

CHAPTER XIX.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ 1. Initiation and Growth of Pastoral Industry.

1. **Early Statistics.**—In earlier issues of the Year Book will be found a brief reference to the pastoral industry in Australia prior to the year 1860. (See Year Book No. 6 page 330.)

2. **Subsequent Statistics.**—While the statistical records of live stock in Australia prior to the year 1860 are somewhat defective, from that year onwards fairly complete particulars are available for most of the States. At the present time, statistics of live stock are collected annually in all the States principally through the agency of the police, but in the years 1885 to 1888 inclusive, and 1893 to 1895 inclusive, these particulars were not collected in South Australia, and similar gaps occur in the Victorian records for the periods 1895 to 1899 inclusive, and 1901 to 1903. In order to obtain totals for Australia for these years the missing numbers have been supplied by interpolation. The results so obtained probably differ but slightly from the actual numbers for the respective years.

3. **Increase in Live Stock.**—Particulars concerning the numbers of each of the principal kinds of live stock in Australia at decennial intervals from 1860 to 1920, and from 1926 onwards in single years, are given in the following table, and are shown continuously in the graphs hereinafter.

During the seventy years covered by the table the live stock of Australia increased considerably, horses 315 per cent., cattle 198 per cent., sheep 449 per cent., and pigs 205 per cent. The average annual increases which these aggregates represent are as follow :—Horses, 2.06 per cent. ; cattle, 1.56 per cent. ; sheep, 2.46 per cent. ; and pigs, 1.60 per cent.

LIVE STOCK.—AUSTRALIA.

31st December.				Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.(a)	Pigs.
1860	..	..	..	431,525	3,957,915	20,135,286	351,096
1870	..	..	..	716,772	4,276,326	41,593,612	543,388
1880	..	..	..	1,068,774	7,527,142	62,184,252	815,776
1890	..	..	..	1,521,598	10,299,816	97,881,221	891,138
1900	..	..	..	1,609,654	8,640,225	70,602,995	950,349
1910	..	..	..	2,165,866	11,744,714	98,066,046	1,025,850
1920	..	..	..	2,415,510	13,499,737	81,795,727	764,406
1926	..	..	..	2,122,516	11,963,278	104,267,101	989,009
1927	..	..	..	2,040,691	11,617,056	100,827,476	878,207
1928	..	..	..	1,942,753	11,300,757	103,430,773	910,181
1929	..	..	..	1,845,614	11,202,134	104,558,342	1,018,324
1930	..	..	..	1,792,734	11,720,916	110,568,279	1,071,679

(a) See note to Table in § 4, 2 hereinafter.

4. **Fluctuations.**—The increases referred to, however, have not been continuous, marked fluctuations having taken place during the period, mainly on account of the droughts which have from time to time left their impress on the pastoral history of

Australia. These were in evidence in 1868, 1877, 1883-4, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1901-2, 1912, 1914-15, 1918, 1919, 1922-23, 1925-26, and 1927-28, in which latter years Central and Northern Queensland experienced one of the driest periods on record with a heavy mortality of stock.

The years in which the numbers of live stock attained their maxima are as follows :—Horses, 1918, 2,527,149; cattle, 1921, 14,441,309; sheep, 1930, 110,568,279; and pigs, 1917, 1,169,365.

5. *Live Stock in Relation to Population.*—The number of each kind of live stock per head of the population of Australia has varied during the past seventy years in the manner shown in the succeeding table :—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1860 ..	0.38	3.45	17.58	0.31	1920 ..	0.44	2.49	15.11	0.14
1870 ..	0.43	2.60	25.24	0.33	1926 ..	0.35	1.96	17.06	0.16
1880 ..	0.48	3.37	27.87	0.37	1927 ..	0.33	1.86	16.14	0.14
1890 ..	0.48	3.17	31.06	0.28	1928 ..	0.31	1.78	16.32	0.14
1900 ..	0.43	2.29	18.75	0.25	1929 ..	0.29	1.75	16.30	0.16
1910 ..	0.49	2.65	22.16	0.23	1930 ..	0.28	1.81	17.07	0.17

6. *Live Stock in Relation to Area.*—The numbers of live stock per square mile in the several States and Territories of Australia are given in the following table :—

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE, 1930.

States and Territories.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales (a)	1.70	9.18	172.46	1.08
Victoria	4.32	16.27	187.50	3.20
Queensland	0.72	8.15	33.62	0.32
South Australia	0.48	0.58	15.74	0.22
Western Australia	0.16	0.83	10.13	0.10
Tasmania	1.25	8.78	80.85	2.08
Northern Territory	0.06	1.38	0.03	0.00
Federal Capital Territory (a)	0.87	4.51	194.76	0.04
Total	0.60	3.94	37.17	0.36

(a) 30th June, 1930.

7. *Minor Classes of Live Stock.*—The numbers of minor classes of live stock returned for 1930 were as follows :—Goats, 136,757; camels, 6,187; mules and donkeys, 13,672; and ostriches, 127. Of these, goats were most numerous in Queensland; camels, mules and donkeys in Western Australia; and ostriches in South Australia. In the raising of goats, attention has in recent years been devoted to the angora goat and its product (mohair), and 5,686 angora goats are included in the total of 136,757 goats shown above. Of these, 1,487 were in New South Wales, 745 in Tasmania, 982 in Western Australia, 632 in South Australia, and 1,840 in Queensland, while the quantity of mohair produced in the latter State in 1930 was set down at 1,288 lbs., and the number of skins placed on the market was returned as 310.

8. *Net Exports of Principal Pastoral Products.*—The quantities by which the exports of the principal pastoral products of Australia exceeded the imports for the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 were as follow :—

NET EXPORTS OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Products.	Unit of Quantity.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
QUANTITIES.						
Animals (living)—						
Cattle	No.	10,093	11,131	8,452	6,191	174
Horses	"	5,276	5,627	5,356	5,969	4,926
Sheep	"	26,218	30,871	29,545	38,764	26,071
Bones	cwt.	18,394	14,486	14,060	10,503	12,238
Glue-pieces and Sinews	"	—12,840	—13,469	—18,420	—20,176	—15,927
Glycerine	lb.	—553,950	—571,266	—388,800	—703,682	—254,290
Hair	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	126,712
Hoofs	cwt.	8,371	13,543	9,852	11,273	(a)
Horns	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Meats—						
Frozen Beef	lb.	112,124,913	169,094,472	189,090,102	156,748,365	155,630,647
Frozen Mutton and Lamb	"	93,514,533	46,359,146	84,905,335	100,410,980	109,252,956
Frozen Rabbits and Hares	pair	3,298,372	3,433,098	3,598,075	3,873,337	(a)
Frozen, Other	lb.	3,893,937	7,592,372	7,127,553	6,115,445	6,920,925
Potted, and Extract of	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Preserved in Tins, etc.	lb.	8,674,251	3,760,147	3,168,759	3,381,248	4,265,578
Other (excluding Bacon and Ham)	"	166,537	322,117	447,495	434,050	344,712
Sausage Casings	cwt.	24,222	22,714	31,489	30,984	8,976
Skins—						
Hides	No.	720,065	1,034,317	816,980	702,135	(a)
Sheep	"	8,487,652	11,315,072	11,026,291	12,944,781	(a)
Rabbit and Hare	cwt.	126,745	112,547	100,655	77,566	63,348
Other (including Undressed Furs)	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tallow	cwt.	833,336	648,592	768,314	592,231	484,762
Wool—						
Greasy	lb.	709,438,954	682,913,332	759,443,979	696,578,126	767,050,003
Scoured	"	52,110,342	55,397,621	46,019,059	44,195,688	43,685,080
Tops	"	4519,357	2,559,159	872,774	552,152	1,033,823

NOTE.—The minus sign — signifies net imports.

(a) Quantity not available.

The values of the net exports for the same five years are furnished in the next table, and amount to no less a total than £320,236,861 for the period, or an average of £64,047,372 per annum, of which wool represents 79.56 per cent. Skins, meat and tallow rank next in order of importance.

NET EXPORTS OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Products.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
VALUES.					
Animals (living)—					
Cattle	£ 43,663	£ 41,352	£ 21,205	£ —19,814	£ —6,491
Horses	35,313	65,285	79,257	85,178	109,827
Sheep	15,390	40,512	43,447	35,681	4,586
Bones	11,783	8,932	10,775	8,015	8,713
Glue-pieces and Sinews	—6,442	—2,503	—6,956	—13,577	—11,305
Glycerine	—21,284	—15,097	—6,809	—15,167	—2,407
Hair	—44,354	—43,054	—35,660	—47,591	—5,091
Hoofs	4,768	7,826	6,162	7,128	4,412
Horns	21,291	25,488	24,385	22,626	18,182
Meats—					
Frozen Beef	1,626,640	2,377,871	2,888,284	2,569,782	2,235,526
Frozen Mutton and Lamb	2,057,443	1,188,388	2,165,321	2,386,175	2,105,957
Frozen Rabbits and Hares	303,752	309,149	331,456	339,917	412,845
Frozen, Other	78,956	142,475	180,422	152,319	149,782
Potted, and Extract of	—38,673	—60,602	—76,328	—52,491	10,096
Preserved in Tins, etc.	279,167	100,110	84,029	118,513	139,213
Other (excluding Bacon and Ham)	1,671	6,243	11,086	8,693	7,631
Sausage Casings	179,434	136,567	144,063	245,246	175,383
Skins—					
Hides	605,600	1,401,029	886,430	459,192	536,472
Sheep	3,330,745	4,385,138	4,526,170	3,123,282	1,947,071
Rabbit and Hare	2,832,128	2,490,709	2,624,253	1,567,142	558,694
Other (including Undressed Furs)	1,026,667	831,042	277,477	586,842	203,449
Tallow	1,402,020	1,043,311	1,366,341	981,454	602,849
Wool—					
Greasy	53,224,160	58,295,914	55,592,624	32,775,631	29,304,155
Scoured	5,726,308	6,621,937	5,519,161	3,563,207	2,469,542
Tops	822,713	488,199	166,957	87,781	114,023
Total Values	73,518,868	79,886,161	76,823,552	48,915,166	41,093,114

NOTE.—The minus sign — signifies net imports.

