32	95,842	5,214	160,876	378,564
Breweries	10	4,105	2	1,184	..	7	381,620	49,944	849,505	2,279,793
Distilleries	7	598	..	146	..	4	32,171	8,706	92,502	237,078

Malting	20	619	6	240	..	6	74,897	14,389	244,776	420,431
Bottling	12	24	3	99	..	12	24,185	1,084	52,576	101,274
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	13	987	13	846	2	969	344,022	8,194	1,395,715	2,185,173
Dried fruits	24	1,020	2	554	..	153	98,287	4,520	86,902	256,919
Ice Cream	36	759	28	112	1	36	28,907	7,159	51,519	133,344
Sausage skins	6	43	5	223	..	1	47,946	999	144,685	264,362
Other	12	2,932	6	694	..	33	149,957	45,015	2,941,328	3,538,276
Total	1,442	56,671	894	16,351	107	5,885	4,340,901	660,849	25,374,584	36,589,677
Class X.—Woodworking and Basketware.										
Sawmills (forest)	202	5,272	209	2,150	..	9	422,798	7,133	99,190	691,036
Sawmills (town)	117	7,377	74	1,435	..	32	302,974	15,928	827,021	1,339,580
Joinery	184	2,658	122	999	..	31	214,659	14,889	317,009	657,968
Cooperage	12	416	8	227	..	..	72,306	2,008	45,029	140,440
Boxes and cases	56	2,794	46	705	2	13	137,988	10,135	334,810	567,125
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c.	90	1,272	80	421	..	12	89,049	4,851	119,661	258,898
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	12	116	9	94	..	1	16,140	501	19,065	46,813
Perambulators	10	28	15	58	..	6	12,763	240	22,950	45,705
Other	9	122	8	102	..	28	15,615	2,504	25,531	58,324
Total	692	20,055	571	6,191	2	132	1,284,292	58,189	1,810,266	3,805,889
Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.										
Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery	310	3,708	334	2,293	3	150	435,838	16,086	629,151	1,281,424
Bedding and mattresses	35	1,241	29	313	2	204	73,477	6,378	263,486	422,307
Furnishing, drapery	25	140	8	60	8	259	39,936	836	78,410	148,389
Picture frames	10	22	10	79	..	23	16,819	291	16,614	42,540
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	9	14	4	13	..	27	5,486	142	23,157	34,065
Total	389	5,125	385	2,758	13	663	571,556	23,733	1,010,818	1,928,725

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934–35—*continued.*

Nature of Industry	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.					
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
Class XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.							£	£	£	£
Envelopes, stationery, paper, paper boxes, bags, &c.	82	9,322	52	1,740	6	1,832	550,924	87,052	1,167,888	2,608,505
Newspapers, periodicals, &c. ..	121	3,513	107	2,251	1	93	706,786	23,764	748,941	1,872,736
General printing and bookbinding, &c.—										
(*a*) Government	3	819	..	566	..	237	162,242	5,419	115,932	324,057
(*b*) Other	393	3,583	449	3,060	9	1,271	862,603	23,217	888,129	2,283,745
Die sinking and engraving ..	25	89	27	137	1	8	35,348	879	11,295	60,689
Electrotyping and stereotyping ..	6	31	9	21	1	4	7,530	368	3,939	14,485
Photo engraving, lithography, photo lithography	36	122	46	259	8	118	87,985	2,689	41,406	183,985
Other	6	11	5	26	1	4	6,435	57	5,237	13,892
Total	672	17,490	695	8,060	27	3,567	2,419,853	143,445	2,982,767	7,362,094
Class XIII.—Rubber Goods ..	116	16,254	84	2,423	..	1,253	641,820	122,918	1,662,419	3,399,448

Class XIV.—Musical Instruments.	11	38	6	85	..	1	18,116	284	4,750	29,499
Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.										
Brooms and brushes	18	187	15	229	..	70	49,915	1,209	106,525	196,229
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	56	114	32	232	1	17	58,346	1,496	57,142	144,870
Toys, games, and sports requisites ..	46	543	38	400	..	160	82,205	4,082	123,628	308,869
Artificial flowers	7	3	3	26	4	124	10,967	92	15,467	35,089
Other	24	827	11	517	2	164	98,589	16,924	361,767	658,693
Total	151	1,674	99	1,404	7	535	300,022	23,803	664,529	1,343,750
Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.										
Electric light and power—										
(*a*) Government	12	117,338	..	968	..	3	200,235	403,944	..	1,259,688
(*b*) Local authority	43	34,791	..	273	..	..	65,389	72,843	223	227,640
(*c*) Companies	39	6,246	5	115	..	..	26,905	40,744	364	117,351
Gas works—										
(*a*) Local authority	10	51	..	74	..	5	14,088	2,842	23,214	62,389
(*b*) Companies	28	2,634	..	635	..	..	149,177	104,283	469,586	1,253,362
Other	2	1,186	..	6	..	..	1,202	4,665	1,763	11,370
Total	134	162,246	5	2,071	..	8	456,996	629,321	495,150	2,931,800
Total all Classes	9,100	404,702	7,261	103,649	748	58,033	27,318,815	3,011,127	63,387,061	117,182,857

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

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

Tanneries. Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1925–26, and the past four years are given in the following table :—

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	46	50	53	53	50
Number of persons engaged ..	2,435	1,626	1,956	2,139	2,159
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,591	3,775	4,371	4,615	4,671
Value of plant and machinery £	422,650	282,716	274,604	268,896	259,072
Value of land and buildings £	487,465	421,535	435,737	421,212	435,520
Salaries and wages paid £	573,928	318,165	362,607	372,406	410,364
Fuel, light, and power £	48,496	29,399	32,211	33,025	31,976
Value of materials used £	1,842,507	1,096,341	1,179,993	1,348,060	1,309,201
Value of output .. £	2,786,278	1,669,760	1,841,544	2,029,007	2,002,646
Value added to materials £	862,703	518,056	598,770	614,230	626,687
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	775,972	654,584	748,173	762,541	745,102
Calf hides	546,166	375,424	573,040	709,403	638,971
Sheep and other skins ..	1,896,652	1,143,959	1,195,788	1,048,954	1,051,137
Bark used .. tons	11,772	10,178	10,781	10,331	10,757
Sole leather produced lbs.	†	11,465,893	12,674,369	13,079,341	13,159,441

† Not available.

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £50,850, and the value of leather exported in the same period was £214,053.

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

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	17	21	19	20	20
Number of persons engaged ..	700	683	657	661	669
Horsepower of engines used ..	761	618	677	684	646
Value of plant and machinery £	214,125	227,535	242,830	232,283	207,872
Value of land and buildings £	167,770	197,183	206,815	197,436	197,534
Salaries and wages paid .. £	147,161	116,462	115,626	111,322	118,751
Fuel, light and power £	37,423	30,541	26,356	23,975	23,268
Value of materials used £	717,526	494,331	456,148	427,629	457,587
Value of output .. £	1,185,722	1,038,525	962,194	929,123	985,725
Value added to materials £	422,596	499,004	462,412	466,253	492,395
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. .. cwt.	186,093	211,444	218,780	210,911	212,661
Alkali .. .. lbs.	6,303,178	11,666,981	9,129,904	10,038,896	10,786,832
Copra oil .. cwt.	24,968	24,226	23,379	24,675	27,401
Output—					
Soap household .. cwt.	296,850	283,196	260,209	224,333	206,573
„ Sand .. „		24,803	25,577	28,272	32,923
„ Toilet .. „		15,845	13,338	16,233	16,726
Soda crystals .. lbs.	3,986,752	3,905,552	4,292,400	4,325,104	4,367,104

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

The imports from oversea countries in 1934–35 included 75,426 lbs. of soap and 167,022 lbs. of soap substitutes, valued at £3,923, and £4,864 respectively, and 20,086 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £1,220.

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

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	98	65	70	73	75
Number of persons engaged ..	2,902	1,148	1,556	1,876	2,358
Horse-power of engines used ..	7,880	6,475	7,518	8,590	10,449
Value of plant and machinery £	471,330	425,585	442,500	447,938	444,010
Value of land and buildings £	556,540	493,751	511,330	520,495	536,594
Salaries and wages paid £	621,631	185,796	248,139	293,369	392,465
Fuel, light, and power £	226,788	57,479	84,486	107,159	142,928
Value of materials used £	70,197	46,283	66,887	83,685	125,772
Value of output .. £	1,300,732	380,802	568,137	702,145	924,494
Value added to materials £	954,172	261,157	392,197	479,512	600,842
Production—					
Bricks, common .. No.	186,991,000	45,682,000	77,703,000	120,657,000	152,593,000
Firebricks .. No.	3,514,000	4,096,000	4,356,000	3,634,000	6,413,000
Roofing tiles .. No.	†	1,439,000	3,390,000	4,866,000	8,411,000
Pipes .. .. £	204,786	45,579	54,248	55,618	95,142
Pottery .. £	205,874	46,602	51,835	114,059	131,363

† Not available.

Forest Saw-mills. Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1930–31 to 1934–35 is given in the table which follows :—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1930–31 ..	149	350,435	1,072	214,312	42,274,000	310,430
1931–32 ..	155	344,488	1,232	222,351	49,412,410	326,587
1932–33 ..	173	388,590	1,576	281,115	68,957,218	419,583
1933–34 ..	182	372,978	1,894	336,556	81,078,557	511,858
1934–35 ..	202	392,217	2,368	422,798	97,110,074	642,058

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 490 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1934–35 are given on page 471.

