

## CHAPTER XXI.

## FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.

## § 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—The introduction of cattle into Australia and the early history of the dairying industry are referred to in some detail in earlier issues of this publication. It may here be noted that the original stock has been crossed with specially imported stud cattle, while further judicious crossings of strains have resulted in an increased and improved milk supply. In Australia dairy cattle thrive in the open throughout the year, local climatic conditions demanding no protection other than tree plantations for shelter, and in certain districts rugging in the coldest weather. Indigenous and imported grasses furnish food during the greater part of the year, and winter fodder, when necessary, is given to the cattle in the fields. With the wider application of scientific methods in the treatment of animals and pasturages and in the processes of manufacture, coupled with herd testing and effective State supervision, the dairying industry has shown rapid expansion. It has been demonstrated that Australian production and marketing methods do not adversely affect the vitamin content of the butter and that the loss during cold storage even for as long as two years is insignificant.

2. **Mixed Farming.**—Dairying is not, as formerly, wholly confined to agriculturists, since many graziers in a large way of business also give it their attention. In non-coastal regions it is generally carried on in conjunction with agriculture and sheep-raising, sufficient fodder being grown to carry the cattle through the winter months. Local wants are thus met, and in many places remote from the metropolis well-equipped factories have been established. The extent to which dairy cows and pigs were run in conjunction with the growing of wheat in 1935-36 is referred to on page 375 of Official Year Book No. 33.

3. **Employment.**—The numbers of persons employed in primary industry are ascertained at the annual census of rural production. The particulars collected are in respect of those persons who were permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and include owners, lessees, tenants or sharefarmers, relatives over 14 years of age not receiving wages, and other permanent employees, including managers and relatives, working for wages or salary. Details of the numbers so engaged are given in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production, § 25.

For the years prior to 1940-41, it was possible to classify each holding according to the chief purpose for which it was used and thus obtain a distribution of employment in the three main classes, viz., Agriculture, Pastoral and Dairying. As this information has been omitted from the schedules since that year, it has not been possible to continue the details shown in the following table.

## EMPLOYMENT IN DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Year and Sex.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land. (a)	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1935-36	Males	38,150	42,072	27,000	4,500	5,465	3,539	120,726
	Females	6,481	7,790	7,000	2,756	1,249	2,462	27,738
1936-37	Males	37,450	41,922	28,600	4,578	5,261	3,332	121,143
	Females	5,444	7,666	7,000	2,331	1,143	2,234	25,818
1937-38	Males	35,940	41,878	(b) 29,000	4,540	5,495	3,634	120,487
	Females	6,027	7,406	(b) 7,000	2,779	1,129	2,146	26,487
1938-39	Males	33,860	41,829	27,000	4,436	6,365	3,917	119,407
	Females	6,505	7,222	7,000	2,812	1,661	2,200	27,400
1939-40	Males	35,915	41,834	28,800	4,757	6,362	3,670	121,358
	Females	7,130	7,314	7,000	2,418	1,678	2,064	27,604

(a) Estimated from returns of Queensland State Government Insurance Office.

(b) As recorded

by Government Statistician.

4. **Growth of the Dairying Industry.**—The following table gives some indication of the activity in the dairying industry since 1918-19 :—

**DAIRYING INDUSTRY : AUSTRALIA.**

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows.		Production of Butter.	Production of Cheese.	Milking Machines (No. of Stands).	Number of Males engaged.
	In Milk.	Dry.				
			Tons.	Tons.		
1918-19 ..	1,319,588	582,448	81,162	10,621	(a)	68,100
1928-29 ..	1,744,728	600,342	129,817	13,490	(a)	82,300
1938-39 ..	2,600,707	608,812	203,500	29,304	(a)	119,400
1942-43 ..	2,370,982	836,774	171,237	36,134	89,796	(a)
1943-44 ..	2,292,769	900,063	156,282	35,825	100,878	(a)
1944-45 ..	2,277,718	861,673	141,963	34,620	109,561	(a)
1945-46 ..	2,253,566	770,910	150,363	41,238	116,806	(a)

(a) Not available.

5. **Official Supervision of Dairying Industry.**—Dairy experts of the various State Agricultural Departments give instruction in approved methods of production, and inspect animals, buildings and marketable produce. A high standard of cleanliness, both of *personnel* and *materiel*, prevails.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1933, and regulations thereunder. It will be sufficient to state here that the true trade description, etc., must be marked on all produce intended for export, while official inspection ensures the maintenance of purity and quality. Upon request of the exporter the goods are given a certificate by the inspector.

## § 2. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. **Dairy Herds.**—Due to the lack of uniformity in the schedules used by the several States in the collection of live-stock statistics, it is not possible to measure with precision the growth of the dairy herds of Australia prior to 1943. However, statistics of dairy cows, which provide a reliable measurement of this development, show that in 1918-19 there were 1,900,000 dairy cows in milk and dry, compared with 2,345,000 in 1928-29 and 3,200,000 in 1938-39. This latter figure was sustained until March, 1944, but has since declined, the number recorded at 31st March, 1947, being slightly in excess of 3,000,000. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the proportion of dairy cattle to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia there is a greatly preponderating number of other cattle, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. Dairying, however, has developed greatly in southern Queensland since 1914-15, and the largest contribution to the Australian increase in dairy production has been made by this State. The numbers of dairy cows for 1944 to 1947 shown in the following table refer to those recorded by farmers as being in milk and dry as at 31st March. The figures shown for 1939 cover the same categories, but the period differs in some States (*see* footnote (a)). To this extent the figures lack comparability.

## NUMBER OF CATTLE AND DAIRY COWS (IN MILK AND DRY).

State.	1939.(a)	31st March—				
		1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	
New South Wales(b)	All Cattle ..	2,811,884	3,143,378	3,144,701	3,116,834	2,983,093
	Dairy Cows ..	985,251	919,135	903,157	865,782	849,707
Victoria	All Cattle ..	1,697,295	2,013,033	1,903,110	1,827,087	2,060,061
	Dairy Cows ..	859,811	874,796	859,200	811,399	877,205
Queensland	All Cattle ..	6,097,089	6,524,553	6,623,112	6,542,210	5,945,285
	Dairy Cows ..	997,123	1,022,859	1,001,378	987,835	913,656
South Australia	All Cattle ..	318,897	414,997	391,323	374,096	423,980
	Dairy Cows ..	152,699	161,676	161,953	150,101	163,992
Western Australia	All Cattle ..	767,680	870,939	852,563	833,567	811,949
	Dairy Cows ..	119,814	138,100	137,004	133,945	131,711
Tasmania	All Cattle ..	262,407	230,127	224,668	216,306	220,119
	Dairy Cows ..	93,816	75,014	75,435	73,913	75,118
Northern Territory	All Cattle ..	899,472	978,569	984,370	960,039	972,990
	Dairy Cows ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Australian Capital Territory	All Cattle ..	7,057	8,083	9,320	7,867	9,169
	Dairy Cows ..	1,005	1,252	1,264	1,471	1,752
Australia	All Cattle ..	12,861,781	14,183,679	14,133,167	13,878,006	13,426,646
	Dairy Cows ..	3,209,519	3,192,832	3,139,391	3,024,476	3,013,141

(a) As at 31st March for New South Wales; 1st March for Victoria; 1st January for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. (b) Includes other milking cows not in registered dairies. (c) Not available.