9. Value of Pastoral Production.—Details of the quantities and values of the items included in the value of pastoral production for the year 1930-31 are shown in the following table. The values quoted are the gross values in the metropolitan markets at port of shipment overseas. Complete data regarding production costs to permit of a determination of the net value of production in accordance with the resolutions of the Statistical Conference of 1924 and subsequent years are not available. The omission of the local consumption of rabbits (meat and skins) and other pastoral by-products, tends, however, to limit the exaggeration of the total gross value shown.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA, 1930-31.

Item.						Quantity.	Value.
							£
Wool	..	..	..	..	..	lb.	912,141,253
Meats—							34,803,500
Beef—							
Local Consumption (including Factories)	..	..	..	..	..	615,007,326	12,214,814
Exports of Carcasses	..	..	..	..	..	155,630,647	2,235,526
Mutton and Lamb—							
Local consumption (including Factories)	..	..	..	..	..	517,337,094	7,147,287
Exports of Carcasses	..	..	..	..	..	109,253,195	2,105,963
Rabbits and Hares (Export only)	..	..	..	..	..	pair	5,877,793
Other Meats, frozen and other (Export only)	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	159,591
Sausage Casings (Export only)	..	..	..	..	..	cwt.	28,824
Skins—							294,579
Exports—							
Cattle and Calf	..	..	..	..	..	No.	1,085,247
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,296,092
Rabbit and Hare	..	..	..	..	..	cwt.	63,726
Other Furred	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
Other Skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
Consumption in Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
Tallow—							1,472,323
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	cwt.	527,007
Local Consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	425,202
Hair, Horns, etc. (Export only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
Net Exports of Live Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,763
Increase in Live Stock—							71,592
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	No.	6,009,937
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	518,782
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	69,498,572

(a) Not available.

10. Consumption of Meats.—Particulars of the per capita consumption of meat in Australia are shown in the following table, together with returns for certain other countries. The figures have in each case been obtained from official sources, although it is not definitely known that they are all on a similar basis.

While the average consumption in Australia is considerably below that of New Zealand, it is greatly in excess of that of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The deficiency in these countries is partly counterbalanced by the large consumption of pork, the average of which is greatly in excess of that recorded for Australia and New Zealand.

MEATS.—PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Description.	Australia, 1930-31.	New Zealand, 1929-30. (d)	Great Britain, 1924-27.	Canada, 1929.	United States of America, 1930.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Beef and Veal	94.46	155.73	71.40	68.13	56.90
Mutton and Lamb	76.52	86.87	26.20	7.03	6.60
Pork	6.44	13.11	(b)46.80	81.52	(c)68.20
Total	177.42	255.71	144.40	156.68	131.70
Bacon and Ham	10.65	13.47	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total All Meats	188.07	269.18	144.40	156.68	(c)131.70

(a) Probably included with Pork.
(d) Average, three years ending 1929-30.

(b) Including Lard.

(c) Excluding Lard.

§ 2. Horses.

1. Suitability of Australia for Horse-breeding.—From the earliest times the suitability of the climate and pastures of Australia for the production of serviceable breeds of horses has been fully recognized. By the importation of high-class sires, and the careful selection of breeding mares, these natural advantages are utilized to the fullest extent, all classes of horses being bred. As a consequence of this combination of advantages, the Australian horse, whether of the heavy draught, medium weight, or light saddle and carriage variety, compares more than favourably with the product of other lands. The Australian horse is highly regarded by the military authorities in India, and large numbers are obtained annually for remount purposes. During the war, Australian horses were found to stand up well to requirements, especially in Palestine and Sinai, where the rigours of the desert campaign fully tested their powers of endurance.

2. Distribution throughout Australia.—The States of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria together depasture more than 75 per cent. of the total number of horses in Australia. In the following table figures are given for each State, etc., for each of the last five years :—

HORSES.—NUMBER.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T. (a)	Total.
1926	622,009	447,988	570,690	234,352	166,463	36,830	42,801	1,383	2,122,516
1927	598,377	428,666	547,412	224,027	165,021	35,872	40,108	1,208	2,040,691
1928	567,371	412,867	522,490	205,865	160,876	34,908	37,452	924	1,942,753
1929	534,945	393,015	500,104	189,054	159,528	34,336	33,703	929	1,845,614
1930	524,512	379,872	480,970	183,529	156,973	32,700	33,363	815	1,792,734

(a) 30th June year following.

The number of horses attained its maximum in Australia during 1918, when a total of 2,527,149 was recorded. Since that date, however, a general decline has been experienced, and the number for 1930 is the lowest returned since 1906. The numbers of horses in Australia and in the United States of America reached their maximum in 1918, while in Canada the highest total was recorded in 1921. The decline in each country since that year up to the latest available date amounted to 29, 35 and 13 per cent.

respectively. In Argentina on the other hand, a slight increase was recorded in 1930 over the numbers ascertained at the previous census of 1922. The rapid development of motor transport coupled with the use of petrol-driven cultivating and other machinery on farms brought about the decreases alluded to. In Australia, however, there has recently been a tendency to revert to the horse not only on the farm, but to some extent as regards the transport of goods in the cities.

Particulars regarding the number of horses in Australia from 1860 onwards, may be ascertained from the graph herein.

3. **Proportions in the Several States and Territories.**—The percentages of the number of horses in the several States and Territories on the total for Australia for the past five years are as follows :—

HORSES.—PERCENTAGES IN EACH STATE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1926 ..	29.30	21.11	26.89	11.04	7.84	1.73	2.02	0.07	100.00
1927 ..	29.32	21.00	26.83	10.98	8.09	1.76	1.97	0.05	100.00
1928 ..	29.20	21.25	26.89	10.60	8.28	1.80	1.93	0.05	100.00
1929 ..	28.98	21.29	27.10	10.24	8.64	1.86	1.83	0.06	100.00
1930 ..	29.26	21.19	26.83	10.24	8.75	1.82	1.86	0.05	100.00

The percentages in the various States have remained practically constant during the quinquennium.

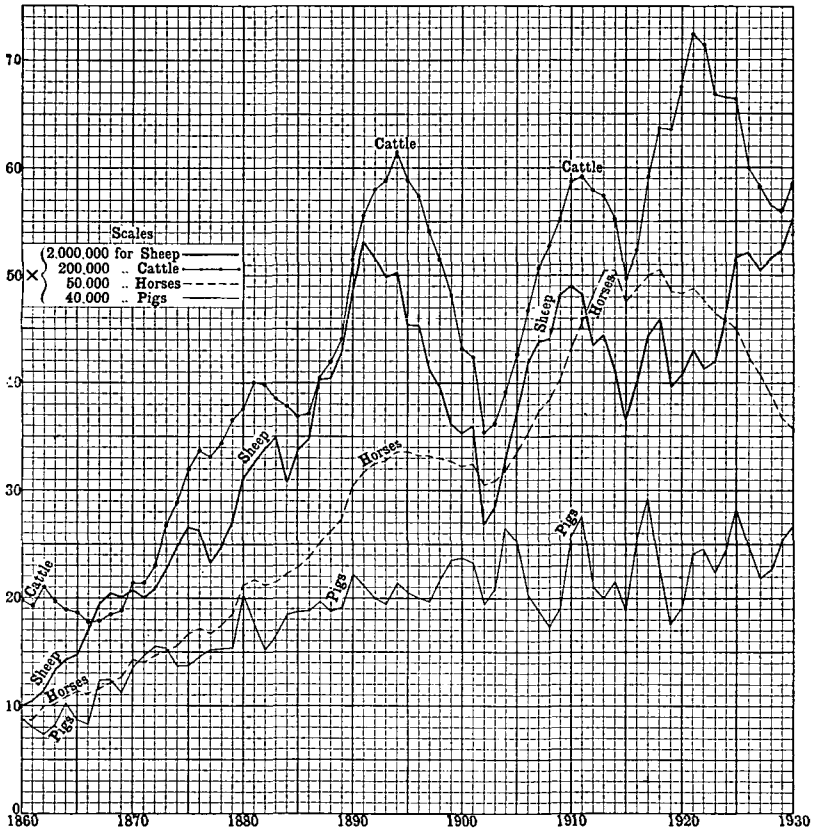
4. **Relation to Population.**—In proportion to population, horses are much more numerous in the Northern Territory than in any other of the principal divisions of Australia. Queensland is next in order, while Tasmania has the smallest number of horses per head. The number per head of population has declined in all the statistical divisions since 1926. Particulars for the past five years are as follows :—

HORSES.—NUMBER PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	All States
1926 ..	0.26	0.26	0.65	0.41	0.44	0.17	10.98	0.28	0.35
1927 ..	0.25	0.25	0.61	0.39	0.43	0.17	9.47	0.21	0.33
1928 ..	0.23	0.23	0.57	0.36	0.40	0.16	9.41	0.11	0.31
1929 ..	0.22	0.22	0.54	0.33	0.38	0.16	7.54	0.11	0.29
1930 ..	0.21	0.21	0.51	0.32	0.37	0.15	7.23	0.10	0.28

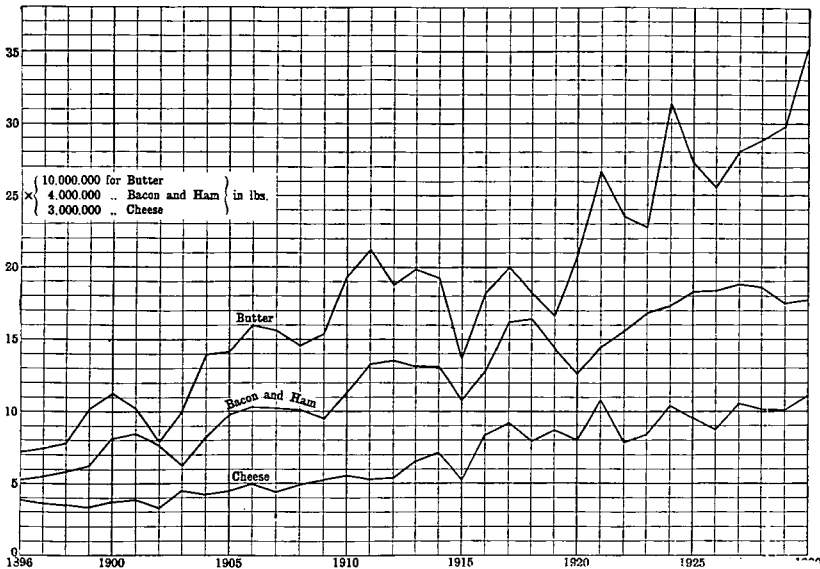
5. **Comparison with other Countries.**—The number of horses in some of the leading horse-breeding countries of the world, according to the latest available returns, is as follows :—

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1930.