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1934–35 was 224,670 tons valued at the saw-mills at £162,691. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills,

and its value cannot be reliably estimated. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating has caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works.

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works were severely affected by the low values of primary produce in recent years. Employment figures in 1931–32 were the lowest in this industry since 1908. Steady recovery has since taken place.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS, 1926-27 TO 1934–35.

Item.	1926–27.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	73	71	72	73	71
Number of persons employed	3,820	1,627	2,426	2,436	2,461
Horse-power of engines used	3,911	2,378	2,857	3,003	3,490
Value of land and buildings £	318,500	291,190	285,085	281,091	283,661
Value of plant and machinery £	357,325	293,370	295,095	282,827	279,090
Salaries and wages paid £	931,404	291,771	423,899	448,763	456,056
Value of materials used £	891,930	288,492	513,955	500,845	466,451
Fuel, light, and power used £	51,620	24,166	34,864	34,959	36,414
Value of output .. £	2,228,570	707,159	1,129,500	1,146,894	1,132,644

Bacon curing.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1925–26 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	21	20	20	20	21
Number of persons employed	546	501	516	516	518
Horse-power of engines used..	1,546	2,160	2,162	3,184	3,138
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. .. .. £	275,840	354,240	347,810	345,686	343,296
Salaries and wages paid £	142,515	116,221	115,562	117,713	122,124
Value of materials used £	1,209,777	594,716	559,649	640,271	659,465
Value of fuel and light £	21,498	17,254	16,173	17,626	17,005
Value of output .. £	1,520,272	848,367	812,793	887,186	915,495
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	222,487	198,212	196,937	187,092	176,898
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lbs.	19,739,326	16,833,907	16,425,732	16,279,693	15,189,047
On farms .. lbs.	1,474,599	1,453,497	1,676,226	1,455,760	1,144,971

Dairy Produce Act 1935.

With the object of preventing further overlapping and uneconomic competition, discretionary power is given under this Act to the Minister of Agriculture to refuse a licence for any new factory for the manufacture of butter and cheese

in any part of Victoria if the number of such factories in that part is sufficient to deal with the milk and cream produced. Under the provisions of previous legislation a licence could only be refused for non-compliance with certain standards of sanitation and equipment.

The Minister of Agriculture may cancel the licence for a factory if the owner is convicted of three or more offences relating to the mixing, treatment, testing, grading or weighing of, or payment for, milk, cream or butter fat, if the Minister be of the opinion that three or more of such offences have been committed with intent to defraud. The licence for a factory may also be cancelled by the Minister on the report of the Dairy Produce Board if in respect to any period of twelve months the owner commits the serious offence of lowering the standard of Victorian butter by manufacturing more than the prescribed maximum proportion of non-choicest butter which may be manufactured from the milk or cream graded at the factory as being the highest grade prescribed therefor.

The Act forbids the unfair trading practice by the owner of any factory in offering suppliers to other factories higher prices for milk or cream of the same grade than the prices paid according to grade to suppliers of such other factories and by him to suppliers to his own factory. Every owner of a factory must now pay a uniform price for all milk and cream of the same grade delivered to the factory on the same day.

Dairy Products Act 1935.

The *Dairy Products Act* 1935 contains certain amendments considered to be necessary to the *Dairy Products Act* 1933, which had for its object the stabilizing of the local prices of butter and cheese. The amending Act makes slightly less restrictive the conditions under which butter and cheese may be made by any farmer from milk produced on his farm. It provides that such farmer shall not come under the operation of this legislation as a manufacturer unless he makes for sale more than 50 lbs. of butter or cheese in any one month. Previously he was exempted from the provisions of the Act if he manufactured for sale 10 lbs. or less of such dairy products in any one week.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by manufacturers in observing the quota provisions of the Act of 1933. A quota is defined as the proportion of dairy products manufactured by a manufacturer within Victoria which he is for the time being permitted to sell in the course of his intra-State trade or commerce in Victoria. Each quota is determined by the Minister of Agriculture after ascertaining that the supply and distribution of dairy products at reasonable prices to consumers thereof in Victoria will be insured. As no statutory provision was made for a definite period of the operation of a quota, a manufacturer who, if opportunity offered, oversold on the local market one week, intending to make the necessary adjustment the week following,

might possibly find that the quota under which he had sold was unexpectedly terminated. Provision has now been made that in the determination of each quota the period of its operation shall be set forth.

No manufacturer shall during any stated period sell in the course of his intra-State trade or commerce in Victoria an amount of butter or cheese (manufactured in Victoria by him during or prior to that period) which bears a higher proportion to the amount manufactured in Victoria by him during that period than the proportion set forth in the quota for the relative period. Any manufacturer who contravenes this provision shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

(*a*) in the case of butter—to a penalty of not less than £4 and not more than £6 for every hundredweight of the excess amount.

(*b*) in the case of cheese—to a penalty of not less than £2 and not more than £3 for every hundredweight of the excess amount.

The penalty under the provisions of the original Act for an offence of a like nature was not more than £500. This penalty was in some cases found to be inadequate. The new penalties will probably counteract any monetary gain that may be derived from any illegal transaction in respect of a quota.

Butter and cheese factories.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1934-35 was 179. Of these 142 were making butter, 21 cheese, 4 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 11 powdered milk, 6 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 15 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1925-26 ..	183	1,889,475	2,213	528,310	7,631,400
1926-27 ..	182	1,969,280	2,320	552,659	7,813,409
1927-28 ..	179	2,021,330	2,426	572,907	8,681,454
1928-29 ..	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411	9,614,084
1929-30 ..	163	2,040,058	2,387	586,395	8,753,102
1930-31 ..	165	2,025,267	2,235	542,374	8,077,608
1931-32 ..	169	2,005,965	2,346	516,619	8,353,481
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584	7,998,432
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1934-35 ..	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 436.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

The statistical definition of a factory excludes from collection a large number of small bakehouses which make bread, cake, pastry, &c. The total number of bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1934 was 1,553.

The total value of output of the 538 factories included hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, pies, scones, &c., have not been tabulated. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods produced at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

BAKERIES, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	468	482	509	535	538
Number of persons employed	2,871	2,839	2,843	2,942	3,048
Horse-power of engines used..	1,980	1,909	2,078	1,994	2,100
Value of land and buildings £	1,036,675	1,030,860	1,049,848	1,117,561	1,094,995
Value of plant and machinery£	366,796	377,371	378,451	366,329	365,644
Salaries and wages paid £	652,387	576,213	547,113	567,294	573,723
Value of materials used £	1,566,851	1,397,917	1,405,226	1,494,802	1,580,561
Fuel, light, and power £	75,878	76,691	76,128	77,102	85,847
Repairs, oil and water used £	19,205	23,583	25,956	25,382	29,920
Total output .. £	2,745,322	2,475,992	2,382,547	2,520,665	2,680,074
Value added in process of manufacture .. £	1,083,388	977,801	875,237	923,379	983,746
Value added per employee £	377	344	308	314	323
Flour used—short tons ..	93,116	88,987	89,400	93,443	92,231
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,343,878	54,728,450	54,418,524	54,422,715	56,046,014
Cakes .. .. lbs.	†	†	†	12,206,692	10,089,112

† Not available.

Meat freezing and preserving works.

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 23 in 1934-35, and gave employment to 1,364 hands, the wages paid amounting to £276,340. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,009,907. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 470, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table :—

Item.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Frozen meat—						
Cattle	qrs.	10,798	21,289	45,856	44,576	60,292
Sheep	No.	1,697,947	1,863,375	2,731,287	2,845,625	3,253,640
Rabbits and hares	,,	4,617,406	5,098,326	5,891,414	5,438,610	8,595,868
Poultry ..	,,	18,462	17,522	48,164	30,164	46,420
Preserved meat—						
Beef and mutton	cwt.	3,152	2,003	8,490	5,025	3,504
Rabbits and hares	,,	..	14	..	..	..
Other meats, &c.	,,	2,631	2,965	3,978	5,936	3,242

Imports and exports of meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1934–35.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Frozen—		£		£
Beef	..	..	5,889,226 lb.	61,981
Game	3,329 lb.	233	..	..
Lamb	561 lb.	17	82,602,215 lb.	2,134,761
Mutton			19,527,499 lb.	297,002
Pork	120 lb.	5	3,521,449 lb.	100,316
Poultry	521 lb.	33	23,210 prs.	10,546
Rabbits and Hares ..	..	..	4,297,934 prs.	192,104
Other	67 lb.	2	3,892,335 lb.	76,892
Bacon and Hams ..	280 lb.	10	83,581 lb.	4,786
Potted and Concentrated ..	21,542 lb.	6,029	*	853
Preserved in tins ..	32,743 lb.	1,710	1,117,144 lb.	30,611
Sausage Casings	3,283 cwt.	59,366	14,074 cwt.	288,580
Other	304 lb.	26	935 cwt.	1,190
Total value ..	..	67,431	..	3,199,622

* Not available.