In the next table the dairy cattle in each State are shown in various categories as at 31st March, 1945, 1946 and 1947. Information in this detail was not collected uniformly in all States prior to 1943.

## NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE.

State.	31st March.	Dairy Cows.		Dairy Heifers 1 year and over.	Dairy Calves under 1 year.	Dairy Bulls.	Total Dairy Cattle.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
New South Wales	1945	(a)706,272	196,885	212,834	189,777	25,767	1,331,535
	1946	(a)673,699	192,083	234,195	151,946	25,281	1,277,204
	1947	(a)679,672	170,035	205,489	148,037	24,404	1,227,637
Victoria	1945	591,437	267,763	267,265	202,258	35,479	1,364,202
	1946	629,046	182,353	272,102	181,170	35,098	1,299,769
	1947	646,823	230,382	253,131	245,783	35,509	1,411,628
Queensland	1945	742,387	258,991	266,451	210,960	30,453	1,509,242
	1946	714,800	273,035	254,236	171,318	29,312	1,442,701
	1947	653,940	259,716	232,086	158,203	28,177	1,332,122
South Australia	1945	108,428	53,525	41,907	34,099	7,149	245,108
	1946	112,003	38,098	42,457	31,648	7,095	231,301
	1947	119,138	44,854	42,593	47,364	8,118	262,067
Western Australia	1945	66,690	70,314	42,806	48,962	6,157	234,929
	1946	62,951	70,994	40,566	48,966	6,034	229,511
	1947	66,011	65,700	40,766	45,206	5,869	223,552
Tasmania	1945	61,617	13,818	20,892	28,097	3,642	128,066
	1946	60,032	13,911	20,683	28,079	3,462	126,167
	1947	60,165	14,953	22,712	30,905	3,530	132,265
Australian Capital Territory	1945	887	377	637	484	27	2,412
	1946	1,035	436	630	485	38	2,624
	1947	1,273	479	854	298	38	2,942
Australia(b)	1945	2,277,718	861,673	852,792	714,637	108,674	4,815,494
	1946	2,253,566	770,910	864,869	613,612	106,320	4,609,277
	1947	2,227,022	786,119	797,631	675,796	105,645	4,592,213

(a) Includes other milking cows not in registered dairies.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

2. **Factory System.**—(i) *General.* Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The creation of large central butter factories has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture, since improved appliances such as refrigerators, etc., may be profitably worked at the larger establishments. The product is also of a more uniform quality, and few farmers prefer to convert the cream rather than send it to the factory. Formerly the average quantity of milk used per pound of hand-made butter was about 3 gallons, but separator butter requires less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  gallons.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* The factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter cheese and condensed milk numbered 462 in 1945-46. They were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 117; Victoria, 148; Queensland, 100; South Australia, 46; Western Australia, 17; and Tasmania, 34. Fuller details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXIV.—“Manufacturing Industry”.

3. **Butter and Cheese—Stabilization Schemes.**—(i) *Voluntary Plan.* During the period from January, 1926 to April, 1934, a voluntary scheme known as the “Paterson Plan” was in operation and had the effect of stabilizing the price of butter in Australia. The scheme provided for the payment of a levy on all butter produced in Australia sufficient to pay a bounty on export which ranged from 3d. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty per unit while the return to the producer on all butter produced was increased by approximately the difference between the rate of bounty paid and the rate of levy charged. The scheme, which continued until 25th April, 1934, did not receive the full support of all butter manufacturers.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* On 1st May, 1934 the “Paterson Plan” was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan. The object of this scheme was to maintain local prices for butter and cheese independently of prices realized for exports. The Dairy Produce Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament towards the end of 1933, and at the same time complementary legislation was passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. As a result of a referendum among producers held in 1936, Tasmania withdrew from the plan and the State Act expired. In the Commonwealth Act power was given to regulate interstate trade while the State Acts were designed to regulate trade within the respective States. The authority set up by each State Act fixed the proportion of the State's production to be sold within the State, and the Commonwealth Act protected this allocation by regulating the movement of butter and cheese from one State to another and so ensured the removal from the Australian market of the surplus production.

The compulsory plan was invalidated by the decision in 1936 of the Privy Council which declared in the James (Dried Fruits) Case that the Commonwealth had no power under the Constitution to regulate trade between the States.

(iii) *Equalization Scheme.* Since the Privy Council decision, the butter price stabilization scheme has continued to operate by voluntary action based on the agreements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited. The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, and for this purpose may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. The effect is that local and export trade are distributed in equitable proportions among the manufacturers by means of quotas. The Committee fixes basic prices and equalizes returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946 and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The Commonwealth Prices Commissioner has fixed the home consumption prices of butter and cheese.

4. **Commonwealth Subsidies.**—(i) *Butter, Cheese and Processed Milk Products.* Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese and processed milk products. Subsidies

were paid on a seasonal basis prior to 1st April, 1946, but from that date have been on a flat rate basis. Subsidies are distributed through factories to milk producers by payments on butter, cheese and processed milk products manufactured.

In the following table, particulars of the average equalization rates and subsidy rates in operation in each year 1942-43 to 1946-47, together with the equalization rates for the pre-war year 1938-39 are shown in respect of butter and cheese. The equalization rates are those determined by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, referred to in the preceding section.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE: AVERAGE EQUALIZATION RATES AND RATES OF COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY UNDER DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE ACTS.**  
(Rates per cwt.)

Year ended 31st March.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	Average Equalization Rate.	Subsidy Rate.	Total.	Average Equalization Rate.	Subsidy Rate.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1939(a) ..	136 3.5	..	136 3.5	71 8	..	71 8
1943(b) ..	150 9.1	8 1	158 10.1	91 9.6	4 10	96 7.6
1944 ..	153 1.6	35 5.6	188 7.2	94 5.3	16 6.2	110 11.5
1945 ..	152 10.9	43 8.1	196 7	94 5.75	21 8.5	116 2.25
1946 ..	169 3.3	29 8	198 11.3	99 9.8	17 7	117 4.8
1947 ..	179 8 8	25 4.2	205 1	108 7.8	11 6 95	120 2.75

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Nine months ended March.