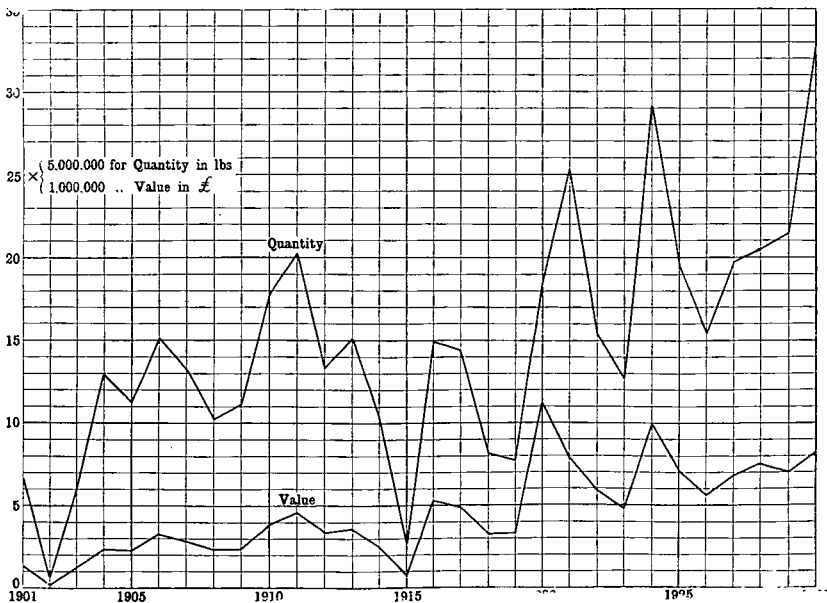
EXPLANATION —The base of each small square represents an interval of one year and the vertical side 2,000,000 in the case of sheep, 200,000 for cattle, 50,000 for horses, and 40,000 for pigs.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER, CHEESE, AND BACON AND HAM—AUSTRALIA,
1896 TO 1930-31.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height of each denotes in the case of butter 10,000,000 lbs.; in the case of bacon and ham 4,000,000 lbs. and in the case of cheese 3,000,000 lbs.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NET EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1930-31



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small rectangle represent an interval of one year, and the vertical height 5,000,000 lbs. in weight, or £1,000,000 in value.

HORSES.—NUMBER IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	Number of Horses (,000 omitted).	Country.	Date.	Number of Horses (,000 omitted).
Soviet Republics ..	1930	31,158	Union of South Africa	1926	856
U.S. of America ..	1930	12,803	Cuba ..	1929	758
Argentine Republic	1930	9,858	Czechoslovakia ..	1930	748
Brazil ..	1920	5,254	Dutch East Indies..	1929	768
China ..	1916	4,401	Sweden ..	1930	653
Poland ..	1930	4,103	Spain ..	1929	598
Germany..	1930	3,520	Lithuania ..	1930	559
Canada ..	1930	3,295	Uruguay ..	1924	513
France ..	1929	2,986	Denmark ..	1930	494
India (British and Native)	1928	2,190	Turkey ..	1930	463
Rumania..	1930	1,809	Bulgaria ..	1926	482
Australia ..	1930	1,790	Irish Free State ..	1930	448
Japan ..	1929	1,490	Finland ..	1929	395
United Kingdom ..	1930	1,212	Latvia ..	1930	359
Yugoslavia ..	1930	1,161	Philippine Islands..	1929	341
Mexico ..	1926	1,036	Chile ..	1925	324
Italy ..	1930	967	Netherlands ..	1930	299
Colombia ..	1929	929	New Zealand ..	1930	297
Hungary ..	1930	860	Paraguay ..	1926	210

6. *World's Totals.*—Several countries do not issue annual statistics of live stock, the information available consisting of censuses or estimates made at varying intervals. It is not possible, therefore, to give world aggregates for the different classes of stock year by year, nor to make a satisfactory comparison between the totals for consecutive years. In order, however, to give some idea of the latest position as regards live stock and the changes that have taken place as compared with pre-war years, the following information has been taken from the Year Book of the International Institute of Agriculture. The list of countries included is fairly complete, but China, which possesses large numbers of horses, is omitted, as also are certain parts of Asiatic Russia, together with a few other countries. While for some countries the figures are the result of careful enumeration, in the case of others they are merely approximations. The totals, therefore, can be regarded as a general indication only of the position at the dates shown. The figures for horses are as follow :—

HORSES.—WORLD'S TOTALS.

Continents, etc.	Number at the date nearest—		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1927.	
	1913.	1927.	Actual Figures.	Percentages.
	,000	,000	,000	%
Europe (excluding Soviet Republics) ..	22,698	22,863	+ 165	+ 0.7
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics ..	35,522	31,258	— 4,264	— 12.0
North and Central America ..	26,134	20,465	— 5,669	— 21.7
South America ..	18,162	17,053	— 509	— 2.8
Asia (excluding Soviet Republics) ..	4,914	5,394	+ 480	+ 9.8
Africa ..	1,692	2,079	+ 387	+ 22.9
Oceania ..	2,976	2,445	— 531	— 17.8
Total ..	112,098	102,157	— 9,941	— 8.9

Compared with the pre-war totals reductions have taken place in all the continents, with the exception of Africa, where the number of horses is relatively insignificant. The greatest decrease occurred in North and Central America, viz. :—5,669,000, largely as the result of the decline in the United States.

7. **Oversea Trade in Horses.**—(i) *Exports.* Australia's export trade in horses has fluctuated considerably since the war, and is now far below that of earlier years. For instance, during the period 1901–5 the average number exported was over 18,000, whereas during the last five years the figure was under 6,000. The total number of horses exported during that period amounted to 28,608, valued at £825,670, equal to an annual average of 5,722 for £165,134. The average export price for the period was £28 17s. 3d. About 86 per cent. of the horses exported went to India, where they are largely used for remount purposes.

(ii) *Imports.* The number of horses imported into Australia is comparatively small, consisting mainly of valuable animals introduced for breeding purposes, principally from the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The average value per head of the horses imported during the last five years was £311 19s. 7d., as compared with £28 17s. 3d. per head for the exports for the same period. The average number imported per annum was, however, only 289, and the average annual value, £90,162. The following table gives the imports, exports, and net exports of horses during each of the years from 1926–27 to 1930–31 :—

HORSES.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1926–27.. ..	343	111,297	5,619	146,610	5,276	35,313
1927–28.. ..	300	87,065	5,936	152,350	5,636	65,285
1928–29.. ..	339	95,025	5,695	174,282	5,356	79,257
1929–30.. ..	362	121,902	6,331	207,080	5,969	85,178
1930–31.. ..	101	35,521	5,027	145,348	4,926	109,827

§ 3. Cattle.

1. **Purposes for which Raised.**—In all the States, cattle-raising is carried out, the main object in certain districts being the production of stock suitable for slaughtering purposes, and in others the raising of profitable dairy herds. The great impetus which the development of the export trade in Australian butter gave to the dairying industry led to a considerable increase in numbers and improvement in quality of the dairy herds in Victoria, New South Wales, and Southern Queensland in particular, the portion of Australia in the temperate zone being the best adapted to this industry. On the other hand, beef-producing cattle are mainly raised in the tropical districts, i.e., in the northern parts of Queensland, in the Northern Territory, and in the Kimberley district in the north of Western Australia.

2. **Distribution throughout Australia.**—Until 1880, New South Wales occupied the leading position as a cattle-raising State, but in that year Queensland took first place, which it has since maintained. The graph herewith shows a rapid increase in the number of cattle in Australia up to the year 1894, when 12,311,617 head were depastured. From 1895 onwards, however, the effects of droughts and the ravages of tick fever reduced the number to 7,062,742 in 1902. Following the disastrous drought which terminated in the latter year, the herds were gradually built up, and despite recurring droughts, they continued to increase in recent years until the maximum number of 14,441,309 cattle was attained in 1921. The decline in the frozen beef trade and the droughts of 1922–23 and 1925–26, which particularly affected the beef cattle areas of New South Wales and Queensland, were mainly responsible for the heavy decreases recorded in both these States during recent years. In 1930, however, a total increase in the numbers of 500,000 was recorded, 170,000 of which was due to increases in the dairy herds.

The number of cattle in the several States and Territories during each of the last five years is as follows :—

CATTLE.—NUMBER.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter. (a)	Total.
1926	2,813,144	1,435,761	5,464,845	340,007	827,303	213,112	863,597	5,509	11,963,278
1927	2,848,654	1,327,077	5,225,804	316,314	846,735	210,894	835,390	6,188	11,617,056
1928	2,784,615	1,304,426	5,128,341	263,016	837,527	208,812	768,751	5,269	11,300,757
1929	2,686,132	1,335,242	5,208,588	204,516	836,646	214,643	711,607	4,760	11,202,134
1930	2,840,473	1,429,920	5,463,724	218,985	812,844	230,254	720,476	4,240	11,720,916

(a) 30th June year following.