Flour mills.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1934–35, 263,884 tons of flour, valued at £1,734,520, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1925–26 and the past four years :—

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	45	39	39	39	40
Number of persons engaged ..	1,039	957	1,049	1,018	1,105
Horse-power of engines used..	5,752	5,760	6,066	6,238	6,054
Value of plant and machinery £	532,800	508,905	497,825	483,187	482,026
Value of land and buildings £	341,710	476,250	489,920	492,511	495,431
Salaries and wages paid £	258,112	228,720	240,836	230,638	248,284
Fuel, light, and power £	54,424	52,271	55,125	52,287	55,916
Value of materials used £	5,174,663	2,873,317	3,143,846	2,782,475	3,234,878
Value of output .. £	5,995,735	3,622,593	3,900,975	3,530,866	3,880,026
Value added to materials £	748,177	667,865	672,125	665,437	555,261
Wheat ground into flour bushels	15,909,787	19,065,977	20,287,596	19,274,937	21,037,166
Flour produced .. tons (2,000 lbs.)	336,704	396,257	425,930	395,566	437,262
Bran produced .. bushels	7,047,013	8,938,541	9,271,016	8,766,725	9,835,723
Pollard produced .. ,,	6,807,435	8,181,560	8,786,010	8,430,651	9,114,002
Wheatmeal produced cwt.	*	60,852	65,690	67,511	91,103

* Not available.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works.

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

Item.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of establishments ..	40	43	42	46	43
Number of persons engaged ..	1,647	1,751	2,141	2,280	2,489
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,034	2,097	2,150	2,263	2,249
Value of plant and machinery £	283,697	280,660	276,690	297,402	292,796
Value of land and buildings £	455,929	465,558	484,350	517,129	530,966
Salaries and wages paid £	276,754	275,631	336,764	354,708	388,675
Fuel, light, and power used £	22,306	21,731	24,979	26,259	29,310
Value of materials used £	1,022,284	1,262,323	1,542,032	1,355,740	1,570,398
Value of output .. £	1,617,563	1,958,124	2,360,398	2,159,672	2,581,111
Fruit used .. cwt.	574,931	697,968	987,275	773,396	711,563
Sugar used .. ,,	199,576	246,400	277,825	262,239	265,239
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	246,265	298,898	312,344	314,025	274,667
Fruit preserved .. ,,	245,690	355,088	605,418	406,209	522,209
Fruit pulped .. ,,	52,175	75,906	85,742	59,227	54,550
Sauce .. .. pints	6,736,916	5,528,979	6,104,954	6,906,114	8,153,199
Pickles .. .. ,,	1,058,754	725,410	854,511	1,286,455	1,696,438

Beet Sugar Industry.

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

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

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1925–26	1,880	21,194	2,315
1926–27	2,024	9,851	1,177
1927–28	2,353	25,439	2,349
1928–29	2,130	15,236	2,108
1929–30	2,500	26,525	3,472
1930–31	3,045	38,291	5,095
1931–32	3,173	43,209	5,428
1932–33	3,155	36,740	5,701
1933–34	3,234	50,625	5,303
1934–35	3,062	40,788	4,998

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1925–26 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

BREWERIES.

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of breweries ..	11	9	9	10	10
Number of persons engaged ..	1,113	1,041	1,081	1,123	1,193
Horse-power of engines ..	5,118	4,011	4,011	4,034	4,105
Value of plant and machinery £	755,105	952,830	906,130	874,219	889,315
Value of land and buildings £	591,690	716,186	715,975	722,308	731,235
Salaries and wages paid £	342,651	362,327	349,544	357,034	381,620
Fuel, light and power used £	81,108	47,955	44,367	47,984	49,944
Value of materials used £	1,122,288	696,524	719,985	762,785	849,505
Value of output .. £	2,594,835	1,751,407	1,809,977	1,909,253	2,279,793
Value added to materials £	1,234,619	928,227	968,278	1,017,189	1,288,077
Materials used—					
Sugar .. .. cwt.	118,310	69,868	73,213	82,433	91,476
Malt .. .. bush.	777,041	619,055	651,773	709,160	764,032
Hops .. .. lbs.	811,063	545,609	578,612	626,140	654,226
Beer and stout made gals.	25,253,950	18,705,325	19,682,815	21,912,248	23,576,149

DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1925–26.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Number of distilleries ..	10	9	8	7	7
Number of persons engaged	156	119	107	110	150
Horse-power of engines ..	406	792	433	582	598
Value of plant and machinery £	146,715	204,495	181,145	167,487	158,164
Value of land and buildings £	133,030	209,860	204,495	200,559	197,819
Salaries and wages paid £	35,182	28,576	26,779	28,154	32,171
Fuel, light, and power £	8,201	9,687	7,262	7,416	8,706
Value of materials used £	105,419	94,208	60,852	55,078	92,502
Value of output .. £	212,816	235,173	147,383	144,966	237,078
Materials used—					
Wine .. .. gals.	1,849,920	896,782	1,167,675	847,810	792,864
Malt .. .. bush.	94,784	209,236	55,364	53,192	89,592
Other grain .. bush.	..	129,421	57,756	64,299	109,910
Molasses .. lbs.	2,994,880	549,584	2,247,392	1,798,832	1,205,680
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries gals.	785,595	1,053,698	539,903	502,448	664,739
Spirits distilled by proof wine-growers gals.	14,850	18,664	17,501	28,422	14,847

Tobacco factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1934–35 was thirty-three, of which twenty were too small to be classified statistically as factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 470. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen gave employment to 1,830 persons who were paid £344,022 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £545,059. 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, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1925-26 ..	449,575	5,055,260	5,879,683	100	29,595,805	70,135,500
1926-27 ..	527,807	4,662,288	5,520,998	—	27,657,963	70,314,868
1927-28 ..	462,279	4,579,586	5,511,072	—	26,688,939	68,537,354
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	4,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252
1930-31 ..	1,818,722	3,551,324	5,575,051	—	20,592,865	278,304,141
1931-32 ..	1,441,938	3,991,979	5,548,931	—	15,020,743	375,371,651
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,829,704	—	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	—	18,932,673	473,677,018
1934-35 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	—	19,474,242	550,359,781

Woollen mills.

This industry has developed rapidly in recent years, and is now capable of supplying local requirements. Woollen piece goods valued at £9,243 (inclusive of £1,203, produce of other countries) and wool tops and noils valued at £33,267 were exported from Victoria during the year 1934-35. In the same year imports of woollen piece goods, mostly special lines, were valued at £115,479.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	27	34	35	41	43
Number of persons employed	5,283	7,144	8,417	9,231	9.195
Horse-power of engines ..	12,078	15,530	16,726	16,778	16,805
Value of plant and machinery £	2,087,985	1,650,695	1,630,507	1,585,677	1,591,320
Value of land and buildings £	1,002,920	1,143,730	1,144,705	1,196,546	1,197,983
Salaries and wages paid £	795,292	1,025,884	1,123,148	1,170,309	1,175,332
Fuel, light and power £	127,846	145,325	173,898	167,435	151,436
Value of materials used £	2,243,014	2,113,304	2,345,361	2,657,884	2,128,231
Value of output .. £	3,976,224	4,134,830	4,600,520	4,950,498	4,368,373
Added value .. £	1,535,501	1,767,565	1,940,264	1,990,008	1,946,838
Scoured wool used .. lb.	10,679,901	13,018,635	17,177,128	17,333,386	16,393,522
Cotton used .. „	285,482	788,472	761,450	939,943	861,463
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	†3,438,142	10,111,143	12,756,182	14,100,111	13.147.242
Flannel made .. „ „	†3,618,260	5,063,865	5,925,140	5,217,334	3,699,877
Blankets .. .. pairs	250,943	125,858	198,025	283,361	232,339
Rugs and shawls .. No.	93,766	69,573	90,415	110,096	123,124

† Yards lineal.

Hosiery and Knitting.

Early records show that in the year 1886-87 there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands. The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years :—

HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	199	209	218	224	219
Number of persons employed—					
Male	1,824	2,213	2,607	2,716	2,910
Female	4,962	5,822	6,666	6,789	7,001
Salaries and wages paid £	895,042	944,279	1,060,617	1,086,608	1,114,396
Value of land and buildings £	941,814	980,810	1,067,810	1,040,061	1,067,836
Value of plant and machinery £	1,079,873	1,060,405	1,074,540	1,093,676	1,115,739
Value of materials used £	1,660,988	2,031,836	2,058,773	2,183,607	2,137,824
Fuel, light, and power £	44,087	51,947	55,721	58,940	66,690
Value of goods produced £	3,186,368	3,837,403	4,017,717	4,405,344	4,290,652
Added value in manufacture £	1,430,211	1,692,658	1,827,358	2,080,212	2,000,930
Yarn used—					
Woollen .. lbs.	3,091,132	3,896,258	3,919,823	4,039,583	4,015,316
Cotton .. ,,	2,285,260	1,387,048	1,219,207	2,012,872	2,071,621
Silk .. .. ,,	268,633	366,644	704,794	461,344	585,221
Artificial silk .. ,,	1,064,654	1,639,642	1,524,347	2,508,940	2,061,551
Stockings made doz. pair	875,094	975,259	892,426	999,884	1,082,106
Socks made .. ,, ,,	657,304	797,637	823,078	822,130	875,676
Garments made .. Number	6,825,039	11,795,857	14,500,512	17,237,957	15,682,529