Subsidy payments for the year ended 31st March, 1947 were based on the recognized cost to milk producers of 1s. 7½d. per lb. commercial butter equivalent at the factory, but subsidy rates were later increased as a result of increased prices under the United Kingdom Dairy Produce Contract which operated from 1st July, 1946. Following representations by industry organizations, the Commonwealth Government established the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee in November, 1946, comprising a chairman nominated by the Government, four representatives of Commonwealth Government Departments and four industry representatives from the several States. The Committee's functions, broadly, are to advise and assist in conducting cost and other surveys of dairy farm production and to act as an advisory body to the Government in these matters.

Following consideration of the initial recommendations submitted by the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee in October, 1947, the Commonwealth Government announced that subsidy payments in respect of milk supplied for butter, cheese and processed milk products manufacture would be made from 1st April, 1947 on the basis of a return to the milk producer of 2s. per lb. commercial butter equivalent. This increase will be absorbed partly by increased prices under the United Kingdom Dairy Products Contract operating from 1st July, 1947, partly by higher home consumption prices for dairy products from 1st December, 1947 and partly by increased Commonwealth subsidy.

Details of the amounts distributed under the Dairy Industry Assistance Acts are shown in the following table. These amounts include assistance on exported dairy products paid in the first instance by the Commonwealth Government and recovered from the Government of the United Kingdom.

**COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES TO THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY UNDER DAIRYING INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE ACTS.**  
(£'000.)

Year ended June.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.(a)
1943 .. ..	277	430	365	50	42	22	1,186
1944 .. ..	1,833	2,614	2,146	338	285	130	7,346
1945 .. ..	1,495	2,717	1,879	315	260	146	6,812
1946 .. ..	1,524	2,384	1,745	323	274	124	6,374
1947 .. ..	1,070	2,353	1,111	322	238	129	5,223

(a) These amounts include assistance on export dairy products paid in the first instance by the Commonwealth Government and recovered from the Government of the United Kingdom. The actual amount recovered to date amounts to £5,114,621.

(ii) *Whole Milk.* In addition to the subsidies referred to above, the Commonwealth Government also subsidizes the production of whole milk consumed directly. The subsidy rates vary according to States, regions within the State and the seasonal period. Details of the amounts distributed are shown in the following table :—

**COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY ON WHOLE MILK FOR DIRECT HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**  
(£'000.)

Year ended June.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
1944 .. ..	35	180	94	..	..	10	319
1945 .. ..	734	510	210	212	85	25	(a) 1,786
1946 .. ..	1,042	763	295	233	122	55	(a) 2,520
1947 .. ..	901	663	308	187	151	32	(b) 2,249

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory, £10,000. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory, £7,000.

5. **Total Dairy Production.**—The dairy production for each State in 1945–46 is shown below:—

**DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1945–46.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Total.
--------------	--------	-----------	---------	----------	----------	-----------	--------	--------

**MILK ('000 gal.)**

Used for—								
Butter ..	(a) 167,892	(b) 240,910	(c) 207,393	36,373	27,205	22,016	30	701,819
Cheese ..	5,233	32,972	26,123	20,884	1,607	2,736	..	89,555
Condensing and concentrating	17,130	45,166	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	(e) 65,313
Other purposes ..	(f) 88,630	56,591	35,874	(g) 22,113	(g) 14,192	(g) 5,962	437	220,782
Total ..	278,885	375,639	269,390	79,370	43,004	30,714	467	1,077,469

**BUTTER ('000 lb.)**

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms(k)	(h) 74,280	(i) 112,180	(j) 101,243	17,360	12,553	8,464	..	326,080
	4,000	2,393	1,324	1,151	627	1,200	8	10,733
Total ..	78,280	114,573	102,567	18,541	13,180	9,664	8	336,813

**CHEESE ('000 lb.)**

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms(k)	4,858	33,406	26,932	22,479	1,817	2,268	..	91,760
	110	98	4	..	8	395	..	615
Total ..	4,968	33,504	26,936	22,479	1,825	2,663	..	92,375

**CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK, ETC. ('000 lb.)**

In Factories	44,197	124,632	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	(e) 182,861
--------------	--------	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-------------

(a) Includes 3,230,406 gallons of milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent to factories in Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes 439,040 gallons of milk, the produce of Victoria, sent to factories in New South Wales. (c) Includes 623,908 gallons of milk, the produce of Queensland, sent to factories in New South Wales. (d) Not available for publication. (e) Includes particulars of States marked (d).

(f) Includes 218,778 gallons of whole milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent to Victoria. (g) Includes milk used in the production of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, etc. (h) Includes 528,201 lb. of butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland; (i) Includes 1,303,474 lb. of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (j) Includes 253,348 lb. of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (k) Estimated.

6. Whole Milk.—(i) *Production and Utilization.* While there has been a decline in the production of whole milk in Australia since 1939-40 the quantities used for the manufacture of cheese and condensory products and those consumed as fluid milk have increased. As a result, there has been a substantial decrease in the quantity of milk used for butter manufacture, and the proportion so used has declined from 78 per cent. in 1938-39 to 63 per cent. in 1946-47. In 1946-47, 62.8 per cent. of the milk supply was used for the production of butter, 8.4 per cent. in the production of cheese, 6.5 per cent. in the production of processed milk products and 22.3 per cent. for all other purposes, including consumption as fluid milk, sweet cream and ice cream.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each year 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47 :—

**PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA.**

(‘000 gallons.)

Year.	Total Production.	Quantity used for—			
		Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	Condensory Products.	Other purposes.
1938-39 .. ..	1,189,174	925,308	64,094	33,367	165,505
1943-44 .. ..	1,066,679	733,451	77,963	63,253	192,012
1944-45 .. ..	1,012,830	670,206	76,533	62,440	203,651
1945-46 .. ..	1,077,469	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782
1946-47 .. ..	1,079,640	678,293	91,086	70,450	239,811

In the following table, particulars of production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1938-39 to 1946-47. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1946-47 output from that State, viz., 445.5 million gallons represented 41.3 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales was 254.1 million gallons or 23.5 per cent. of the total and that of Queensland 207.5 million gallons (19.2 per cent.). Production in the remaining States accounted for 16.0 per cent. of the total Australian output.