3. **Proportion in Each State.**—Percentages showing the relative importance of cattle-breeding in each State, etc., during the years 1926 to 1930 are given hereunder :—

CATTLE.—PERCENTAGE IN EACH STATE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1926 ..	23.51	12.00	45.68	2.84	6.92	1.78	7.22	0.05	100.00
1927 ..	24.52	11.42	44.98	2.72	7.29	1.82	7.19	0.06	100.00
1928 ..	24.64	11.54	45.38	2.33	7.41	1.85	6.80	0.05	100.00
1929 ..	23.97	11.92	46.50	1.83	7.47	1.92	6.35	0.04	100.00
1930 ..	24.23	12.20	46.62	1.87	6.93	1.96	6.15	0.04	100.00

Queensland contains within its borders nearly one half of the cattle herds of Australia. Despite decreases during recent years the percentage of cattle in Queensland on the total for Australia amounted to 46.62 in 1930. The largest relative gain since 1926 occurred in Queensland and New South Wales, whilst slight increases were recorded in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

4. **Comparison with other Countries.**—The following table shows the number of cattle in Australia, and in some of the principal cattle-raising countries of the world, at the latest available date :—

CATTLE.—NUMBER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	No. of Cattle (,000 omitted).	Country.	Date.	No. of Cattle (,000 omitted).
India (British and Native) ..	1929	146,959	Cuba ..	1929	4,865
U.S. of America ..	1930	58,955	Turkey ..	1930	4,802
Soviet Republics ..	1930	52,582	Siam ..	1930	4,584
Brazil ..	1920	34,271	Czechoslovakia ..	1930	4,539
Argentine Republic ..	1930	32,212	Dutch East Indies ..	1929	4,472
Germany ..	1930	18,431	Irish Free State ..	1930	4,038
China ..	1921	15,973	Rumania ..	1930	3,834
France ..	1929	15,631	Yugoslavia ..	1930	3,812
Australia ..	1930	11,721	New Zealand ..	1930	3,766
Union of South Africa	1929	10,518	Spain ..	1929	3,660
Poland ..	1930	9,400	French Equatorial and West Africa ..	1930	3,135
Canada ..	1930	8,937	Sweden ..	1930	3,060
Uruguay ..	1924	8,432	Denmark ..	1930	3,057
United Kingdom ..	1930	7,759	Nigeria ..	1930	2,973
Colombia ..	1929	7,343	Paraguay ..	1926	2,973
Madagascar ..	1930	7,048	Rhodesia ..	1930	2,934
Italy ..	1930	6,893	Netherlands ..	1930	2,366
Mexico ..	1926	5,585	Venezuela ..	1922	2,278
Tanganyika Territory	1930	5,170	Austria ..	1923	2,162
Kenya ..	1930	5,193	Bolivia ..	1928	1,855

5. **World's Totals.**—The information in the appended table has been taken from the returns published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The figures given therein are subject to the limitations previously stated in respect to horses (See § 2, 6 *ante*).

CATTLE.—WORLD'S TOTAL.

Continents, etc.	Number at the date nearest—		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1927.	
	1913.	1927.	Actual Figures.	Percentages.
	,000	,000	,000	%
Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) ..	98,764	100,339	+ 1,575	+ 1.6
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics ..	60,280	67,835	+ 7,555	+ 12.5
North and Central America ..	76,485	79,415	+ 2,930	+ 3.8
South America ..	86,662	101,053	+ 14,391	+ 16.6
Asia (excluding the U.S.S.R.) ..	131,300	143,927	+ 12,627	+ 9.6
Africa ..	34,537	51,270	+ 16,733	+ 48.4
Oceania ..	13,859	15,476	+ 1,617	+ 11.7
Total ..	501,887	559,315	+ 57,428	+ 11.4

The number of cattle increased throughout the world since 1913, the most notable advances being in Africa and South America, where the numbers increased by more than 16 and 14 million head respectively since the pre-war year.

6. **Imports and Exports of Cattle.**—The products of the cattle-raising industry figure largely in the export trade of Australia, although the export of live cattle has never been considerable. The number of cattle imported is also small, consisting, as in the case of horses, mainly of valuable animals for the purposes of breeding. Details are as follow :—

CATTLE.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1926-27 ..	103	4,412	10,196	48,075	10,093	43,663
1927-28 ..	89	3,553	11,220	44,905	11,131	41,352
1928-29 ..	96	17,761	8,548	38,966	8,452	21,205
1929-30 ..	193	44,309	6,384	24,495	6,191	— 19,814
1930-31 ..	81	10,071	355	3,580	274	— 6,491

Note.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.

The average value of the cattle imported during the last five years was £142 10s. 9d. per head, while the average value of the cattle exported during the same period was £4 7s. 5d. As previously stated, the imported cattle were required principally for stud purposes.

7. **Cattle Slaughtered.**—The number of cattle slaughtered during each of the years 1926 to 1930 is given hereunder :—

CATTLE (INCLUDING CALVES) SLAUGHTERED.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter. (a)	Total.
1926	809,810	499,519	567,640	143,747	101,948	32,989	1,369	2,784	2,159,806
1927	694,527	469,610	739,995	142,557	101,146	36,249	1,854	2,924	2,188,862
1928	778,994	466,576	685,196	127,627	100,982	36,264	2,065	2,074	2,199,778
1929	680,316	387,662	630,620	117,806	91,195	35,278	1,531	2,143	1,946,551
1930	594,950	328,032	648,473	89,585	95,021	27,338	1,844	1,357	1,786,600

(a) For year ended 30th June of year following.

8. **Production and Consumption of Beef.**—The production of beef in Australia during the year 1930–31 was estimated at 770,638,000 lbs. The requirements of the local market absorbed 611,758,000 lbs., approximately 79 per cent., leaving a balance of 21 per cent., which was exported as frozen and canned beef. (See also § 1, 10 *ante*.)

9. **Export of Frozen Beef.**—The export of frozen meat from Australia dates from about the year 1881, and since that year the trade in frozen beef has grown considerably, the quantities and values exported during the past five years being as follows, viz.:—1926–27, 112,198,096 lbs., £1,627,998; 1927–28, 169,098,425 lbs., £2,377,967; 1928–29, 189,090,357 lbs., £2,888,287; 1929–30, 156,748,665 lbs., £2,569,788, and 1930–31, 155,630,647 lbs., £2,235,526. (See Table § 1 No. S.) The largest purchaser of Australian beef is the United Kingdom, which during the year 1930–31 took £1,441,365 worth, or about 65 per cent., of the total shipments. Other importing countries in order of importance were Belgium, Philippine Islands, Egypt, Italy, Japan, and Malta. These countries, together with the United Kingdom, accounted for 94 per cent. of the total exports.

Australia's distance from the chief markets of the world up to the present has rendered difficult the marketing overseas of chilled beef in competition with the product of Argentina and other South American countries, and the Australian beef exported consists, therefore, almost entirely of frozen beef. The preference for chilled beef in the United Kingdom coupled with the embargoes on imports by former importing countries has adversely affected the development of the beef industry in Australia. An average annual export of approximately 170 million lbs. or 1½ million cwts. has nevertheless been maintained. Investigations are being conducted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Australia and the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge in England into the problem of chilling beef in a manner that will permit of its transport over long distances. The future progress of the industry in Australia would appear to depend upon the successful solution of this problem coupled with the forwarding of regular supplies suited to the requirements of overseas consumers.

10. **Agreements Regarding Meat at the Ottawa Conference.**—A further stimulus to the Australian meat industry should result from the agreement reached in this connexion at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932. Under the terms of the agreement the Government of the United Kingdom undertakes to regulate importations of foreign meat from 1st January, 1932, to 30th June, 1934, in accordance with the following Schedule:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAXIMUM QUANTITIES OF FOREIGN MEAT TO BE ALLOWED TO BE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING EACH QUARTER OF THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1933, TO 30TH JUNE, 1934, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE QUANTITIES IMPORTED IN THE CORRESPONDING QUARTERS OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1932.

Meat.	1933.				1934.	
	January-March.	April-June.	July-September.	October-December.	January-March.	April-June.
Frozen Mutton and Lamb ..	% 90	% 85	% 80	% 75	% 70	% 65
Frozen Beef (Carcasses and Boned Beef)	90	85	80	75	70	65
Chilled Beef	100	100	100	100	100	100

Australia undertakes to limit the export to the United Kingdom of frozen mutton and lamb during the year 1933 to a quantity equivalent to that exported during the year ended June, 1932, viz., 165,282,000 lbs., while the export of frozen beef will not be increased during 1933 to an extent exceeding 10 per cent. of the quantity exported during 1931–32, viz., 165,872,000 lbs. Thereafter, no restriction will be placed upon the importation of any meat from Australia into the United Kingdom during the currency

of the agreed programme. At the conclusion of this period at the 30th June, 1934, it is agreed that the regulation of the imports of foreign meat is to be continued until 1938, at the rates in force for the quarter ending June, 1934, unless a permanent policy is agreed upon as a result of consultations which are to take place during 1933 between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia. Details of imports of beef, mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom during the period 1926 to 1930 will be found in the tables hereafter.

11. Imports of Chilled and Frozen Beef into the United Kingdom.—The following statement shows the quantities and values of chilled and frozen beef imported into the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1926 to 1930.

IMPORTS OF CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF IN QUARTERS AND SIDES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country of Origin.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
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CHILLED—QUANTITY.

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Brazil	76,832	329,225	332,656	506,976
Uruguay	701,710	336,831	589,659	795,465	866,685
Argentina	8,956,806	9,986,205	8,644,551	8,174,800	7,713,349
Other Foreign Countries ..	7,824	2,920	..	I	..
British	13,622	2,187	1,085	2,004	..
Total Chilled ..	9,679,962	10,404,975	9,564,520	9,304,926	9,087,010

CHILLED—VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
Brazil .. .. .	..	188,951	812,048	881,278	1,276,361
Uruguay	1,531,343	717,738	1,456,834	2,075,707	2,197,906
Argentina	21,091,201	21,893,115	22,260,448	22,275,517	20,248,423
Other Foreign Countries ..	26,845	7,452	..	4	..
British	30,554	4,693	2,244	4,121	..
Total Chilled ..	22,679,943	22,811,949	24,531,574	25,236,627	23,722,690

FROZEN—QUANTITY.