Boots and shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table :—

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	198	176	172	169	166
Number of persons employed..	11,739	8,656	9,025	9,420	9,291
Horse-power of engines used..	3,182	2,835	2,862	2,799	2,878
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,389,235	1,229,492	1,097,525	1,086,885	991,762
Salaries and wages paid £	1,990,196	1,315,487	1,241,962	1,280,728	1,279,738
Fuel, light, and power £	40,631	31,549	30,207	29,963	28,373
Value of materials used £	2,917,825	1,916,736	1,936,100	2,111,827	2,079,906
Value of output .. £	5,823,998	3,773,432	3,718,635	3,856,500	3,884,505
Boots and shoes made pairs	7,660,638	7,570,209	8,057,288	8,051,604	8,040,253
Slippers (including canvas shoes) made .. pairs	1,724,418	3,056,638	2,665,989	3,430,800	3,531,655

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £15,082,449 in 1934-35, as compared with £14,199,570 in 1925-26. During the period 1925-26 to 1934-35 the persons employed increased by 21 per cent., the salaries and wages paid increased by 5 per

cent., the value of materials used increased by 5 per cent., and the value of the output by 6 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1925-26	1,491	4,862	26,458	31,320	4,022,168	7,833,863	14,199,570
1926-27	1,535	5,348	28,941	34,289	4,492,778	8,530,529	15,517,404
1927-28	1,517	5,241	28,212	33,453	4,493,366	7,975,259	14,707,061
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	4,541,295	8,426,982	15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570	8,602,639	15,783,906
1930-31	1,405	5,361	22,162	27,523	3,492,542	6,333,943	11,698,487
1931-32	1,371	5,924	24,255	30,179	3,496,808	7,105,835	12,856,708
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163	7,744,205	13,920,069
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1934-45	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Average Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	Kilowatt hours.	£
1925-26	83	119,390	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	125,517	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	125,248	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	141,739	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	144,396	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31	91	129,017	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32	84	128,728	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33	87	139,397	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34	93	148,816	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1934-35	94	158,375	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679

Horse-power of machinery has been revised since the previous issue of the *Year-Book*. The figure quoted is the equivalent of the average load generated for the year. Output is valued as at the generating station ; distribution costs are excluded.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

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

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

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

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where there is a station of 125,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and two of 25,000 kw. A third 25,000 kw. set will be in operation in 1937, and a fourth in 1940. This will complete the plan for the extension of the original station. Two 132,000-volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the surplus energy from the Sugarloaf–Rubicon group of hydro stations (37,000 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 186,900, in addition to which there are 1,322 sub-stations, metropolitan and rural, aggregating 569,561 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,200 miles, including 593 miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the energy requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in twenty metropolitan municipalities, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres. The very comprehensive metropolitan distribution network includes nine main sub-stations, 480 minor sub-stations, 8,000 miles of copper mains, and the reticulation of over 1,400 miles of streets.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number over 200, of which 170 had no supply previously. On 1st July, 1934, it assumed full control of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings (including tramways).

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

Gasworks.

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

GASWORKS, 1930–31 TO 1934–35.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1930–31 ..	37	822	202,627	334,874	5,869,257,000	211,226	1,633,839
1931–32 ..	37	761	183,278	306,287	5,458,609,000	181,746	1,458,894
1932–33 ..	36	696	161,189	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,643
1933–34 ..	37	705	158,115	305,945	5,539,553,000	184,671	1,367,662
1934–35 ..	38	714	163,265	325,602	5,922,690,000	199,745	1,315,751

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 1,489,397 in 1930–31, 948,063 in 1931–32, 1,096,539 in 1932–33, 957,038 in 1933–34, and 1,210,733 in 1934–35.

Factory output by classes.

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

VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,308,408	1,149,881	1,349,749	1,609,828	1,846,480
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	921,949	761,035	1,054,693	1,250,330	1,566,137
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	6,158,919	5,901,862	6,382,992	6,584,564	7,085,892
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	12,910,719	11,410,910	14,069,424	15,715,541	18,745,029
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	400,555	389,328	523,765	600,207	726,806
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	7,707,588	9,270,428	10,282,202	11,161,963	10,587,501
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	2,658,212	3,314,377	3,859,066	5,188,915	4,142,328
8. Clothing	12,833,584	12,153,939	13,961,676	14,672,976	15,091,802
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	33,579,814	32,852,938	33,581,795	33,049,707	36,589,677
10. Woodworking and basket ware	2,448,485	2,229,107	2,792,163	3,070,356	3,805,889
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	1,315,774	1,193,938	1,411,764	1,642,817	1,928,725
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	5,779,796	5,883,590	6,537,980	6,979,377	7,362,094
13. Rubber	1,412,297	2,161,171	2,382,523	2,807,433	3,399,448
14. Musical instruments ..	156,315	100,983	69,329	68,787	29,499
15. Miscellaneous products ..	585,712	771,323	1,005,673	1,207,074	1,343,750
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,247,668	2,843,807	2,820,635	2,886,435	2,931,800
Total	93,425,795	93,388,617	102,085,429	108,496,310	117,182,857

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

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 506) is designed to show seasonal employment.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,505	1,317	1,511	1,800	1,943
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,831	1,781	2,341	2,922	3,467
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,723	4,855	5,017	5,393	6,215
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	26,193	24,250	28,782	32,174	37,518
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	941	936	1,229	1,445	1,665
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,719	17,176	20,213	21,460	22,070
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,738	3,272	3,914	4,415	4,402
8. Clothing	30,157	31,511	34,620	36,432	38,129
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	20,024	20,095	21,013	22,014	23,237
10. Woodworking and basketware	4,483	4,288	5,146	5,851	6,896
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,674	2,520	2,904	3,359	3,819
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	10,641	10,526	10,943	11,677	12,349
13. Rubber	2,051	2,340	3,040	3,427	3,760
14. Musical instruments ..	298	205	191	192	92
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,052	1,262	1,621	1,782	2,045
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,986	1,931	1,943	1,991	2,084
Total	126,016	128,265	144,428	156,334	169,691

This table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 34·7 per cent.

Size of factories.

Features of the next table are the fairly consistent increase shown in the number of factories employing less than four hands and the substantial recovery during the past two years in the numbers employed in the largest sized factories.

The second table shows the concentration of employees, representing 45 per cent. of the total, in factories employing over 100 hands.

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

—	Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease.									
	1930–31.	Increase.	1931–32.	Increase.	1932–33.	Increase.	1933–34.	Increase.	1934–35.	Increase.
		%		%		%		%		%
Under 4 hands—										
Number of Factories	3,182	14·9	3,370	5·9	3,523	4·5	3,471	− 1·5	3,405	− 1·9
,, Employees	5,933	20·1	5,862	− 1·2	6,162	5·1	6,136	− 0·4	6,352	3·5
4 hands—										
Number of Factories	814	−11·4	717	−11·9	703	−2·0	746	6·1	830	11·3
,, Employees	3,256	−11·4	2,868	−11·9	2,812	−2·0	2,984	6·1	3,320	11·3
5 to 10 hands—										
Number of Factories	2,015	− 1·7	1,968	− 2·3	2,033	3·3	2,188	7·6	2,170	− ·8
,, Employees	13,736	− 2·7	13,368	− 2·7	13,933	4·2	15,004	7·7	15,130	·8
11 to 20 hands—										
Number of Factories	1,000	− 1·3	927	− 7·3	978	5·6	1,030	5·3	1,062	3·1
,, Employees	14,606	− 1·0	13,664	− 6·4	14,478	6·0	15,280	5·5	15,704	2·8
21 to 50 hands—										
Number of Factories	763	−13·3	768	·7	837	8·9	877	4·8	1,006	14·7
,, Employees	24,286	−10·8	23,807	− 2·0	26,407	10·9	27,832	5·4	31,547	13·3
51 to 100 hands—										
Number of Factories	205	−33·7	239	16·6	293	22·6	314	7·2	332	5·7
,, Employees	14,092	−33·9	16,637	18·1	20,069	20·6	21,736	8·3	23,033	6·0
Over 100 hands—										
Number of Factories	220	−13·7	215	− 2·3	245	14·0	270	10·2	295	9·3
,, Employees	53,258	−18·0	54,338	2·0	63,672	17·2	69,864	9·7	77,185	10·5

PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.									
	1930–31.		1931–32.		1932–33.		1933–34.		1934–35.	
	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.
Under 4 hands ..	38·8	4·6	41·1	4·5	40·9	4·2	39·0	3·9	37·4	3·7
4 ,, ..	9·9	2·5	8·7	2·2	8·2	1·9	8·4	1·9	9·1	1·9
5 to 10 ,, ..	24·6	10·7	24·0	10·2	23·6	9·4	24·6	9·4	23·8	8·8
11 to 20 ,, ..	12·2	11·3	11·3	10·5	11·4	9·8	11·6	9·6	11·7	9·1
21 to 50 ,, ..	9·3	18·8	9·4	18·3	9·7	17·9	9·9	17·5	11·1	18·3
51 to 100 ,, ..	2·5	10·9	2·9	12·7	3·4	13·6	3·5	13·7	3·6	13·4
101 and over ..	2·7	41·2	2·6	41·6	2·8	43·2	3·0	44·0	3·3	44·8
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Working proprietors	6,882	6,791	7,097	7,579	8,009
Managers, overseers	5,376	5,118	5,372	5,557	5,662
Accountants, clerks	6,064	5,976	6,585	7,059	7,861
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	1,601	1,555	1,612	1,693	1,757
Workers in factory or works..	104,475	107,325	122,108	132,579	144,186
Outworkers	136	140	178	164	143
Carters, messengers	1,269	1,107	1,196	1,207	1,344
Others	213	253	280	496	729
Total	126,016	128,265	144,428	156,334	169,691

Outworkers.