**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK.**

(‘000 gallons.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
1938-39 .. ..	311,384	377,881	347,336	72,521	45,562	34,140	350	1,189,174
1943-44 .. ..	297,175	360,532	260,996	78,172	43,156	26,288	360	1,066,679
1944-45 .. ..	262,939	360,501	247,253	72,154	40,416	29,184	383	1,012,830
1945-46 .. ..	278,885	375,639	260,300	79,370	43,004	30,714	467	1,077,469
1946-47 .. ..	254,094	445,536	207,465	93,944	46,038	32,080	483	1,079,640

(ii) *Production per Cow.* The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow reaches as high as 1,000 gallons, varying greatly with breed, locality and season. For the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 it averaged considerably under 300 gallons per annum. In recent years not only has there been an improvement in the quality of the cattle, but the application of scientific methods has been continually extended, and the 300-gallon average has been exceeded in each year since 1924, the yield of 392 gallons in 1931 constituting a record. The annual average yields per cow given in the following table are based on the number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average given is, therefore, below that for cows which were yielding during the greater part of the year. It should be noted

that there are many difficulties attending the collection of particulars of the total quantity of milk obtained during any year. In addition, there is the further difficulty of ascertaining with reasonable accuracy the average number of cows in milk during the same period. The average yield per cow shown hereunder may be accepted as sufficiently reliable to show the general trend:—

## MILK PRODUCTION.

Heading.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia. (b)
1938-39—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	994,155	889,719	961,674	152,686	119,183	93,154	1,041	3,211,612
Production '000 gal.	311,384	377,882	347,336	72,521	45,562	34,140	350	1,189,175
Aver. per cow .. gal.	313	425	361	475	382	366	336	370
1942-43—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	935,756	888,786	1,027,630	159,850	129,213	84,952	1,118	3,227,305
Production '000 gal.	303,502	381,640	289,868	78,563	46,340	29,371	400	1,129,630
Aver. per cow .. gal.	324	429	282	491	359	346	358	350
1943-44—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	922,867	875,980	1,029,060	159,187	133,931	77,786	1,183	3,200,294
Production '000 gal.	297,175	360,532	260,996	78,172	43,156	26,288	360	1,066,679
Aver. per cow .. gal.	322	412	254	490	322	338	304	333
1944-45—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	911,146	866,998	1,012,118	161,815	137,552	75,224	1,258	3,166,111
Production '000 gal.	262,939	360,501	247,253	72,154	40,116	29,184	383	1,012,830
Aver. per cow .. gal.	289	416	244	440	294	388	304	320
1945-46—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	884,469	835,300	994,606	156,027	135,475	74,689	1,368	3,081,934
Production '000 gal.	278,885	375,039	269,390	79,370	43,004	30,714	467	1,077,469
Aver. per cow .. gal.	315	450	271	509	317	411	341	350
1946-47—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	857,745	844,302	950,745	157,047	132,828	74,530	1,612	3,018,809
Production '000 gal.	254,094	445,536	207,463	93,944	46,038	32,080	483	1,079,640
Aver. per Cow .. gal.	296	528	218	598	347	430	300	358

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

7. **Butter Production.**—The quantity of butter produced in Australia depends chiefly upon seasonal conditions. There was a steady increase in the annual output of butter for many years prior to the 1939-45 War. The average annual production rose from 126,000 tons for the five years ended 1928-29 to 195,000 tons for the five years ended 1938-39.

The output of 212,000 tons in 1939-40 was a record. Production has declined considerably since that year and during 1946-47 amounted to approximately 143,300 tons. The factors contributing to this decline include unfavourable seasons, transfer of man-power owing to the war, shortages of fertilizers for pastures and change in some factories from butter to cheese manufacture. These figures include butter produced on farms which has shown a steady decline from about 8,700 tons in 1938-39 to 4,500 tons in 1946-47.

The following table shows production of butter in factories in each State for the years 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47.

## BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1938-39 ..	50,822	56,611	68,919	7,836	6,545	4,053	194,786
1943-44 ..	39,222	48,864	45,276	8,049	6,155	3,268	150,834
1944-45 ..	32,019	46,443	42,415	6,977	5,676	3,643	137,173
1945-46 ..	33,161	50,080	45,198	7,750	5,604	3,778	145,571
1946-47 ..	26,958	59,387	33,078	9,242	6,000	4,191	138,856

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory: Nil.



The table below shows the monthly production of factory butter in Australia in each of the years 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47. The annual output of farm butter is also shown.

**PRODUCTION OF BUTTER IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS : AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<b>Factories—</b>					
July .. .. .	9,415	7,142	6,124	6,709	7,084
August .. .. .	11,645	8,224	8,586	8,643	8,790
September .. .. .	15,531	11,591	12,538	10,908	11,105
October .. .. .	20,485	16,955	16,831	15,909	14,415
November .. .. .	22,561	20,927	15,955	16,051	14,904
December .. .. .	20,710	20,997	15,193	16,503	15,178
January .. .. .	15,872	18,688	15,409	14,338	13,303
February .. .. .	15,816	14,670	12,129	14,175	12,699
March .. .. .	17,729	12,194	12,922	14,691	13,384
April .. .. .	16,583	7,748	8,707	11,738	10,782
May .. .. .	15,568	6,265	6,784	9,248	9,209
June .. .. .	12,871	5,433	5,995	6,658	8,003
<b>Factory Total .. .. .</b>	<b>194,786</b>	<b>150,834</b>	<b>137,173</b>	<b>145,571</b>	<b>138,856</b>
<b>Made on Farms .. .. .</b>	<b>8,714</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>4,497</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>203,500</b>	<b>156,282</b>	<b>141,963</b>	<b>150,363</b>	<b>143,353</b>

8. **Cheese Production.**—For many years the production of cheese in Australia ranged about 13,400 tons per annum. By 1932-33 production had risen to 16,500 tons and, apart from minor fluctuations, has continued to rise until 1946-47, when the record output of approximately 42,000 tons was recorded. The States contributing chiefly towards this increase are Victoria, Queensland and South Australia.

The following table shows production of cheese in factories in each State in the years 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47 :—

**CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1938-39 .. .. .	3,211	8,637	7,031	8,239	436	1,420	28,974
1943-44 .. .. .	2,399	11,868	10,733	8,805	792	1,052	35,649
1944-45 .. .. .	1,964	12,205	10,101	8,244	822	1,122	34,458
1945-46 .. .. .	2,169	14,913	12,023	10,035	811	1,013	40,964
1946-47 .. .. .	2,029	17,615	7,720	12,768	1,009	1,670	42,211

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory : Nil.

The monthly production of cheese in factories in Australia, together with the annual output from farms, is shown in the table below for 1938-39 and each of the years 1943-44 to 1946-47.