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United States of America ..	2,107	6,190	166	173	..
Brazil	7,872	59,087	68,820	50,636	106,271
Uruguay	169,047	149,824	94,822	65,924	191,180
Argentina	786,550	885,060	288,474	346,619	256,502
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,170	2,474	..	24,268	..
Australia	1,002,685	558,621	904,772	820,360	719,111
New Zealand	379,407	189,879	331,508	77,969	230,876
Other British Countries ..	3,651	1,424	121	7,347	11,133
Total Frozen ..	2,353,489	1,852,559	1,688,683	1,393,296	1,515,073
Grand Total ..	12,033,451	12,257,534	11,252,933	10,698,222	10,602,083

IMPORTS OF CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF IN QUARTERS AND SIDES
INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Country of Origin.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
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FROZEN—VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
United States of America ..	5,554	15,379	508	778	..
Brazil	14,991	109,397	136,487	110,242	226,617
Uruguay	366,063	316,294	225,884	169,468	476,559
Argentina	1,695,133	1,822,828	680,191	869,126	664,586
Other Foreign Countries ..	4,752	6,010	..	54,037	..
Australia	2,002,549	1,109,227	1,935,417	1,819,616	1,561,342
New Zealand	725,172	370,010	681,685	171,623	496,784
Other British Countries ..	7,146	2,757	298	16,280	22,470
Total Frozen ..	4,821,360	3,751,902	3,660,470	3,211,170	3,448,358
Grand Total ..	27,501,303	26,563,851	28,192,044	28,447,797	27,171,048

§ 4. Sheep.

1. **Initiation of the Pastoral Industry.**—Fortunately for Australia, the suitability of its climate and general conditions for the production of a high class of wool was, at an early date in the history of its settlement, surmised and tested by Captain Macarthur, one of the pioneer sheep-breeders of New South Wales. To the energy of this enterprising pastoralist is due in large measure the rapid and extremely satisfactory development of Australia as a producer of fine wool, and, while it would appear that the introduction of the merino sheep into Australia was not due to Macarthur, a great deal of the credit for having successfully established the pastoral industry in Australia must certainly be his.

2. **Distribution throughout Australia.**—With the exception of a short period in the early sixties, when the flocks of Victoria outnumbered those of the mother State, New South Wales has maintained the premier position in sheep-raising. Within its borders is contained generally one half of the flocks of Australia, and in the returns for the years 1924 to 1927 even this high percentage was exceeded.

Fluctuations in the number of sheep recorded for each year in Australia from 1860 onwards may be seen from the graph accompanying this Chapter. Five marked periods of decline depleted the numbers at successive intervals, but these gaps were quickly restored. Since 1925 the sheep flocks have exceeded 100 millions, reaching 104,558,342 in 1929, and 110,568,279 in 1930, the latter figure constituting a record eclipsing the previous record of 106.4 millions in 1891. At no previous period have such large numbers been depastured continuously, and the development has taken place notwithstanding an annual slaughter of some ten to fifteen million sheep and lambs for the mutton and lamb trade.

The number of sheep in the several States and Territories for each year from 1927 to 1930 with an estimate for the year 1931 is as follows :—

SHEEP.—NUMBERS.

Year.	New South Wales. (a)	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap.Ter. (a)	Total.
1927	50,510,000	15,557,067	16,642,385	7,542,345	8,447,480	1,904,955	9,585	213,659	100,827,476
1928	50,184,950	16,498,222	18,509,201	7,079,947	8,943,002	2,000,605	7,635	207,211	103,439,773
1929	48,720,000	17,427,203	20,324,303	6,186,252	9,556,823	2,091,113	12,203	240,445	104,558,342
1930	53,366,000	16,477,995	22,542,043	5,980,959	9,882,761	2,119,606	15,838	183,077	110,568,279
1931b	53,000,000	16,376,217	22,324,278	6,608,981	10,096,614	2,100,000	15,000	190,000	110,711,090

(a) 30th June year following.

(b) Estimate as at 31st December, 1931.

3. **Proportion in the Several States and Territories.**—Particulars concerning the relative positions of the several States and Territories with respect to the total flocks of Australia during the years 1926 to 1930 are given hereunder:—

SHEEP.—PERCENTAGES.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1926 ..	53.43	14.31	16.17	6.99	7.15	1.73	0.01	0.21	100.00
1927 ..	50.10	15.43	16.51	7.48	8.38	1.88	0.01	0.21	100.00
1928 ..	48.52	15.95	17.90	6.84	8.65	1.93	0.01	0.20	100.00
1929 ..	46.60	16.67	19.44	5.92	9.14	2.00	0.00	0.23	100.00
1930 ..	48.27	14.90	20.39	5.41	8.94	1.92	0.00	0.17	100.00

Apart from the effect of drought the percentage of sheep depastured in the different States shows little change. The most noteworthy alteration was a loss of 1.77 per cent. in Victoria and a gain of 1.67 per cent. in New South Wales during 1930 as compared with the previous year.

4. **Comparison with other Countries.**—As regards the size of its flocks, and the quantity and quality of wool produced, Australia has long occupied a leading position amongst the sheep-raising countries of the world. The following figures taken mainly from the Year Book of the International Institute of Agriculture represent the latest returns available in regard to the number of sheep in the principal wool-producing countries. The leading position is held by Australia, with more than 110 millions, followed by the Soviet Republics, with 90 millions, and the United States with 52 millions. In previous years the largest numbers were recorded in the Soviet Republics where a total of as high as 130 millions was shown, but in 1930 the number quoted by the International Institute of Agriculture was reduced to 90 millions, equal to a decline of over 40 million. No explanation of this large decrease is available, but it is possible that the number now shown refers to woolled sheep only. Extensive slaughtering during the year 1929 may be a further possible explanation. It may be noted, however, that other authorities still show the sheep flocks of the Soviet Republics at more than 120 millions. Efforts are being made by the Soviet Government to improve the quality of the wool and the quantity shorn per fleece, and to this end merino sheep were imported from America and Germany in 1927. In 1928-29, and 1929-30, 2,031 and 5,006 sheep valued at £6,017 and £13,606, respectively were exported from Australia to Russia for breeding purposes. As pointed out in sub-paragraph 6 following, however, the export of stud sheep is now subject to limitations. The production of wool, apparently, amounted to about 386 million lbs. only during the year 1930. This represents an average weight of fleece shorn of about 3 lbs., which is considerably less than half of that obtained in Australia.

SHEEP.—NUMBER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	No. of Sheep (,000 omitted).	Country.	Date.	No. of Sheep (,000 omitted).
Australia	1930	110,568	Bulgaria	1926	8,739
Soviet Republics ..	1930	89,860	French Morocco ..	1930	7,976
United States of America ..	1930	51,911	Yugoslavia	1930	7,953
Union of South Africa	1929	45,010	Brazil	1920	7,933
Argentine Republic ..	1930	44,413	Algeria	1930	7,168
India (British and Native)	1929	35,743	Iraq (a)	1930	7,153
New Zealand	1930	39,841	Chile	1930	6,263
United Kingdom ..	1930	24,669	Greece	1929	5,806
China	1916	22,232	Bolivia	1928	5,552
Uruguay	1930	20,558	Portugal	1925	3,721
Spain	1929	19,370	Canada	1930	3,696
Rumania	1930	11,921	Irish Free State ..	1930	3,515
Peru	1929	11,209	Germany	1930	3,501
Turkey	1930	10,639	Kenya	1930	3,228
France	1929	10,452	Mexico	1926	2,698
French Equatorial and West Africa ..	1930	10,146	Poland	1930	2,492
Italy	1930	9,896	Basutoland	1930	2,400
			Tanganyika Territory	1930	2,262
			Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	1930	2,200

(a) Including goats.

5. **World's Totals.**—The number of sheep in the various great divisions of the world has been estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture, and a comparison has been made with pre-war estimates. In the table below the results are shown, the totals being subject to the limitations noted for other classes of live stock. (See § 2, 6 ante.)

SHEEP.—WORLD'S TOTALS.

Continents, etc.	Number at the date nearest—		Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in 1929.	
	1913.	1929.	Actual Figures.	Percentages.
	,000	,000	,000	%
Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) ..	126,999	123,900	– 3,099	– 2.4
United Socialist Soviet Republics	111,051	132,800	+ 21,749	+ 19.5
North and Central America	43,148	55,700	+ 12,552	+ 29.1
South America	100,392	102,500	+ 2,108	+ 2.1
Asia (a)	41,802	65,900	+ 24,098	+ 55.5
Africa	76,583	100,300	+ 23,717	+ 30.9
Oceania	109,331	133,700	+ 24,369	+ 22.2
Total	609,306	714,800	+ 105,494	+ 20.1

(a) Excluding U.S.S.R., China and Persia.

6. **Oversea Imports and Exports of Sheep.**—As in the case of cattle, the oversea exports of live sheep from Australia are of comparatively small importance. During the past five years the principal consignments of ordinary sheep have been made to Malaya (British) from the State of Western Australia. The purchases by buyers from New Zealand, South Africa, Russia and Japan at the Australian Stud Sheep Sales during recent years opened up a regular export trade with these countries in stud sheep. On the 27th November, 1929, however, the export of stud sheep was prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister for Trade and Customs. Consequently exports declined

during 1930-31, and amounted to 148 sheep only valued at £1,665, as compared with 6,389 valued at £32,933 in 1929-30. The following table shows the imports and exports of stud and ordinary sheep for the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 :—

SHEEP.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1926-27 ..	6,951	34,595	33,169	49,985	26,218	15,390
1927-28 ..	3,045	12,417	33,916	52,929	30,871	40,512
1928-29 ..	3,764	17,797	33,309	61,244	29,545	43,447
1929-30 ..	2,908	23,278	41,672	58,959	38,764	35,681
1930-31 ..	1,407	9,628	27,478	14,214	26,071	4,586

7. *Sheep Slaughtered.*—The number of sheep slaughtered in the several States during each of the years from 1926 to 1930 was as follows :—

SHEEP (INCLUDING LAMBS) SLAUGHTERED.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.(a)	Total.
1926..	5,600,083	4,528,113	679,266	1,090,756	712,647	310,428	..	19,319	12,940,612
1927..	5,009,511	4,732,494	669,742	1,209,608	784,349	328,671	..	22,507	12,756,882
1928..	4,967,835	5,286,642	805,461	1,263,352	807,510	331,820	..	20,384	13,483,004
1929..	6,326,925	6,024,702	1,089,978	1,242,835	861,785	341,527	644	23,026	15,911,422
1930..	6,254,436	5,745,475	1,671,245	1,308,976	994,813	363,329	540	23,911	16,362,725

(a) Year ended 30th June year following.