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

Sex distribution in factories.

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1925–26 to 1934–35, were as follows :—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1925–26 ..	104,512	1,246	48,447	573	152,959	908
1926–27 ..	108,969	1,278	52,670	613	161,639	944
1927–28 ..	108,068	1,246	52,289	598	160,357	921
1928–29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929–30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850
1930–31 ..	82,949	936	43,067	476	126,016	704
1931–32 ..	81,618	917	46,647	512	128,265	712
1932–33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1933–34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1934–35 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924

Males formed 68.3 per cent. in 1925–26 and 65.4 per cent. in 1934–35 of the total persons employed. During the period 1925–26 to 1934–35 the number of males employed increased by 6,398, or 6.1 per cent., and the number of females employed, increased by 10,334, or 21.3 per cent.

Employment of females.

Of the total females in factories 70·3 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·2 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, 1934–35.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	862	727	84
Explosives	895	279	31
Matches	197	486	247
Galvanized iron working and tinsmithing	1,740	292	17
Cotton	381	780	205
Woollen mills	4,209	4,986	118
Hosiery and knitting	2,910	7,001	241
Silk, natural and artificial	154	359	233
Rope, cordage	603	304	50
Furriers and fur dressing	321	338	105
Bags, trunks, &c.	372	445	120
Tailoring and slop clothing ..	1,900	6,384	336
Dressmaking	641	7,758	1,210
Millinery	107	1,407	1,315
Shirts, underclothing, corsets ..	441	4,357	988
Hats and caps	691	865	125
Boots and shoes	4,751	4,540	96
Biscuits	500	432	86
Confectionery	1,285	1,512	118
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,307	1,182	90
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	859	971	113
Envelopes, stationery, &c. ..	1,183	1,798	152
General printing and bookbinding ..	4,075	1,517	37
Rubber goods	2,507	1,253	50
All other factories	78,019	8,808	11
Total	110,910	58,781	53

Child labour in factories.

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 4·68 and 10·23 per cent. respectively in 1934–35, as

against 4·06 and 7·30 per cent. in 1925-26. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employees.	Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees.
1925-26 ..	3,980	3,489	7,469	4·06	7·30	5·13
1926-27 ..	4,567	4,041	8,608	4·46	7·77	5·58
1927-28 ..	4,231	3,992	8,223	3·91	7·63	5·13
1928-29 ..	4,209	4,298	8,507	4·29	8·39	5·70
1929-30 ..	3,748	4,019	7,767	3·74	7·90	5·14
1930-31 ..	2,543	3,361	5,904	3·07	7·80	4·69
1931-32 ..	2,615	4,089	6,704	3·20	8·77	5·23
1932-33 ..	3,441	4,643	8,084	3·74	8.84	5·60
1933-34 ..	4,247	5,635	9,882	4·21	10·18	6·32
1934-35 ..	5,194	6,015	11,209	4·68	10·23	6·61

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 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1925-26	6,321	30,549,130	297,124
1926-27	6,637	31,580,350	319,726
1927-28	7,209	32,745,680	329,236
1928-29	7,305	33,724,910	350,953
1929-30	7,419	35,022,535	359,952
1930-31	7,519	34,771,687	333,066
1931-32	7,617	33,481,615	340,653
1932-33	8,023	33,022,441	364,121
1933-34	8,238	33,270,400	389,186
1934-35	8,445	33,947,056	404,702

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

POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1925–26 ..	736	413	4,709	432	31	1,140
1926–27 ..	678	334	5,141	467	17	1,053
1927–28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928–29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929–30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776
1930–31 ..	502	228	6,279	499	11	680
1931–32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932–33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589
1933–34 ..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1934–35 ..	477	180	7,279	499	10	655

Year.	Average Horse-power used.					
	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1925–26 ..	..	165,678	15,422	107,812	8,212	297,124
1926–27 ..	..	172,795	13,548	123,359	10,024	319,726
1927–28 ..	..	166,947	12,326	138,118	11,845	329,236
1928–29 ..	10,265	168,637	10,886	147,835	13,330	350,953
1929–30 ..	12,386	167,991	9,671	155,911	13,993	359,952
1930–31 ..	19,001	138,719	9,081	151,997	14,268	333,066
1931–32 ..	18,983	140,220	8,937	158,279	14,234	340,653
1932–33 ..	17,348	153,174	9,002	169,678	14,919	364,121
1933–34 ..	15,960	166,247	7,878	184,004	15,097	389,186
1934–35 ..	24,072	167,239	6,689	191,412	15,290	404,702

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

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

Wages in Factories.

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

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			Aggregate Amounts.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925–26	1,590,771	80,876	2,996,929	448,387	19,547,974	4,664,463	29,329,400
1926–27	1,837,094	95,938	3,268,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,589
1927–28	1,954,036	102,663	3,353,582	532,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928–29	1,965,990	100,829	3,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
1929–30	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
1930–31	1,819,904	100,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,689
1931–32	1,705,796	98,758	2,679,923	455,454	12,425,431	3,893,237	21,258,599
1932–33	1,774,820	103,421	2,775,190	480,551	13,821,827	4,140,703	23,096,512
1933–34	1,858,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,335,584	24,819,143
1934–35	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815
			Average Amounts.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1925–26	240 18 4	124 4 8	363 7 11	149 9 3	218 0 4	104 2 6	189 16 5*
1926–27	275 18 6	141 18 5	369 19 2	151 16 8	223 18 1	106 12 0	193 14 1*
1927–28	278 14 11	137 16 0	367 14 4	154 7 7	227 11 3	108 14 5	196 15 9*
1928–29	298 15 8	139 13 0	374 11 3	155 7 7	227 17 5	109 15 5	197 8 3*
1929–30	321 1 8	153 12 8	386 10 8	157 14 10	226 18 6	110 2 2	197 1 6*
1930–31	290 6 1	163 12 3	364 9 2	145 13 9	204 15 9	99 1 6	179 5 10*
1931–32	275 7 11	165 8 6	345 7 11	136 11 4	183 12 7	91 2 11	160 3 0*
1932–33	275 5 0	159 7 1	334 9 7	131 6 0	179 2 11	85 17 5	154 10 1*
1933–34	259 12 7	159 2 10	334 10 6	131 10 4	176 15 1	85 5 9	153 12 5*
1934–35	264 3 1	168 3 1	335 13 5	127 13 3	179 6 7	87 6 4	156 6 6*

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

The average wage paid to all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £2 14s. 1d., notwithstanding an increased proportion of juvenile labour in 1934–35.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928–29 (see page 488) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1934–35 (£156 6s. 6d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards, and would be mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the average of the sums to which they would have been entitled if they had

worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Cost and value of production in factories.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1934-35 are given in the subjoined statement :—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (including Containers). 1.	Fuel, Light, and Power Used. 2.	Salaries and Wages Paid. 3.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used. 4.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	651,549	143,907	387,262	66,544	1,846,480
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	289,157	198,718	615,183	71,529	1,566,137
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils and grease..	3,781,785	163,632	1,122,200	107,282	7,085,892
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7,832,854	405,302	6,942,562	390,029	18,745,029
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	290,464	11,441	271,298	7,939	726,806
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	5,363,605	252,605	2,668,135	258,606	10,587,501
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,837,039	56,651	748,906	55,388	4,142,328
8. Clothing	8,335,325	116,329	4,529,713	109,480	15,091,802
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	25,374,584	660,849	4,340,901	460,376	36,589,677
10. Woodworking and basketware	1,810,266	58,189	1,284,292	66,411	3,805,889
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	1,010,818	23,733	571,556	15,545	1,928,725
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	2,982,767	143,445	2,419,853	119,355	7,362,094
13. Rubber	1,662,419	122,918	641,820	128,011	3,399,448
14. Musical instruments ..	4,750	284	18,116	101	29,499
15. Miscellaneous products ..	664,529	23,803	300,022	16,990	1,343,750
16. Heat, light and power ..	495,150	629,321	456,996	148,492	2,931,800
Total	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	117,182,857

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1934–35.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	35·3	7·8	21·0	3·6	32·3
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	18·4	12·7	39·3	4·6	25·0
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	53·4	2·3	15·8	1·5	27·0
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	41·8	2·2	37·0	2·1	16·9
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	40·0	1·6	37·3	1·1	20·0
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	50·7	2·4	25·2	2·4	19·3
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	68·5	1·4	18·1	1·3	10·7
8. Clothing	55·2	0·8	30·0	0·7	13·3
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	69·3	1·8	11·9	1·3	15·7
10. Woodworking and basketware	47·6	1·5	33·8	1·7	15·4
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	52·4	1·2	29·7	0·8	15·9
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	40·5	2·0	32·9	1·6	23·0
13. Rubber	48·9	3·6	18·9	3·8	24·8
14. Musical instruments ..	16·1	1·0	61·4	0·3	21·2
15. Miscellaneous products ..	49·5	1·8	22·3	1·3	25·1
16. Heat, light, and power ..	16·9	21·5	15·6	5·0	41·0
Total	54·1	2·6	23·3	1·7	18·3