**PRODUCTION OF CHEESE IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS : AUSTRALIA.**

Month.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<b>Factories—</b>					
July .. .. .	1,517	1,755	1,572	1,643	2,177
August .. .. .	1,950	2,288	2,555	2,524	3,038
September .. .. .	2,820	3,602	3,918	3,865	4,173
October .. .. .	4,028	5,250	5,273	5,196	5,447
November .. .. .	3,990	5,521	4,858	5,147	5,604
December .. .. .	3,462	4,975	4,112	4,832	5,017
January .. .. .	2,212	3,627	3,264	3,512	3,737
February .. .. .	1,715	2,634	2,433	3,224	2,781
March .. .. .	1,826	2,126	2,471	3,526	2,793
April .. .. .	1,656	1,448	1,456	2,894	2,489
May .. .. .	1,898	1,199	1,279	2,570	2,608
June .. .. .	1,900	1,224	1,227	2,031	2,347
<b>Factory Total .. .. .</b>	<b>28,974</b>	<b>35,649</b>	<b>34,458</b>	<b>40,964</b>	<b>42,211</b>
<b>Made on Farms .. .. .</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29,304</b>	<b>35,825</b>	<b>34,620</b>	<b>41,238</b>	<b>42,343</b>

9. **Condensed, Concentrated and Powdered Milk, etc., Production.**—The manufacture of these products has expanded greatly since 1938-39 due mainly to the demand to meet the needs of the Services during the 1939-45 War. The output for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46 was as follows:—

**PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK, ETC.**

State.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. .. .	11,204,574	34,870,506	45,302,427	39,300,026	44,196,736
Victoria .. .. .	52,475,320	109,746,110	113,642,284	116,030,363	124,632,335
Other States (a) .. .. .	8,600,558	12,639,360	15,269,448	14,968,080	14,032,410
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>72,280,452</b>	<b>157,255,976</b>	<b>174,214,159</b>	<b>170,298,469</b>	<b>182,861,481</b>

(a) Separate details not available for publication.

10. **Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.**—The production of butter and cheese less net exports and adjusted to account for movements in stocks, represents the quantity available for consumption in Australia.

As previously mentioned, the quantity of butter required by the Armed Services based upon Australia limited supplies during the war years for export overseas and for consumption in Australia. The former had diminished to such an extent that, in order to prevent further decline, it became necessary to introduce a system of butter rationing on 7th June, 1943. The rate was fixed at 8 oz. per head per week, but was reduced to 6 oz. per week as from 7th June, 1944, at which level it still remains.

Cheese was not rationed, although the supplies available for civil needs were limited to the residue after Service needs and exports had been met. This had the effect of limiting consumption below the level it would have attained if there had been no such restriction. Nevertheless, consumption of cheese rose during the war to offset, in part, the reduced consumption of butter due to rationing.

The following table shows details of the production and disposals of butter and cheese for the periods 1937-39 and 1943 to 1947.

**PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BUTTER AND CHEESE : AUSTRALIA.**  
(‘000 tons.)

Period.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Consumption by—		Civilian consumption per head per annum.
				Services.	Civilians.	
<b>BUTTER.</b>						
						lb.
1937-39 (Average) ..	..	191.0	90.0	..	101.0	32.9
1943 .. ..	+ 1.0	165.5	50.0	18.0	96.5	33.5
1944 .. ..	- 4.4	145.8	46.2	23.3	80.7	27.5
1945 .. ..	+ 1.3	141.4	39.7	21.9	78.5	26.1
1946 .. ..	- 3.1	146.8	65.1	2.0	82.8	25.3
1947 .. ..	+ 4.2	156.8	70.3	(a)	82.3	24.3
<b>CHEESE.</b>						
						lb.
1937-1939 (Average)	..	24.9	11.5	..	13.4	4.4
1943 .. ..	..	36.0	14.0	10.0	12.0	4.1
1944 .. ..	- 0.1	34.8	14.3	2.5	18.0	6.1
1945 .. ..	+ 4.3	35.5	10.2	3.0	18.0	6.0
1946 .. ..	- 0.5	43.1	18.4	4.5	20.7	6.3
1947 .. ..	+ 0.3	43.2	24.9	(a)	18.0	5.3

(a) Included with Civilians.

**11. Marketing of Dairy Products.**—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-47.* Introduced at the request of the dairying industry this Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the oversea marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. It dealt with matters relating to the organization and supervision of oversea marketing of dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in oversea freights and insurance rates, and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the appointment of the Dairy Produce Control Board a voluntary body—the Australian Dairy Council—was established to advise and make recommendations to the Governments on problems connected with the production, manufacture and quality of dairy produce, pasture improvement and diseases of dairy cattle.

Following a recommendation by the Australian Agricultural Council the functions of these bodies were combined by an amending Act of 1935 under the Australian Dairy Produce Board and provision was made for the allocation of money from the Board's funds for research and investigation into pastures, diseases of dairy cattle and the quality of butter. The functions of the Board were later extended to enable it to advise the Government in connexion with the transport of dairy produce and the securing of new markets and the expansion of existing markets and other matters.

The Australian Dairy Produce Board was re-constituted in 1947 by an amendment to the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, reducing its membership from seventeen to twelve. The functions of the Board were extended to enable it to purchase and sell, on behalf of the Commonwealth, dairy produce intended for export, and to control all matters concerning the handling, storage, protection, treatment, transfer and shipment of the produce so purchased or sold.

(ii) *The Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924-1937.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from Australia to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation.

(iii) *War-time Marketing.* Reference to the marketing arrangements which operated during the 1939-45 War was made in Chapter XXVIII. "Miscellaneous", pp. 1108-1110 of Official Year Book No. 36.

12. **Butter and Cheese Contracts.**—(i) *Butter.* At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. The following table indicates the periods covered, and prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency for the various grades of butter, including whey butter, for this and subsequent contracts.

The conditions of sale provided for payment of 90 per cent. on shipment, and the balance 28 days after arrival or due date of arrival.

A further contract for the year 1940-41 was entered into with the United Kingdom Government, which agreed to take up to 100,000 tons of butter at the same prices as in the previous year. For the year 1941-42, second, pastry and all whey butters were excluded; moreover the butter target was reduced to 57,000 tons to permit of diversion to cheese production at the request of the United Kingdom Government.

Prices were increased as from 1st July, 1942, as shown in the table. Also second grade butter was re-included towards the end of 1942 and the Ministry sought 10,000 tons of dry butterfat at the following prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency:—Grade 1, 195s. 7½d.; Grade 2, 181s. 3d. Actually 2,203 tons of dry butterfat were exported during that period.

Pastry and whey butters were re-included as from 1st July, 1943.

While the 1943-44 prices were the same as those applying for 1942-43, the United Kingdom Government agreed additionally to reimburse the Commonwealth Government to the extent of subsidy paid on butter and cheese exported on Ministry account during the year ended 31st March, 1944. Although provision was made in the several contracts for the supply and purchase of stated quantities of butter, the decline in production and the increased demand by Australian and Allied Services based on Australia resulted in the quantities actually shipped being less than those stipulated.

The purchase of butter in 1944-45 and subsequent years has been covered by the Long-Term Purchase Agreement (*vide* sub-para. (iii) following).