8. *Production and Consumption of Mutton and Lamb.*—The production of mutton and lamb during the year 1930-31 amounted to 626,590,289 lbs., of which 516,253,897 lbs. or 82 per cent., was consumed locally, leaving a balance of 18 per cent. for exportation. See also § 1, No. 10.

9. *Exports of Frozen Mutton and Lamb.*—The export trade in mutton and lamb preserved by cold process grew rapidly, until in 1913, the year immediately before the war, the value of the shipments amounted to nearly £3,000,000. The exports fell away considerably during the war years, but a record shipment of 246,971,346 lbs., valued at £5,482,564, was made in 1919-20, and another large consignment, valued at £4,321,917, was dispatched in 1922-23. Climatic conditions have since favoured a considerable output, and shipments have responded accordingly.

The quantity and value of the shipments during each of the past five years were as follows :—1926-27, 93,520,154 lbs., £2,057,607; 1927-28, 46,362,954 lbs., £1,188,506; 1928-29, 84,929,176 lbs., £2,166,043; 1929-30, 100,411,243 lbs., £2,386,186; 1930-31, 109,253,195 lbs., £2,105,963. See Table § 1 No. 8.

As in the case of frozen beef, the principal customer in this trade is the United Kingdom, which absorbed 93 per cent. of the total quantity exported from Australia during the year 1930-31, while the balance was shipped mainly to Canada, Belgium and Malaya (British).

10. *Resolutions at Ottawa Conference.*—Reference has already been made to the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa regarding the regulation of imports of meat into the United Kingdom. See § 3, 10 *ante*.

11. Imports of Frozen Mutton and Lamb into the United Kingdom.—The quantities and values of frozen mutton and lamb imported into the United Kingdom from various countries for the five years ending in 1930 are given in the following table, viz. :—

IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country of Origin.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
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MUTTON—QUANTITIES.

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Soviet Union	8,822	..	1,152
China	26,385	13,369	..	4,681	..
Chile	203,440	182,742	223,693	192,017	202,715
Brazil	481	1,690	1,421	26,168	11,588
Uruguay	277,777	193,719	245,573	194,441	156,756
Argentina	735,508	788,681	706,145	654,865	656,685
Other Foreign Countries ..	8,511	952	902	1,803	2,641
Total, Foreign ..	1,260,924	1,181,153	1,178,886	1,073,975	1,030,385
Australia	214,379	192,440	211,681	128,858	254,238
New Zealand	1,089,986	1,047,682	962,891	883,789	1,172,262
Other British Countries ..	13	6	311	125	1,305
Total, British ..	1,304,378	1,240,128	1,174,883	1,012,772	1,427,805
Grand Total ..	2,565,302	2,421,281	2,353,769	2,086,747	2,458,190

MUTTON—VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
Soviet Union	20,192	..	2,690	..	..
China	67,483	29,587	..	10,922	..
Chile	415,088	389,778	555,282	440,917	335,882
Brazil	1,078	3,405	3,941	56,985	29,466
Uruguay	702,864	434,838	590,242	486,818	366,746
Argentina	1,766,646	1,760,080	1,838,331	1,693,863	1,594,543
Other Foreign Countries ..	18,979	2,045	2,504	4,536	5,912
Total, Foreign ..	2,992,330	2,619,733	2,992,990	2,694,041	2,332,549
Australia	481,413	402,108	530,911	293,478	552,149
New Zealand	2,954,885	2,727,274	2,708,136	2,360,940	2,699,759
Other British Countries ..	11	8	721	347	3,752
Total, British ..	3,436,309	3,129,390	3,239,768	2,654,765	3,255,660
Grand Total ..	6,428,639	5,749,123	6,232,758	5,348,806	5,588,209

IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—
continued.

Country of Origin.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
LAMB—QUANTITIES.					
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Iceland	3,594	6,775	8,383	10,980	16,910
United States	2,091	2,154	208	1,595	2,443
Chile	58,314	92,723	128,528	139,151	152,052
Brazil	322	2,994	723	1,002	15,785
Uruguay	40,592	123,533	157,823	172,316	266,571
Argentina	534,035	747,802	805,323	890,297	795,358
Other Foreign Countries	1,567	..	14	1,105	182
Total, Foreign	640,515	975,981	1,101,002	1,216,446	1,249,301
Australia	536,495	432,377	334,846	464,632	555,932
New Zealand	1,591,006	1,679,290	1,831,914	1,862,298	2,120,580
Other British Countries	856	88	236	785	905
Total, British	2,128,357	2,111,755	2,166,996	2,327,715	2,677,417
Grand Total	2,768,872	3,087,736	3,267,998	3,544,161	3,926,718
LAMB—VALUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Iceland	15,324	24,632	34,864	31,026	50,177
United States	7,239	7,320	1,046	5,317	8,761
Chile	214,382	324,430	488,993	510,295	443,906
Brazil	1,208	8,722	2,392	3,429	51,500
Uruguay	135,598	376,436	511,805	573,966	820,209
Argentina	1,871,716	2,475,284	2,834,450	3,077,313	2,519,074
Other Foreign Countries	6,360	..	125	5,194	634
Total, Foreign	2,251,827	3,216,824	3,873,675	4,206,540	3,894,261
Australia	2,040,476	1,556,658	1,284,660	1,725,152	1,933,600
New Zealand	6,875,094	6,904,046	7,950,598	7,664,459	8,232,156
Other British Countries	3,261	426	737	4,007	3,339
Total, British	8,918,831	8,461,130	9,235,995	9,393,618	10,169,095
Grand Total	11,170,658	11,677,954	13,109,670	13,600,158	14,063,356

§ 5. Wool.

1. *General.*—Australia is the leading wool-growing country in the world. With less than one-sixth of the world's sheep, Australia produced in 1930-31, one-quarter of the world's supply. Moreover, half of the world's production of fine quality merino wool is produced in Australia. The bulk of the production is exported, but with the greater activity of Australian woollen mills the quantity used locally is increasing, nevertheless the amount so used represents under 6 per cent. of the total production.

2. **Value.**—Wool is the chief factor in the pastoral wealth of Australia, and the nation's prosperity is largely dependent upon the satisfactory sale of the clip. The continued heavy decline in the price of wool during the season 1930–31 and its effect upon the national income are reflected in the following figures. Based on the export values of the produce of the various States the output for the season 1930–31 was valued at £34,803,500 compared with £44,222,000 in 1929–30; £70,833,000 in 1928–29, £81,430,000 in the record price year 1924–25, and £58,985,000, representing the average of the previous five seasons. The average export price of greasy wool declined from 17.58d. per lb. in 1928–29 to 11.30d. per lb. in 1929–30, to 9.16d. in 1930–31, and to 8.97d. in 1931–32, a fall of 50.8 per cent. since 1928–29. During the period 1926–27 to 1930–31 the export of wool averaged 43 per cent. of the value of the total shipments of merchandise from Australia, while during 1930–31 the proportion was 35.9 per cent.

3. **Greasy and Scoured Wool.**—For the purpose of comparing the clips as a whole for a series of years, it is convenient to have the total production expressed in terms of greasy wool.

The quantity of Australian greasy wool which was scoured and washed before export during the last five years has been on the average about 17 per cent. of the total export in terms of greasy wool. The loss of weight in scouring varies largely with season, locality, breed, and condition. It seems preferable to express "scoured and washed" wool in terms of "greasy" rather than vice versa, since the absolute error arising from uncertainty as to average loss of weight is thereby minimized.

In the tables dealing with production, "scoured and washed" wool has been converted into the estimated equivalent amount of "greasy" on the assumption that two and one-sixth pounds of "greasy" wool are on the average required to produce one pound of "scoured and washed."

4. **Production.**—(i) *Quantity.* The annual shearing of the live sheep provides the main source of Australia's wool supply, the resultant clip forming about 90 per cent. of the total production. A small quantity, approximately 6 per cent. of the total output, is obtained by fellmongering, or removing wool from skins of slaughtered sheep, while the remaining 4 per cent. represents the estimated quantity of wool exported on sheepskins. Statistics of wool production are compiled from data received from growers, fellmongers, etc. The following table gives the production for each of the past five seasons :—

WOOL.—TOTAL PRODUCTION.

State.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales(a) ..	499,322,000	443,860,000	484,753,597	461,852,890	428,752,210
Victoria ..	151,624,526	148,503,795	179,854,306	160,662,578	146,862,612
Queensland ..	129,435,804	136,544,333	150,108,044	161,087,873	182,061,407
South Australia ..	72,365,200	78,369,918	74,616,004	67,300,881	63,478,524
Western Australia ..	59,300,023	67,549,734	63,890,984	72,562,594	76,951,500
Tasmania ..	12,333,000	13,272,000	14,900,000	14,100,000	14,000,000
Northern Territory(b)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
Total ..	924,410,553	888,129,780	968,152,935	937,596,816	912,141,253

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Approximate figures.

(ii) *Estimate for 1931–32.* Although the returns are not yet complete, the total wool production of the Commonwealth during 1931–32 is estimated at 950,000,000 lbs., valued at approximately £35,514,000 or 8.97d. per lb. in Australian currency.

5. **Care Needed in Comparing Clips.**—In comparing successive clips, allowance must be made for the circumstance that, owing to climatic or other conditions, the time of shearing may be so far delayed that one clip may include almost thirteen months' growth of wool, while the succeeding one may include little more than eleven months' growth.

6. **World's Wool Production.**—The following table compiled by the Textile Division of the United States Department of Commerce shows the importance of Australia as a wool-producing country. Out of a total world production of 3,828 million lbs. in 1931, Australia's share amounted to over 912 million lbs., or nearly 25 per cent.