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in class two the sum paid in wages represents 39·3 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 18·4 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class nine the expenditure on wages amounts to 11·9 per cent. and that on raw materials to 69·3 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of production, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

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 th years 1925–26 to 1934–35 :—

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1925–26 ..	67,164,445	3,156,382	29,329,400	20,336,212	119,986,439
1926–27 ..	69,816,935	3,392,448	31,822,589	22,365,979	127,397,951
1927–28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	23,306,565	128,465,317
1928–29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	22,902,123	127,897,463
1929–30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	22,087,535	122,811,099
1930–31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	17,176,521	93,425,795
1931–32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	17,958,794	93,388,617
1932–33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	19,597,577	102,085,429
1933–34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	21,134,926	108,496,310
1934–35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	23,465,854	117,182,857

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

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1925–26 TO 1934–35.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1925–26	56·0	2·6	24·4	17·0	100·0
1926–27	54·8	2·7	25·0	17·5	100·0
1927–28	54·2	2·7	25·0	18·1	100·0
1928–29	54·8	2·6	24·7	17·9	100·0
1929–30	54·4	2·8	24·8	18·0	100·0
1930–31	53·9	2·8	24·9	18·4	100·0
1931–32	55·4	2·6	22·8	19·2	100·0
1932–33	55·7	2·6	22·5	19·2	100·0
1933–34	55·1	2·5	22·9	19·5	100·0
1934–35	54·1	2·6	23·3	20·0	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 23.3 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24.8 per cent. in the period 1925–26 to 1929–30. The cost of materials was 54.8 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1930–31 to 1934–35, as in the years 1925–26 to 1929–30. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2.7 per cent. in the earlier and 2.6 per cent. in the later period. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £19 5s. 2d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1930–31 to 1934–35, as compared with £17 14s. 0d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital invested in manufacturing plant and premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1934–35 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1934–35.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,504,096	780,679
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	657,702	695,937
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,389,213	2,522,233
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	4,656,397	7,341,399
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	91,723	253,563
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,291,210	2,851,638
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	435,832	888,333
8. Clothing	1,112,398	4,389,042
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,576,778	8,312,518
10. Woodworking and basketware	900,418	1,023,270
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	203,804	763,594
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,644,681	3,023,056
13. Rubber	984,534	815,864
14. Musical instruments	4,721	30,903
15. Miscellaneous products	303,496	406,519
16. Heat, light, and power	8,190,053	2,546,073
Total	33,947,056	36,644,621

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industry—food and drink; industrial metals, &c.; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £37,623,218, 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 1925–26 to 1934–35 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1925–26	30,549,130	29,847,370
1926–27	31,580,350	32,269,655
1927–28	32,745,680	34,761,340
1928–29	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929–30	35,022,535	36,988,485
1930–31	34,771,687	36,218,384
1931–32	33,481,615	34,868,960
1932–33	33,022,441	34,804,987
1933–34	33,270,400	35,563,879
1934–35	33,947,056	36,644,621

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 16·9 per cent. between 1925–26 and 1934–35, but have decreased by 2·0 per cent. since 1929–30. The actual writing down of capital must, however, have been much more extensive as since that year 905 more factories have been included in the figures.

Accidents in factories.

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

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1925 TO 1934.

Year.	Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1925	128,013	996	·778
1926	135,510	1,252	·924
1927	136,022	1,348	·991
1928	137,244	1,224	·891
1929	136,025	1,129	·829
1930	104,926	890	·848
1931	110,692	677	·611
1932	125,670	809	·644
1933	134,842	956	·709
1934	148,155	1,162	·784

Manufactures—Penal Department and Blind Institute. The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1934–35 was £50,823, and of the materials used, £36,011. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basketware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 164 persons (135 males and 29 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £38,161.

Value of Victorian production. The value of production as estimated hereunder is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete as it does not include the building and construction industry, it omits small manufacturers with factories employing less than four hands, unless power-driven machinery is used, and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

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

GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	18,027,142	17,809,525	18,448,048	17,664,072	15,793,092
Pastoral	11,173,732	10,175,851	9,804,916	17,735,382	14,969,013
Dairying	9,530,164	9,266,064	9,621,493	7,905,988	9,368,531
Poultry and Bees ..	3,980,610	3,697,276	3,610,062	3,532,776	3,613,119
Wild Animals ..	426,512	415,217	423,229	499,245	581,647
Forestry	825,534	794,476	786,421	836,616	901,099
Fisheries	194,425	178,840	176,943	160,952	169,182
Mining	1,647,553	1,280,979	1,340,212	1,549,928	1,580,867
Manufacturing* ..	39,413,968	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591
Total	85,219,640	81,437,856	85,292,426	94,086,604	95,739,141

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

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

(*a*) Workers in all grades of the industry.

(*b*) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.

(*c*) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

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

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Agricultural.	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	168,787	144,911	186,814	184,297	184,545
Maize	95,634	103,417	92,157	91,405	131,945
Oats	426,936	467,591	431,991	578,994	468,622
Wheat	4,478,732	5,742,409*	5,411,525*	5,241,554*	4,119,773*
Onions	61,447	187,384	88,177	113,176	191,540
Potatoes	335,910	587,356	541,519	538,677	670,872
Fruit	855,944	884,977	1,226,269	832,810	1,000,274
Other Crops	5,821,541	6,894,508	6,972,815	6,544,079	6,254,181
Total	12,244,931	15,012,553	14,951,267	14,124,992	13,021,752
Pastoral.					
Wool	4,374,933	4,813,663	4,880,066	8,735,183	5,519,469
Sheep Slaughtered	2,510,845	1,809,447	1,210,382	3,915,441	4,700,644
Cattle Slaughtered	3,111,614	2,417,432	2,516,130	3,658,574	3,402,232
Horses	11,051	9,301	7,379	19,270	66,764
Total	10,008,443	9,049,843	8,613,957	16,328,468	13,689,109

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

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

Produce.	Value in—				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Dairying.	£	£	£	£	£
Cream for Butter	5,305,327	5,706,408	5,988,609	4,192,361	5,317,537
Milk for Cheese	189,086	171,963	180,806	146,208	201,991
Milk for Condensing and Concentrating	441,985	369,684	352,495	318,374	387,682
Whole Milk consumed	1,685,186	1,443,928	1,391,575	1,526,572	1,860,126
Pigs	1,558,396	1,209,528	1,312,045	1,353,565	1,154,966
Total	9,179,980	8,901,511	9,225,530	7,537,080	8,922,302
Poultry and Bees.					
Eggs	2,814,775	2,618,675	2,539,287	2,399,122	2,626,542
Poultry	816,775	760,350	736,395	848,501	668,857
Honey and Beeswax	45,498	37,308	53,936	17,345	39,540
Total	3,677,048	3,416,333	3,329,618	3,264,968	3,334,939
Wild Animals.					
Rabbits and Hares	207,255	208,848	213,479	149,064	230,202
Rabbit and Hare Skins	152,662	127,908	129,657	267,926	250,621
Total	359,917	336,756	343,136	416,990	480,823
Forestry.					
Forest Sawmills	49,044	44,734	64,063	88,017	99,190
Firewood	522,335	444,554	393,620	419,384	486,980
Bark for tanning	40,938	52,377	79,641	81,436	78,630
Total	612,317	541,665	537,324	588,837	664,800
Fisheries.					
Fish	159,300	146,365	144,093	126,625	131,103
Crayfish	7,100	6,734	7,439	5,776	9,446
Oysters	50	..	39	51	..
Total	166,450	153,099	151,571	132,452	140,549
Mining.					
Gold	101,853	261,034	349,597	445,804	594,115
Coal—					
Black	807,699	362,284	274,903	328,704	215,413
Brown	173,713	251,511	276,799	271,360	264,192
Other Metals and Minerals	4,475	6,051	5,706	12,145	11,421
Quarrying	324,811	213,422	286,898	322,905	374,454
Total	1,412,551	1,094,302	1,193,903	1,380,918	1,459,595
Total Primary	37,661,637	38,506,062	38,346,306	43,774,705	41,713,869
Manufacturing	39,413,968	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591
Grand Total	77,075,605	76,325,690	79,427,408	87,976,350	90,476,460

Costs of Production. The values of production of the various classes of industry as they appear in the previous table for the year 1934–35 are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries, except mining, from the point of view of production costs.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1934–35.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ *s.* *d.*
Agriculture	13,021,752	4,285,976	8,735,776	4 15 2
Pastoral	13,689,109	384,000	13,305,109	7 4 11
Dairying	8,922,302	1,390,887	7,531,415	4 2 0
Poultry and Bees ..	3,334,939	1,110,352	2,224,587	1 4 3
Miscellaneous	1,286,172	*	1,286,172	0 14 0
Mining	1,459,595	*	1,459,595	0 15 10
Manufacturing	48,762,591	..	48,762,591	26 11 1
Total	90,476,460	7,171,215	83,305,245	45 7 3

* Not available.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, and power and water used in irrigation.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but

this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and proper repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1934–35 :—

DEPRECIATION, 1934–35.