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

Period.	Prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency.						
	Choice.	1st.	2nd.	Pastry.	Whey, 1st.	Whey, 2nd.	Whey, Pastry.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
13th November, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 .. .. .	137 2½	135 7½	131 1½	127 6	127 6	122 6	117 6
1940-41 .. .. .	142 9½	141 3	136 9½	127 6	127 6	122 6	117 6
1941-42 .. .. .	142 9½	141 3	136 9½	133 1½	133 1½	128 1½	123 1½
1942-43 .. .. .	184 8½	183 1½	178 7½	175 0	175 0	170 0	165 0
1943-44 .. .. .	216 10½	215 4	210 7½	206 10½	206 10½	201 10½	196 10½
1944-45 .. .. .	254 4½	252 10	248 1½	244 4½	244 4½	239 4½	234 4½
1945-46 .. .. .							
1946-47 .. .. .							
1947-48 .. .. .							

(ii) *Cheese.* The following table indicates the periods covered and prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency for the various grades of cheese as provided by the several contracts between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments. Conditions for payment were on the same terms as for butter.

For the year 1941-42, the United Kingdom sought diversion from butter to cheese production, and undertook to purchase maximum quantities, with a minimum of 40,000 tons, at increased prices. Prices were increased further for the year 1942-43.

As in the case of butter, the United Kingdom Government agreed to reimburse the Commonwealth Government for subsidy paid on cheese exports since 1st April, 1943.

Although provision was made in the several contracts for the supply and purchase of stated quantities of cheese, the quantities shipped were less than stipulated. Service demands in India, Egypt and elsewhere accounted for the greater part of exports. There was also considerable increase in consumption in Australia, due, no doubt, to the rationing of butter.

When the United Kingdom authorities in 1941 desired greatly increased supplies of cheese, the Committee took action to convert butter-making establishments to cheese-making, the financial burden being distributed over the industry.

As with butter, the purchase of cheese in 1944-45 and subsequent years has been covered by the Long-Term Purchase Agreement (*vide* sub-para. (iii) following).

#### PRICES OF CHEESE, UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

Period.	Prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency.		
	Choicest, 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
20th November, 1939 to 30th June, 1940	76 6½	74 0½	71 6½
1940-41	83 9	81 3	78 9
1941-42	87 6	85 0	82 6
1942-43	107 6	105 0	102 6
1943-44	126 3	123 9	121 3
1944-45	145 7½	143 1½	140 7½
1945-46			
1946-47			
1947-48			

(iii) *Long Term Purchase Agreement.* Early in 1945 an agreement was completed between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments covering the sale to the former of Australia's surplus butter and cheese for the four years 1944-45 to 1947-48. In the original agreement, prices were stipulated for the initial two years ended June, 1946. In accordance with the terms of the agreement prices were increased for the year 1946-47 and further increases were agreed upon for the year 1947-48, following representations from the Australian Government after having considered recommendations by the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee (*vide* para. 4 above.)

The United Kingdom will undertake responsibility for storage costs if unable to provide ships to lift butter and cheese from store after 90 days, and will make advances against stored stock in this event.

The usual provisions relative to quality, packing, etc. will continue to obtain, but in regard to payment the United Kingdom will pay 97½ per cent. of the value on shipment and a further 2½ per cent. 60 days after the date of the last bill of lading in respect of butter and cheese carried by the vessel.

The extension of the agreement beyond 30th June, 1948 is at present under consideration by the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments.

13. **Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese and Milk.**—The production of butter and cheese in Australia is considerably in excess of local requirements and consequently a substantial surplus is available for export overseas. In normal circumstances the extent of this surplus is chiefly dependent upon the seasonal conditions. In the immediate pre-war period the quantity of butter and cheese consumed annually in Australia was about 101,000 tons and 13,400 tons respectively, and production in excess of these amounts was available as surplus for export.

Because of the abnormal requirements due to the presence of Australian and Allied Servicemen in the South-West Pacific Area, exports of butter to the United Kingdom were reduced to a level lower than that attained in any year since 1926-27. During 1938-39, 97,000 tons or 95 per cent. of all butter exported was shipped to the United Kingdom, but by 1944-45 exports to this country had decreased to 37,000 tons or 86 per cent. of the total quantity exported. In 1945-46, the quantity rose to 55,000 tons (or 88.8 per cent.) but dropped to 52,000 tons (or 86.2 per cent.) in 1946-47.

With cheese, and for the same reason, increased production has been accompanied by decreased exports. In 1938-39 exports totalled 16,038 tons of which 15,500 tons were exported to the United Kingdom. By 1944-45, however, the quantity exported to the United Kingdom had declined to 2,800 tons or 18 per cent. of the total of 15,000 tons exported. In 1945-46 the quantity rose to 9,200 tons (or 63.0 per cent.) and to 18,300 tons (or 76.5 per cent.) in 1946-47.

All butter and cheese exported comes under the provisions of the Exports (Dairy Produce) Regulations and is subject to the supervision, inspection and examination of officers appointed for that purpose. These commodities are graded according to quality which has been fixed by regulation as follows:—Flavour and aroma, 50 points; texture, 30 points; and condition, 20 points. Butter and cheese graded at 93 to 100 points is of choicest quality; at 90 to 92 points, first quality; at 86 to 89 points, second quality; and at 80 to 85 points, pastry or cooking quality or, in the case of cheese, third quality.

In the following table particulars are given of the relative proportions of butter and cheese graded for export according to quality. Fuller details, which include actual quantities by States, are to be found in *Production Bulletin* No. 41, Part II.

#### BULK BUTTER AND CHEESE GRADED FOR EXPORT: AUSTRALIA.

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Choicest .. ..	47.76	44.35	48.77	1.14	0.50	1.56
First Quality .. ..	42.98	46.36	42.73	52.02	58.76	58.97
Second Quality .. ..	7.75	7.56	7.27	46.84	40.74	39.47
Third Quality (b) .. ..	1.51	1.73	1.23	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Included with Second Quality.

(b) Includes rejected.

The following tables show the total imports, exports and net exports of butter, cheese and condensed, concentrated, etc., milk and cream.