WOOL (a).—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Countries.	Average Annual Pre-War Production.(b)	Production.	
		1930.	1931.(c)
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
North America—			
United States	314,110,000	397,907,000	435,000,000
Canada	11,210,000	21,207,000	20,400,000
Mexico	7,000,000	12,400,000	6,600,000
Total	332,320,000	431,514,000	462,000,000
Central America and West Indies	1,000,000	..	..
South America—			
Argentine Republic ..	358,688,000	333,336,000	333,000,000
Brazil	35,000,000	24,200,000	24,200,000
Chile	17,430,000	30,000,000	26,700,000
Peru	9,940,000	10,300,000	12,100,000
Uruguay	156,968,000	140,000,000	110,000,000
All other	9,324,000	8,097,000	9,109,000
Total	587,350,000	545,933,000	515,109,000
Europe—			
Austria	15,360,000	820,000	770,000
Belgium	1,060,000	775,000	1,250,000
Bulgaria	23,700,000	22,036,000	21,600,000
Czechoslovakia .. ..	..	3,290,000	3,290,000
Denmark	3,508,000	2,646,000	2,590,000
Estonia .. ..	..	1,499,000	1,500,000
Finland .. ..	..	4,501,000	4,500,000
France	80,688,000	46,297,000	43,000,000
Germany	52,000,000	35,000,000	32,400,000
Greece	14,000,000	19,000,000	17,600,000
Hungary	17,637,000	6,150,000	11,000,000
Iceland	1,980,000	(d)	(d)
Italy	55,000,000	33,000,000	28,600,000
Netherlands	3,556,000	3,520,000	2,470,000
Norway	8,160,000	5,515,000	5,550,000
Poland	7,100,000	9,921,000	10,400,000
Portugal	10,000,000	6,616,000	6,610,000
Rumania	13,228,000	53,000,000	44,000,000
Russia	320,000,000	384,252,000	386,000,000
Spain	72,000,000	75,000,000	108,000,000
Sweden	2,875,000	1,295,000	1,200,000
Switzerland	1,049,000	850,000	850,000
Turkey	28,000,000	..	..
United Kingdom	134,000,000	152,644,000	156,000,000
Irish Free State .. ..	..	14,747,000	15,000,000
Yugoslavia	25,446,000	30,000,000	26,800,000
All other .. ..	..	9,495,000	10,672,000
Total	890,347,000	921,869,000	941,652,000

(a) Computed on "greasy" basis. (b) Average for years 1909 to 1913 inclusive. (c) Where 1931 figures were not obtainable, an earlier figure or an unofficial estimate has been inserted. (d) Included with Denmark.

WOOL.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Countries.	Average Annual Pre-War Production.	Production.	
		1930.	1931.
Asia—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
British India	60,000,000	70,000,000	71,000,000
China	50,000,000	55,500,000	70,000,000
Persia	12,146,000	45,000,000	48,800,000
Russia in Asia	60,000,000	(e)	(e)
Turkey in Asia	90,000,000	59,900,000	60,000,000
All other	1,000,000	52,050,000	51,051,000
Total	273,146,000	282,450,000	300,851,000
Africa—			
Algeria	35,221,000	48,000,000	35,300,000
British South Africa	165,888,000	337,000,000	335,000,000
Tunis	3,735,000	8,787,000	8,800,000
Morocco	14,850,000	23,148,000	30,900,000
All other	30,000,000	20,409,000	20,615,000
Total	249,694,000	437,344,000	430,615,000
Oceania—			
Australia	741,377,000	937,597,000	912,141,000
New Zealand	198,474,000	241,770,000	266,000,000
Total	939,851,000	1,179,367,000	1,178,141,000
Total all other Countries	13,000,000	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	3,286,708,000	3,798,477,000	3,828,368,000

(e) Included with Russia in Europe. (See also notes on preceding page.)

7. **Wool Locally Used.**—The quantity of wool used in the woollen and tweed mills of the various States during the past five years was approximately as shown in the table hereunder. The total for the year 1930-31 includes 408,838 lbs. (as in the grease) of wool used in the manufacture of hats and 8,265,090 lbs. used in knitting and hosiery mills.

WOOL.—GREASY, USED IN LOCAL WOOLLEN, TWEED, AND TOP MILLS.

State.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales	15,394,828	12,038,830	14,796,906	12,671,342	13,641,630
Victoria	29,020,842	24,075,102	23,372,872	23,644,398	25,438,894
Queensland	3,373,800	3,589,730	3,116,009	2,266,052	1,835,250
South Australia					
Western Australia					
Tasmania	4,337,881	4,400,698	5,862,862	6,829,858	4,519,411
Total	52,127,351	44,104,360	47,148,649	45,411,650	45,435,185

8. Exports of Wool.—(i) *Greasy—Quantities.* Of the total weight of wool expressed in terms of “greasy” shipped overseas during the past five years slightly more than 32 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, as compared with 38 per cent. dispatched in pre-war years. The other leading consignees since 1927–28 were France, Japan, Germany, Belgium, Italy and the United States of America, the principal continental countries taking 50 per cent., and America and Japan 16.4 per cent. of the total shipments. The following table shows the quantities of “greasy” wool exported, and the principal countries of destination :—

WOOL IN THE GREASE.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average Five Years, 1909–13.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	Average for Five Years ending 1930–31.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ..	212,004,088	196,106,241	212,035,141	202,438,310	228,196,396	210,130,178
France ..	149,835,946	140,913,531	172,006,450	172,783,716	147,453,999	161,516,833
Japan ..	7,262,683	106,399,417	101,092,258	83,243,431	151,201,649	104,170,146
Germany ..	106,344,696	95,402,154	99,933,251	94,962,530	104,320,246	98,485,377
Belgium ..	55,143,706	76,032,767	99,695,826	80,764,804	74,488,232	81,574,574
United States of America ..	15,486,447	27,089,377	19,154,235	19,346,569	20,378,195	25,482,924
Italy ..	4,381,197	34,691,092	40,104,242	35,582,700	37,724,169	35,257,605
Netherlands ..	(a)	100,604	296,051	770,940	956,029	642,901
India ..	425,547	778,328	1,404,596	948,394	466,704	809,260
Canada ..	126,653	177,208	270,921	310,185	23,735	224,019
Other Countries ..	5,830,377	11,157,264	17,346,556	8,249,325	3,759,976	8,287,773
Total ..	556,841,340	688,847,983	763,339,527	699,400,904	768,969,330	726,581,590

(a) Included in Other Countries.

(ii) *Scoured and Washed—Quantities.* The exports of “scoured and washed” wool during the period shown were as follows :—

WOOL, SCOURED AND WASHED (a).—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average Five Years 1909–13.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	Average for Five Years ending 1930–31.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ..	32,032,577	19,242,933	24,818,010	26,859,655	23,762,729	24,959,391
France ..	16,068,910	9,193,140	5,463,934	6,331,892	6,206,301	7,454,851
Japan ..	1,888,161	3,179,822	1,972,525	1,333,763	2,334,505	2,764,590
Belgium ..	7,528,058	6,266,931	6,987,612	4,382,722	5,255,927	5,726,578
Germany ..	12,310,967	7,004,132	3,534,812	3,964,028	5,174,277	5,004,383
United States of America ..	66,156	796,867	875,775	585,993	376,543	588,110
Canada ..	(b)	288,396	614,677	440,097	1,091,112	551,036
Italy ..	265,442	395,277	544,585	336,770	616,790	437,676
Netherlands ..	(b)	23,653	12,718	12,590	24,995	14,791
India ..	59,684	17,310	174,272	354,569	459,440	201,482
Other Countries ..	127,155	7,454,477	2,202,143	342,720	355,390	2,177,812
Total ..	70,347,110	53,862,938	47,201,063	44,944,799	45,658,009	49,880,700

(a) Including “tops.”

(b) Included with Other Countries.

The figures for “scoured and washed wool” include tops as follows—in 1926–27, 4,519,357 lbs., valued at £822,713; in 1927–28, 2,559,159 lbs., valued at £488,199; in 1928–29, 872,774 lbs., valued at £166,957; in 1929–30, 552,152 lbs., valued at £87,781 and in 1930–31, 1,033,913 lbs., valued at £114,035. See also § 1 No. 8. The total exports of wool tops during the last five years amounted to 9,537,355 lbs., valued at £1,679,685, of which 7,204,164 lbs., or more than 75 per cent. were shipped to Japan.

(iii) *Total Value of Exports.* The total value of the wool exported from Australia to the principal countries during the periods under review was as follows :—

WOOL EXPORTS.—TOTAL VALUE, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average Five Years 1909-13.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Average for Five Years ending 1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	10,608,967	19,993,795	19,947,694	12,648,045	10,237,653	16,372,233
France ..	6,491,832	11,960,477	11,865,744	8,075,006	5,479,746	10,109,139
Japan ..	516,528	10,316,846	8,693,195	4,434,746	6,478,587	7,558,451
United States of America	795,328	3,105,212	1,883,155	1,154,433	1,117,533	2,268,259
Germany ..	5,131,282	9,080,643	7,773,780	4,626,041	4,165,020	6,713,232
Belgium ..	2,546,915	6,186,070	6,434,323	3,316,902	2,623,906	4,813,647
Italy ..	202,434	2,944,103	3,019,802	1,641,166	1,482,943	2,248,894
Netherlands ..	(a)	13,527	27,411	44,061	41,616	43,138
Canada ..	6,765	79,137	113,926	82,850	109,280	90,978
India ..	22,308	53,026	110,802	74,292	41,839	60,726
Other Countries ..	267,283	2,364,282	1,745,413	502,968	205,182	995,411
Total ..	26,592,642	66,097,118	61,615,245	36,600,510	32,003,305	51,274,108

(a) Included with Other Countries.

9. *Average Export Value.*—The following table shows the average values per pound of Australian wool according to the export returns for the periods indicated. The values are based on the market price plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and in the case of wool shipped on consignment, on the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling prices.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL.—EXPORT VALUE PER POUND.