Industry.	Fixed Capital.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	
Agricultural machinery	8,240,000	824,000	10
Pastoral machinery	860,000	43,000	5
Dairying machinery	440,000	22,000	5
Capital value building and fences in agricultural, dairying and pastoral industry	41,125,000	1,645,000	4
Capital value of factory land, buildings, plant and machinery	70,592,000	2,319,000	3.28

The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

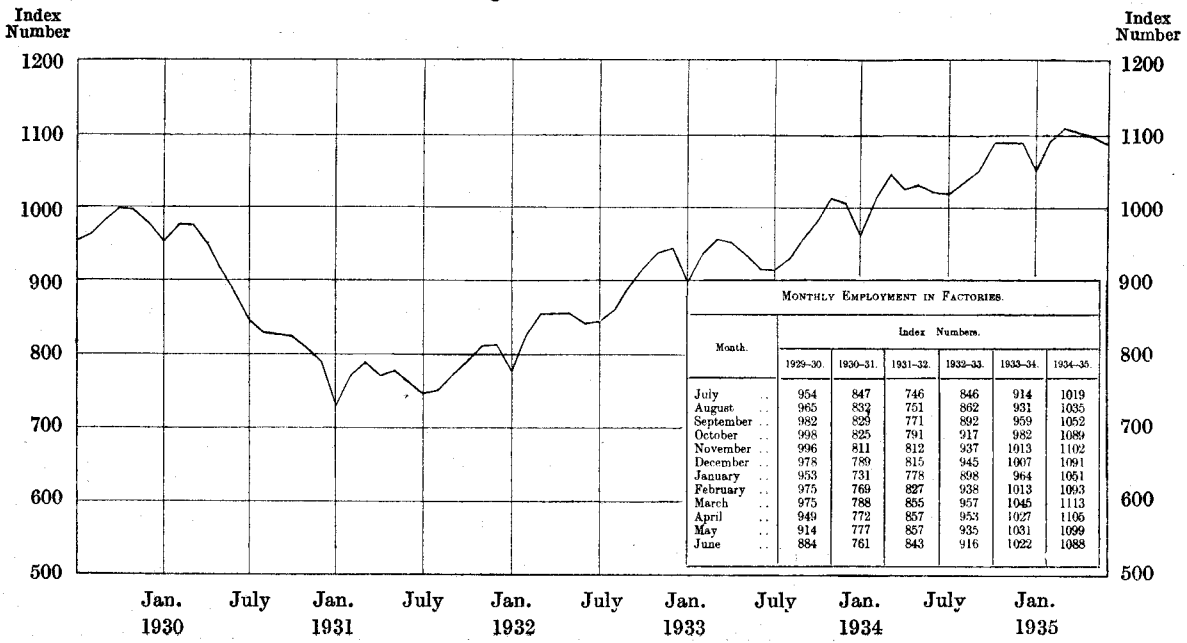
Monthly employment in factories.

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

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

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1ST JULY, 1929, TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Average for 1927–28 = 1000.



MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

Month.	Index Numbers.					
	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
July ..	954	847	746	846	914	1019
August ..	965	832	751	862	931	1035
September ..	982	829	771	892	959	1052
October ..	998	825	791	917	982	1089
November ..	996	811	812	937	1013	1102
December ..	978	789	815	945	1007	1091
January ..	953	731	778	898	964	1051
February ..	975	769	827	938	1013	1093
March ..	975	788	855	957	1045	1113
April ..	949	772	857	953	1027	1105
May ..	914	777	857	935	1031	1099
June ..	884	761	843	916	1022	1088

Monthly employment in factories.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Aerated waters	338	367	384	423
Agricultural implements	2,314	2,410	2,530	2,520
Art metal	394	401	399	405
Bacon curing	499	484	493	501
Bags and sacks	149	155	156	174
Bags, trunks, &c.	702	678	717	770
Bakeries	2,576	2,598	2,600	2,604
Basketware	70	120	122	125
Bedding and mattress	484	473	463	484
Biscuits	883	885	899	1,001
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	319	322	334	393
Boot accessories	616	623	633	645
Boot repairing	227	227	228	228
Boots and shoes	8,888	9,123	9,388	9,796
Boxes and cases	644	646	680	748
Brass and copper	1,127	1,195	1,241	1,254
Breweries	1,147	1,161	1,182	1,186
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	1,397	1,451	1,519	1,546
Brooms and brushware	288	293	286	300
Butter and cheese	2,354	2,429	2,654	2,869
Cabinet, furniture	2,300	2,360	2,372	2,424
Cement and cement goods	641	641	610	630
Cereal foods	926	948	931	925
Chaffcutting	339	325	342	329
Chemical fertilizers	665	630	647	631
Chemicals, drugs	1,514	1,535	1,543	1,589
Condiments, coffee	559	681	731	798
Confectionery	2,738	2,681	2,708	2,757
Cooperage	227	228	233	235
Cotton	1,057	1,084	1,079	1,099
Cutlery and small tools	127	132	132	132
Cycle and motor accessories	238	260	264	277
Die sinking and engraving	303	315	318	318
Distilleries	139	147	168	155
Dressmaking	7,028	7,544	8,093	8,430
Dried fruit	576	561	556	508
Dyeworks and cleaning	522	524	544	568
Earthenware, china, &c.	762	768	778	798
Electric light—Government	925	912	923	944
,, Local authority	253	259	269	268
,, Companies	114	115	117	116
Electrical installations	2,124	2,124	2,136	2,155
Electrotyping and stereotyping	25	25	25	25
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	5,353	5,586	5,702	5,962
Explosives	1,054	1,086	1,103	1,131

messengers and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing.

This information has been tabulated, and the monthly totals for each industry are set out in the following table :—

IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
454	498	516	439	471	384	357	347
2,388	2,381	2,347	2,346	2,321	2,378	2,395	2,380
411	417	411	421	429	415	440	429
508	517	510	512	505	510	506	504
176	178	183	183	177	185	187	192
807	797	704	744	773	751	754	730
2,621	2,625	2,594	2,606	2,632	2,682	2,685	2,703
121	80	124	129	123	73	118	64
490	508	506	535	533	552	555	556
1,014	1,024	846	903	901	903	886	906
393	404	410	405	385	375	341	342
650	617	608	623	628	631	623	643
233	233	233	236	236	237	235	234
10,100	9,020	7,474	8,340	8,774	9,056	9,202	9,123
741	743	716	739	779	800	756	722
1,294	1,354	1,325	1,363	1,355	1,399	1,454	1,466
1,206	1,227	1,224	1,200	1,205	1,194	1,186	1,197
1,578	1,552	1,481	1,485	1,441	1,469	1,484	1,582
299	297	300	305	305	309	304	305
2,963	2,976	2,909	2,701	2,607	2,480	2,421	2,423
2,377	2,383	2,291	2,405	2,526	2,565	2,645	2,574
644	641	637	660	662	678	677	693
937	958	889	918	946	975	1,002	976
316	298	364	381	357	349	355	344
621	614	629	641	832	993	855	746
1,604	1,591	1,507	1,517	1,491	1,497	1,512	1,523
794	685	608	566	555	609	607	580
2,776	2,752	2,556	2,553	2,582	2,726	2,913	2,998
238	235	210	226	227	223	225	220
1,125	1,141	1,139	1,180	1,211	1,213	1,239	1,253
134	132	131	130	133	142	144	143
274	277	271	272	273	272	283	286
322	318	315	317	322	329	329	335
166	156	121	130	146	141	198	153
8,394	7,982	7,236	7,868	8,049	8,188	7,938	7,199
466	468	441	549	1,234	1,309	1,049	792
585	598	609	616	634	640	630	618
813	811	820	830	832	843	867	889
945	971	1,009	1,026	1,009	1,014	996	979
272	275	278	280	281	281	284	281
115	117	118	114	120	119	121	119
2,192	2,178	2,182	2,205	2,279	2,335	2,424	2,456
25	26	23	25	25	25	25	25
5,995	5,999	6,060	6,238	6,376	6,390	6,405	6,477
1,142	1,152	1,160	1,199	1,228	1,261	1,258	1,274

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	60	62	61	59
Fellmongery	668	456	409	577
Furnishing, drapery	297	314	313	317
Furriers	467	458	441	456
Galvanized iron working	1,758	1,799	1,901	1,982
Gas fittings and meters	278	272	282	289
Gasworks—Local authority	74	77	78	78
,, Companies	629	630	626	626
Glass (including bottles)	923	945	956	1,017
Gold, silver, and electroplating	859	886	853	887
Grain milling	972	1,038	1,032	1,064
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	464	500	528	540
Hats and caps	1,299	1,449	1,446	1,543
Horse-drawn vehicles	397	397	400	405
Hosiery and knitting	8,982	9,011	9,232	9,482
Ice, refrigerating	166	171	185	230
Ice cream	97	99	125	153
Inks, polishes, &c.	386	397	412	409
Jams and fruit preserving	1,238	1,313	1,500	1,606
Jewellery	558	564	584	584
Joinery	958	1,020	1,037	1,063
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	610	632	631	632
Machine belting	54	55	55	55
Malting	271	268	278	278
Margarine	55	55	56	55
Marble, slate, &c.	321	324	316	311
Meat and fish preserving	754	536	714	1,923
Millinery	1,457	1,594	1,602	1,637
Modelling	66	76	71	76
Motor body building	2,430	2,540	2,665	2,696
Motor construction and assembly ..	1,160	1,174	1,149	1,184
Motor repairs	2,851	2,869	2,894	2,957
Musical instruments	86	87	83	80
Newspapers	2,307	2,317	2,307	2,377
Oils, mineral	158	164	169	162
Oils, vegetable	121	92	90	92
Papermaking, stationery	3,476	3,470	3,484	3,577
Perambulators	60	63	66	69
Photo engraving	176	175	176	182
Pickles and sauces	211	215	233	238
Picture frames	95	100	99	106
Printing and bookbinding	4,972	5,034	5,085	5,170
Rope and cordage	860	881	877	904
Rubber tyres, &c.	1,324	1,383	1,477	1,549
Rubber goods (other)	2,221	2,481	2,412	2,575
Saddlery, harness	76	77	72	71
Sausage skins	200	158	167	256
Sawmills—forest	1,966	2,032	2,091	2,154
,, Town	1,346	1,396	1,433	1,488
Ship and boat building	267	382	262	315

