can be expected unless the present labour force is considerably augmented. Table VII shows the trend in numbers engaged in farm-work in relation to volume of farm production.

Table VII—Persons Engaged in Full-time Farm-work in Relation to Volume of Production

	Year.		(1) Numbers Engaged in Farm-work (000's).*	(2) Index Nos. of (1), 1928-29 = 100.	(3) Volume of Farm Production, 1928-29 = 100.
1928-29			140.6	100	100
1929-30			$140 \cdot 1$	100	105
1930-31					106
1931 - 32					106
1932 - 33					122
1933 - 34					125
1934 - 35					122
1935 - 36			$160 \cdot 8$	114	128
1936 - 37					132
1937-38					132
1938 - 39					127
1939-40		1			129
1940-41					147
1941-42					140
1942 - 43					137
1943-44					133
1944-45			$128 \cdot 5$	91	143
1945-46					135
1946-47		'	126 · 4	90	139

^{*} Persons engaged on farms: the figures for 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1946-47 are as collected in the annual Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics, with an estimated addition of 2,000 to allow for persons engaged on land inside boroughs and on holdings of less than 1 acre. The figures for 1935-36 and 1944-45 are from the 1936 and 1945 census returns, including the Maori census for 1936, and an estimate of the number of Maoris engaged in farm work in 1945. Because of differences in classification the two census figures, though comparable with each other, are not strictly comparable with the figures for the other three years.

MECHANIZATION

There is a limit in the extent to which mechanization displaces labour, particularly in live-stock farming. Machines enable work to be done more quickly and more easily, eliminating much backbreaking drudgery, but there are many periods in the farmer's year when no machine can replace a watchful eye and a skilled pair of hands. The power-driven milking-machine and the cream-separator have probably been most instrumental in aiding farmers to maintain high production levels with a reduced labour force. In 1925, only 59·79 per cent. of the cows were machine milked, but by 1948 the figures had reached 91·88 per cent. Formerly used almost exclusively in arable farming and in land-development, the agricultural tractor is now replacing the horse on dairy-farms. The development of farm mechanization is illustrated in Table VIII.

Table VIII—Statistics of Some of the Major Items of Mechanical Equipment on Farms, 1920-48*

1020-20										
X	ear.	Agricultural Tractors.	Milking Plants.	Cream- separators.	Electric Motors.	Shearing Plants.	Internal- combustion Engines.			
1920		324	8,806	26,678	456†	5,155	13,981			
1925		1,026	15,561	44,656	3,451	5,728	19,894			
1930		3,891	20,415	48,302	16,456	7,394	19,169			
1935		5,349	25,630	55,920	31,631	8,174	22,117			
1940		11,278	29,564	55,773	56,511	10,634	23,276			
1946		18,940	31,805	47,783	76,946	13,544	21,473			
1947		21,156	32,596	48,194	82,721	14,564	23,109			
1948		23,423	33,461	48,457	88,282	15,468	24,922			

^{*} Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics.

^{† 1921} figure.