Description.	Average Five Years 1909-13.	Average Five Years 1923-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Average Five Years 1928-32.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Greasy ..	9.40	20.42	20.49	17.58	11.30	9.16	8.97	13.38
Scoured ..	16.36	28.15	31.87	28.72	19.34	13.56	12.14	21.10

10. *Average Market Value.*—The following table gives details of the average price in Australia of greasy and scoured wool as compiled by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers. In the matter of greasy wool the margin between the values shown and those of the previous table represents the cost of placing the wool on board ship. This cost includes delivery from store to ship, wharfage, buyers' commission, handling charges, and insurance after sale.

WOOL.—AVERAGE MARKET VALUE PER LB.

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Greasy ..	16.49	16.86	19.50	16.44	10.29	8.36	8.46
Scoured ..	26.50	27.99	32.21	28.12	18.69	13.74	12.65

11. *Exports and Local Sales of Wool.*—Approximately 90 per cent. of Australian wool is now disposed of locally prior to export. Buyers from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, and other European countries, and from America, Japan, China, and India, attend the sales conducted in Sydney, Albury, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and Launceston. Particulars regarding exports and local sales, as well as quantities and proportions of the various descriptions of wool marketed in each State, will be found in the Production Bulletins issued by this Bureau.

12. **The Wool Market.**—(i) *The 1930-31 Season.* The 1930-31 wool-selling season will probably rank as one of the leanest in the history of the wool industry. Prices which commenced to decline towards the end of 1928-29 continued to fall up to 1930-31; the decline amounting to 47.9 per cent. The estimated value of the total wool production for the season 1930-31 amounted to £34,803,500 as compared with £44,222,000 in 1929-30, and £81,430,000 during the record year of 1924-25. The 1930-31 clip compared with that of the previous year has been described as mostly finer in quality, lighter in condition, and carrying less vegetable fault.

During the year the sales figures amounted to 2,481,255 bales, compared with 2,553,321 bales in the previous year. Values depreciated considerably during the season, the average bale realizing £2 2s. 11d. less than the previous year, while the aggregate sales amounted to £27,645,745 as against £33,924,062 in 1929-30.

(ii) *Wool Realization Scheme.* The British Australian Wool Realization Association Ltd. ("B.A.W.R.A.") was formed on the 27th January, 1921, for the purpose of realizing the large stock of wool remaining at the close of the Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme, which covered part of the 1916-17 clip and the complete clips of the three following seasons. Detailed information in connexion with procedure is contained in the previous Official Year Books (see No. 22, p. 666). The whole of the wool controlled by B.A.W.R.A. was sold in three and a half years, and passed into consumption together with the current clips of the wool-growing countries.

The liquidation of this Association has now been completed; the final payment of 1s. 4d. per share being made on 15th March, 1932. The following statement provides a summary of the payments, including the final distribution, made to wool-growers under the Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme and of the distribution of profits accruing to growers therefrom:—

FINAL STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED BY CENTRAL WOOL COMMITTEE AND "B.A.W.R.A."

1916—November ..	Initiation of Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme.	
1917—January 3rd ..	First appraisalment of wool.	
1920—June 30th ..	Last appraisalment of wool.	£
	Total f.o.b. value of wool and sheepskins	171,518,891
1920—October 27th ..	Payment by Central Wool Committee of 5 per cent. profits dividend ..	7,333,700
1921—January ..	Formation of "B.A.W.R.A." Limited—	
	Issue of Priority Wool Certificates and Share Certificates.	
1921—July 30th ..	Payment—47½ per cent.—	£
	Priority Wool Certificates ..	4,487,899
	Cash retirement of small interests and fractional payments ..	206,536
1922—May 18th ..	Payment—52½ per cent.—	
	Final payment of Priority Wool Certificates ..	4,960,310
1923—April 14th ..	First capital reduction—	
	Payment 10s. per share ..	5,651,495
1923—May 1st ..	Last bale of wool shipped from Australia.	
1924—February 12th ..	Second capital reduction—	
	Payment 9s. per share ..	5,086,345
1924—May 2nd ..	Last bale of wool sold in England.	
1927—November 15th ..	Final capital payment—	
	1s. per share ..	565,149
		<u>20,957,734</u>
		199,810,325
1927—November 15th ..	First liquidation payment—	
	12s. 6d. per share ..	7,064,368
1932—March 15th ..	Final liquidation payment—	
	1s. 4d. per share ..	753,532
		<u>7,817,900</u>
		207,628,225

13. **United Kingdom Importation of Wool.**—The appended statement of the quantity and value of wool imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1930 from the principal wool-producing countries shows the important position which Australia occupies in the supply of wool to the mother country :—

WOOL (a).—IMPORTS, UNITED KINGDOM, 1930.

Country from which imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
Australia ..	257,256,600	14,485,572	United States of America ..	430,700	22,911
New Zealand ..	174,665,800	10,050,954	Peru ..	1,297,500	60,589
Union of South Africa ..	158,225,800	9,052,455	Belgium ..	2,486,900	221,247
Argentine Republic ..	60,115,700	2,521,677	Falkland Islands	1,443,000	81,070
India ..	34,262,600	1,529,741	Other British Possessions	1,711,400	79,235
Chile ..	30,106,900	1,420,593	Germany ..	1,536,400	102,451
Uruguay ..	31,381,300	1,453,148	Other Countries	6,911,600	324,756
France ..	16,860,300	1,086,277			
Irish Free State	5,761,600	248,176			
			Total ..	784,454,100	42,740,852

(a) Greasy, Scoured, and Tops.

Of the importations of wool into the United Kingdom, Australian wool represented 33 per cent. of quantity and 34 per cent. of value, and New Zealand 22 per cent. of quantity and 24 per cent. of value. Altogether, 633,326,800 lbs., valued at £35,527,203, were received from British Possessions, these figures being equivalent to 81 per cent. of the total weight and 83 per cent. of the total value of all wool imported.

§ 6. Trade in Hides and Skins.

1. **Extent of Trade.**—In addition to the hides and skins treated locally, considerable quantities are exported, the value of Australian cattle and horse hides and sheep and other skins sent overseas during the five years 1926–27 to 1930–31 amounting to £37,989,282, or an average of £7,597,856 per annum.

2. **Sheepskins with Wool.**—Sheepskins with wool—the exports of which during the five years aggregated £17,417,968, constitute the largest item in the values referred to in the preceding paragraph. During the year 1930–31 France was the largest purchaser, taking 60.6 per cent. of the total consignments, while the United Kingdom ranked next with 25.1 per cent., and the remaining 14 per cent. was shipped principally to the United States of America, Belgium, and Germany. The exports of sheepskins with wool during each of the years from 1926–27 to 1930–31 were as follow :—

SHEEPSKINS WITH WOOL.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	Average for 5 Years.
Number ..	9,152,287	10,829,913	10,910,516	12,562,384	12,016,672	11,094,354
Value .. £	3,409,833	4,410,702	4,544,827	3,103,558	1,949,048	3,483,594

3. **Sheepskins without Wool.**—Sheepskins without wool are exported chiefly to the United States of America and the United Kingdom. These two countries were responsible for 97 per cent. of the exports during the past five years, the purchases of the United States of America alone amounting to 50 per cent. of the total shipments. Quantities and values for the last five years are given in the table hereunder :—

SHEEPSKINS WITHOUT WOOL.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Average for 5 Years.
Number ..	217,102	553,170	514,302	673,221	280,128	447,585
Value £	30,228	42,447	44,001	53,415	13,612	36,741

4. **Hides.**—(i) *Exports.* The export trade in Australian cattle hides, which fell away during the war years, has again become important. Considerable quantities were shipped overseas during each of the last five years; the United Kingdom took 19.4 per cent. of the total shipments during that period, followed by Italy 19 per cent., the United States of America 18 per cent., Germany 15 per cent., and Finland 7 per cent.

The exports during the past five years are given in the table below :—

CATTLE HIDES.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Average for 5 Years.
Number ..	889,746	1,003,220	829,780	754,846	752,366	845,992
Value £	998,981	1,690,908	1,331,486	794,991	610,720	1,085,417

Calfskins exported during the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 numbered 1,504,531, valued at £413,614, and were shipped mainly to the United States of America, the value of the skins taken by that country averaging 56.5 per cent. of the total exports during the past five years. The annual export of horse hides is very small, and averaged only 8,648 hides, valued at £5,807.

(ii) *Imports.* The imports of cattle hides and calfskins are fairly considerable, the average value during the past five years amounting to £395,871. New Zealand is the chief source of supply, and small quantities are obtained also from the Pacific Islands, France, and Italy. The number and value of cattle hides, including calfskins, imported into Australia during the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 were as follow :—

CATTLE HIDES.—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Average for 5 Years.
Number ..	371,868	327,903	363,400	340,150	(a)	(a)
Value £	437,932	419,345	570,416	401,793	149,869	395,871

(a) Not available.

The number of horse hides imported into Australia is small. The value of imports during the last five years averaged £331.

5. **Other Skins.**—The exports of skins other than those mentioned in the preceding sub-sections are valued as follow :—

OTHER SKINS.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Average for Five Years ending 1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rabbit and Hare	2,837,663	2,492,522	2,630,295	1,526,242	570,240	2,011,392
Opossum ..	921,833	540,735	166,059	681,472	215,711	505,162
Kangaroo ..	137,994	200,781	207,532	193,385	127,932	173,525
Fox ..	103,683	140,301	132,771	115,241	47,787	107,957
Wallaby ..	46,655	42,184	87,299	38,714	25,012	47,973
Other ..	26,400	214,085	20,839	19,281	7,230	57,567
Total ..	4,074,228	3,630,608	3,244,795	2,574,335	993,912	2,903,576

The United States of America and the United Kingdom were the chief purchasers of these skins, as shown below :—

OTHER SKINS.—AVERAGE EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM
1926-27 TO 1930-31.

Description.					United Kingdom.	United States of America.
					£	£
Rabbit and Hare .. .. .	..	..	..	..	605,589	1,144,719
Opossum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	324,427	130,336
Kangaroo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,140	149,714
Fox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	81,401	17,456
Wallaby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	38,562	7,849
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,786	40,647
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,171,905	1,490,721