FACTORIES, 1934-35—*continued.*

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
60	61	61	60	60	60	64	64
657	706	593	559	594	603	565	587
321	317	299	317	305	321	321	326
485	514	557	648	695	698	705	655
2,034	2,045	1,963	1,970	1,964	1,928	1,895	1,894
292	285	287	284	284	286	289	290
77	80	83	86	85	84	85	86
625	625	621	616	616	676	693	690
1,039	996	1,057	1,048	941	1,068	1,100	1,090
875	899	791	863	880	893	930	970
1,077	1,128	1,194	1,164	1,089	1,057	1,079	1,070
544	533	444	422	442	436	427	431
1,566	1,488	1,497	1,615	1,624	1,540	1,543	1,405
417	423	423	424	432	431	424	432
9,693	9,807	9,683	10,019	10,078	10,149	10,178	9,935
258	273	271	272	263	212	185	180
194	204	219	204	179	120	99	97
438	433	425	429	434	417	416	406
1,615	1,768	2,575	3,921	4,682	2,774	1,818	1,540
603	600	552	575	591	602	613	623
1,046	1,077	1,009	1,030	1,060	1,101	1,067	1,059
639	647	635	673	675	674	682	682
55	57	58	59	60	61	62	61
273	215	214	168	172	242	274	294
56	57	58	58	58	59	58	58
297	303	283	289	296	297	318	305
2,220	1,985	1,643	1,848	1,542	1,016	813	851
1,611	1,393	1,270	1,482	1,477	1,517	1,375	1,148
70	56	63	59	69	78	77	70
2,708	2,775	2,432	2,409	2,320	2,544	2,780	3,189
1,230	1,269	1,217	1,202	1,113	1,182	1,220	1,379
3,004	3,063	3,093	3,114	3,129	3,132	3,147	3,145
87	89	86	86	86	90	89	85
2,350	2,395	2,352	2,369	2,379	2,389	2,394	2,397
149	133	138	141	144	145	147	140
91	99	86	116	106	124	122	116
3,642	3,660	3,642	3,626	3,641	3,601	3,638	3,646
69	72	68	66	66	64	65	62
188	188	175	179	210	210	203	204
245	253	254	297	335	305	256	261
100	102	104	95	104	106	102	103
5,211	5,188	5,054	5,075	5,093	5,111	5,154	5,113
918	940	860	891	879	909	924	939
1,493	1,336	1,361	1,429	1,450	1,419	1,454	1,434
2,571	2,564	2,484	2,217	2,048	1,964	1,845	1,689
71	72	75	78	78	82	83	76
253	270	249	281	242	215	206	196
2,127	2,102	2,104	2,251	2,300	2,221	2,210	2,203
1,505	1,499	1,470	1,475	1,497	1,465	1,483	1,490
336	285	277	348	224	328	283	292

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,490	4,673	4,829	4,916
Silk, natural and artificial	500	517	528	524
Smelting, iron rolling	4,120	4,195	4,316	4,368
Soap and candle	661	643	650	666
Stoves and ovens	504	512	518	527
Surgical instruments	239	243	238	235
Tailoring	7,493	7,605	7,699	7,910
Tanning and leather dressing	2,013	1,995	2,012	2,085
Tents and sailmaking	142	151	152	168
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,748	1,773	1,774	1,797
Toys, games, &c.	579	580	572	614
Tram and railway workshops	4,982	5,010	4,995	5,013
Umbrellas	134	131	120	109
Watches and clocks	67	68	69	68
Waterproof clothing	268	267	269	270
White lead, paint, &c.	203	202	205	217
Window blinds, &c.	38	38	39	38
Wireless apparatus	1,988	1,533	1,072	918
Wireworking	615	614	622	629
Wood turning	407	428	406	433
Woollen mills	9,181	9,050	8,918	8,902
Other factories	4,722	4,606	4,695	4,883
All Industries — Total	152,500	154,834	157,345	163,002

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1934–35.

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

The particulars given below for the year 1934–35 were obtained from returns furnished by 877 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but merely as an indication of the trend of building operations. The figures provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

FACTORIES, 1934–35—*continued.*

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,883	4,820	3,912	4,735	4,747	4,664	4,647	4,557
522	530	512	478	462	477	485	524
4,310	4,287	4,282	4,400	4,373	4,395	4,409	4,548
676	676	647	655	641	671	665	647
541	545	548	559	583	615	629	639
238	237	246	249	254	253	254	254
7,990	7,908	7,560	7,770	7,952	7,956	7,990	7,733
2,092	2,088	2,055	2,117	2,149	2,079	2,166	2,178
172	177	173	171	161	158	159	157
1,820	1,859	1,770	1,815	1,849	1,859	1,842	1,861
609	551	501	498	511	528	562	595
5,013	5,034	4,726	4,993	5,064	5,126	4,998	5,168
110	131	104	107	112	115	112	60
68	68	68	70	71	70	69	69
267	212	275	283	287	301	303	303
218	216	222	223	223	224	217	214
39	40	39	40	42	43	43	42
1,137	1,202	1,094	1,110	1,359	1,420	1,570	1,592
640	643	645	657	666	653	656	652
427	446	413	424	426	438	439	437
8,990	9,158	9,216	9,333	9,310	9,224	9,240	9,235
4,910	4,873	4,878	4,963	5,225	5,209	5,132	5,163
164,876	163,236	157,321	163,618	166,468	165,384	164,418	162,867

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

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

——	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	1,958,307	1,029,957	1,674,852	2,172,128	3,714,072
Repairs and additions	570,032	490,732	652,961	798,146	1,105,798
Other construction	130,806	70,116	83,977	122,053	170,514
Total ..	2,659,145	1,590,805	2,411,790	3,092,327	4,990,384

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1934–35.

Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
		£	£ *s.* *d.*
Working proprietors	944	195,877	207 9 11
Managers	109	33,960	311 11 2
Clerks—			
Male	56	11,375	203 2 6
Female	38	3,777	99 7 11
Others	4,875	820,274	168 5 3

PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1934–35.

	£		£
Plumbers	207,642	Bricklayers	111,212
Painters	99,972	Tilers	62,615
Electricians	97,757	Others	467,119
Joiners	163,503		
		Total	1,209,820

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphalting, fibro-cement and plaster work, plastering, &c. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

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

Materials.	Value.				
	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber	406,340	241,076	371,936	496,441	771,914
Bricks	114,011	81,239	178,820	225,616	359,921
Tiles	45,274	17,870	40,309	53,889	82,975
Cement and lime ..	95,269	62,102	98,196	135,202	209,812
Other materials ..	599,423	368,429	567,883	634,982	1,042,863
Total ..	1,260,317	770,716	1,257,144	1,546,130	2,467,485

In addition to payment for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £43,894 in 1930–31, £21,218 in 1931–32, £30,654 in 1932–33, £32,122 in 1933–34, and £46,586 in 1934–35.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £100,852 in 1930–31, £70,414 in 1931–32, £69,974 in 1932–33, £72,635 in 1933–34, and to £92,890 in 1934–35 ; and capital invested in land and buildings

used as workshops amounted to £97,685 in 1930–31, £70,414 in 1931–32, £78,215 in 1932–33, £79,920 in 1933–34, and to £83,397 in 1934–35.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1931–32 to 1934–35. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review purporting to show value of work done is designed for this purpose.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1931–32 TO 1934–35.

	1931–32.		1932–33.		1933–34.		1934–35.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Business premises ..	111	534,893	143	862,687	241	666,605	295	1,327,426
Other buildings ..	..	235,905	..	232,323	..	529,220	..	658,510
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	186	298,618	411	564,439	514	677,102	1,009	1,202,968
Wood	212	106,396	322	155,506	406	216,661	715	383,267
Total Value ..	..	1,175,812	..	1,814,955	..	2,089,588	..	3,572,171

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

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1934–35.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	23	10,293	448	50	12,489	250
Four rooms ..	145	98,695	681	186	81,491	438
Five rooms ..	394	351,278	892	382	217,749	570
Six rooms ..	237	276,043	1,165	74	49,749	672
Seven rooms ..	56	86,771	1,549	14	11,712	837
Eight rooms ..	48	85,223	1,775	5	4,327	865
Nine rooms ..	24	53,300	2,221	1	850	850
Ten rooms ..	29	62,677	2,161	1	1,700	1,700
Over ten rooms ..	53	178,688	3,371	2	3,200	1,600
Total ..	1,009	1,202,968	1,192	715	383,267	536