**BUTTER, CHEESE, MILK, ETC. : IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.**

Products.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. .	lb. 3,425	25	4,807	167	79
	£A. 286	3	302	11	5
Cheese .. .. .	lb. 156,188	13,577	58,469	296,036	104,419
	£A. 11,551	1,599	4,693	27,256	13,361
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. . . . .	lb. 44,135	238,403	893,948	213,583	108,219
	£A. 1,018	9,277	35,384	7,719	4,873
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. .	lb. 229,542,779	104,226,518	93,739,086	137,611,340	133,642,282
	£A. 12,891,837	6,870,852	8,249,506	12,271,662	12,569,022
Cheese .. .. .	lb. 35,924,467	32,974,752	33,516,764	32,770,273	53,661,771
	£A. 1,074,008	1,953,958	1,975,333	1,689,124	2,654,956
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. . . . .	lb. 19,106,953	39,251,891	46,871,107	58,620,882	103,115,838
	£A. 791,100	1,447,070	1,780,207	2,155,972	4,234,216
<b>NET EXPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. .	lb. 229,539,354	104,226,193	93,734,279	137,611,173	133,642,203
	£A. 12,891,551	6,870,819	8,249,204	12,271,651	12,569,017
Cheese .. .. .	lb. 35,768,279	32,961,175	33,458,295	32,474,247	53,557,352
	£A. 1,062,457	1,952,359	1,970,640	1,661,868	2,641,595
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. . . . .	lb. 19,062,818	39,013,488	45,977,159	58,407,299	103,007,619
	£A. 790,052	1,438,702	1,744,913	2,148,223	4,229,343

**§ 3. Pigs and Pig Products.**

1. **Pigs.**—Between 1928-29 and 1938-39 the number of pigs fluctuated around one million. In the latter year an upward movement commenced and continued until the record number of 1,797,340 was recorded in 1940-41. There was a decline in the following two years but the numbers rose again to 1,746,721 in 1943-44. Since that year there has been a continuous decline, the number recorded at 31st March, 1947 being 1,273,011. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories at 31st March, 1947 was—New South Wales, 358,417; Victoria, 290,450; Queensland, 340,150; South Australia, 134,033; Western Australia, 101,719; Tasmania, 47,407; Northern Territory, 208; Australian Capital Territory, 627.

A more accurate index of the development of pig-raising in Australia is provided in the following table which combines, for each of the years 1937-38 to 1946-47, the number of slaughterings with the number returned. The table discloses substantial increases in the number of pigs raised over the period under review:—

**NUMBER OF PIGS AND NUMBER SLAUGHTERED : AUSTRALIA.**

Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.	Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.
1937-38 ..	1,100,082	1,897,430	1942-43(a) ..	1,563,000	2,126,000
1938-39 ..	1,155,591	1,839,597	1943-44(a) ..	1,746,721	1,828,456
1939-40 ..	1,455,341	1,952,552	1944-45(a) ..	1,630,855	1,966,434
1940-41 ..	1,797,340	2,350,358	1945-46(a) ..	1,425,709	1,727,924
1941-42 ..	1,477,303	2,593,927	1946-47(a) ..	1,273,011	1,580,863

(a) Year ended 31st March. The numbers slaughtered relate to slaughterings for human consumption.  
(b) Subject to revision.

Further details relating to pig numbers are given in Chapter XIX. "Pastoral Production."

2. **Pork.**—(i) *Production.* With Allied Servicemen in Australia during the war years, the demand for pork was considerably increased and producers were encouraged to increase production to the highest level attainable in order to meet Service requirements and maintain exports as far as possible. After these requirements had been met, the quantity available for civilian consumption was much less than that normally consumed. In some States the civilian consumption of pork was negligible, but in other parts of Australia, where transport difficulties precluded the marketing of pork in the main centres, civilian consumption was not prohibited. In the following table details of production in each State are shown for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1946-47 :—

**PRODUCTION OF PORK (BONE-IN-WEIGHT).**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1938-39 ..	9,617	10,769	11,844	2,037	1,092	1,623	8	43	37,033
1942-43 ..	11,376	9,963	9,343	3,033	3,863	1,347	17	69	39,011
1943-44 ..	14,532	11,226	8,709	5,892	3,649	1,446	17	11	45,482
1944-45 ..	8,605	11,407	8,249	9,013	4,006	1,270	17	3	42,570
1945-46 ..	6,335	9,595	9,363	4,072	4,749	986	17	3	35,120
1946-47 ..	6,364	7,153	9,011	2,978	3,446	1,039	17	18	30,026

(ii) *Consumption.* For the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 the average annual production of pork was 46,000 tons, of which 14,000 tons were exported, leaving 32,000 tons, or the carcass equivalent of 10.4 lb. per head per annum, available for local consumption.

As in the case of other meats, the demand for pork for the Armed Services and for exports was so great that it was necessary to divert supplies from civilian consumption under the rationing scheme introduced in January, 1944. This resulted in the per capita consumption of pork declining from the pre-war average of 10.4 lb. to 9.0 lb. in 1943, to 6.4 lb. in 1944 and to 4.9 lb. in 1945. Since 1945, there has been a reduction in exports and supplies to the Armed Services and in September 1946, pork was made available to civilians in all States subject to coupon rationing. As a result, consumption per head rose to 5.9 lb. in 1946 and 6.8 lb. in 1946-47. In the following table details of the production and disposal of pork are shown for the periods 1937-39 and 1943 to 1946-47.

**PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF PORK (BONE-IN-WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA.**

(‘000 tons).

Period.	Changes in Stock.	Production.(a)	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption by—		Civilian Consumption per head per annum.
					Services.	Civilians.	
1937-39 (Average)	..	46	14	..	..	32	10.4
1943 ..	..	39	13	(b)	(b)	26	9.0
1944 ..	+ 1	51	18	8	5	19	6.4
1945 ..	..	43	16	8	4	15	4.9
1946 ..	- 3	35	13	5	1	19	5.9
1946-47 ..	- 4	30	8	3	(c)	23	6.8

(a) Includes an estimate of trimmings from baconer carcasses. Separate details not available.

(b) Included with exports.

(c) Included with civilians.



3. Bacon and Ham.—(i) *Production.* As in the case of pork, the increased demand for bacon and ham during the war years stimulated production to a level never previously attained. Production reached its peak in 1944-45 when 56,246 tons of bacon and ham were cured. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1946-47.

#### PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aus-tralia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1938-39 .. ..	11,794	7,370	8,492	2,673	1,894	1,015	..	33,238
1942-43 .. ..	15,082	8,855	13,057	4,428	4,142	1,238	..	46,802
1943-44 .. ..	13,913	9,687	11,958	4,665	4,358	1,202	..	45,723
1944-45 .. ..	20,148	12,103	13,299	4,499	5,007	1,190	..	56,246
1945-46 .. ..	17,409	9,377	10,699	5,239	4,668	1,255	..	48,587
1946-47 .. ..	15,830	10,998	9,983	5,069	4,638	1,150	..	47,668

(ii) *Consumption.* For the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 the annual production of bacon and ham averaged 32,400 tons of which 1,000 tons were exported, leaving 31,400 tons, or 10.2 lb. per head per annum, available for local consumption. The presence of large numbers of Allied Servicemen in Australia during the 1939-45 War necessitated the diversion of civilian supplies. Bacon and ham were not included in the list of rationed meat but supplies to be placed on the civilian market were determined after the demands for Services and export requirements had been met. Consumption per head declined in the early stages of the war but by 1944 had been restored to the pre-war level and has since increased to 12.7 lb. in 1946-47. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham are shown for the periods 1937-39 and 1943 to 1946-47 in the following table.

#### PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BACON AND HAM : AUSTRALIA. (‘000 tons).

Period.	Changes in Stocks.	Production.	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption by—		Civilian consumption per head per annum.
					Services.	Civilians.	
1937-39 (Average) ..	..	32.4	1.0	..	..	31.4	10.2
1943 .. ..	..	39.0	..	(a)	20.0	19.0	6.6
1944 .. ..	+0.3	52.0	1.7	3.0	17.0	30.0	10.2
1945 .. ..	-0.1	51.8	5.9	3.0	13.0	30.0	10.0
1946 .. ..	..	48.9	2.1	5.1	2.2	39.5	12.1
1946-47 .. ..	-0.2	47.7	3.3	2.1	(b)	42.5	12.7

(a) Included with Services.

(b) Included with civilians.

4. **United Kingdom Contracts.**—Details relating to the several war-time contracts and the more recent Long-Term Purchase Agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for the sale and purchase of Australia's surplus production of meats (including pigments) are included in Chapter XIX. "Pastoral Production.

5. **Oversea Trade in Pigs and Pig Products.**—The total oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the years 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47 is shown in the following table:—

**PIG PRODUCTS : OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.		1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<b>Pigs.</b>						
Imports..	No.	28	11	33	17	42
	£A.	1,007	691	1,334	863	2,818
Exports..	No.	69	50	380	55	623
	£A.	621	497	1,802	555	3,975
Net Exports	No.	41	39	347	38	581
	£A.	-386	-194	468	-308	1,157

**BACON AND HAM.(a)**

Imports..	lb.	9,681	13	48	106	63
	£A.	597	1	9	18	14
Exports	lb.	1,739,953	14,954,984	11,045,954	18,856,610	14,674,450
	£A.	119,994	1,172,784	905,545	1,700,266	1,404,610
Net Exports	lb.	1,729,372	14,954,971	11,045,906	18,856,504	14,674,387
	£A.	119,397	1,172,783	905,536	1,700,248	1,404,596

**LARD.(b)**

Imports..	lb.	106,821	9,733	60	..	10
	£A.	3,065	713	..	..	..
Exports..	lb.	5,490,959	2,752,038	5,433,516	680,922	184,412
	£A.	67,744	61,671	164,147	24,870	7,751
Net Exports	lb.	5,384,138	2,742,305	5,433,456	680,922	184,402
	£A.	64,679	60,958	164,147	24,870	7,751

**FROZEN PORK.**

Imports..	lb.	31,805	..	..	..	12,315
	£A.	1,770	..	..	..	277
Exports..	lb.	30,716,417	16,017,199	39,881,804	30,772,905	18,705,329
	£A.	882,117	587,321	1,436,706	1,204,846	843,935
Net Exports	lb.	30,684,612	16,017,199	39,881,804	30,772,905	18,693,014
	£A.	880,347	587,321	1,436,706	1,204,846	843,658

(a) Excludes Tinned Bacon for year 1938-39. (b) For years 1938-39, 1943-44 and 1944-45 includes Lard Oil and Refined Animal Fats.

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

§ 4. Value of Dairy Production (including Pig Farming).

1. Value of Production—Gross and Net—Years 1944-45 and 1945-46.—The values of dairy production on a gross, local and net basis are shown in the following table. Production values for this and other industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXVIII. "Miscellaneous".

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1944-45 and 1945-46.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (a)	Depreciation (estimated).
				Fedder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.		
1944-45.							
New South Wales ..	£ 18,315,000	£ 1,833,000	£ 16,482,000	£ 2,323,000	(b) 22,000	£ 14,137,000	(c)
Victoria ..	17,864,037	626,208	17,237,829	2,099,564	466,927	14,671,338	25,000
Queensland ..	13,597,000	350,000	13,247,000	1,560,000	310,000	11,377,000	135,000
South Australia ..	4,139,857	143,917	4,295,940	721,519	118,322	3,456,099	15,027
Western Australia ..	2,998,465	96,284	2,902,181	887,341	216,737	1,798,103	18,311
Tasmania ..	1,419,490	52,360	1,367,130	607,650	(b) 16,540	742,940	9,850
Total ..	58,633,849	3,101,769	55,532,080	8,199,074	1,150,526	46,182,480	d) 203,188
1945-46.							
New South Wales ..	£ 19,852,000	£ 1,771,000	£ 18,081,000	£ 2,461,000	(b) 30,000	£ 15,590,000	(c)
Victoria ..	18,866,694	634,064	18,232,630	2,679,070	521,573	15,031,987	25,000
Queensland ..	14,919,000	390,000	14,529,000	1,710,000	340,000	12,479,000	150,000
South Australia ..	4,979,682	161,985	4,817,697	887,386	204,125	3,826,186	15,027
Western Australia ..	3,131,933	100,207	3,034,126	888,243	301,770	1,844,404	19,566
Tasmania ..	1,472,540	49,020	1,423,520	630,360	(b) 25,230	767,930	9,360
Total ..	63,221,549	3,106,276	60,118,273	9,156,059	1,422,707	49,539,507	(d) 218,953

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance. (b) No allowances made for costs of power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils. (c) Net available. (d) Incen. etc.

2. Net Value of Production, 1936-37 to 1945-46.—In the following table the net value of dairy production and the net value per head of population are shown by States for the years 1936-37 to 1945-46.

NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE.(a)							
1936-37 ..	£ 9,128,000	£ 10,778,186	£ 4,957,000	£ 1,587,796	£ 554,010	£ 542,070	£ 27,547,062
1937-38 ..	10,181,000	10,495,005	7,443,000	1,891,356	825,354	753,620	31,589,335
1938-39 ..	10,446,000	9,958,474	9,878,000	1,942,994	893,428	662,860	33,781,756
1939-40 ..	10,887,000	12,332,824	9,799,000	2,194,167	995,372	724,850	36,843,211
1940-41 ..	10,740,000	13,080,352	8,417,000	2,161,945	898,181	468,940	35,706,418
1941-42 ..	10,455,000	12,601,657	7,413,000	2,138,139	1,173,362	562,390	34,343,548
1942-43 ..	13,825,000	12,465,817	10,671,000	2,961,598	1,718,014	602,460	42,243,919
1943-44 ..	13,883,000	13,820,686	11,733,000	3,495,314	1,606,525	684,190	44,822,715
1944-45 ..	14,137,000	14,671,338	11,377,000	3,456,099	1,798,103	742,940	46,182,480
1945-46 ..	15,590,000	15,931,987	12,479,000	3,826,186	1,844,404	767,930	49,539,507

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
-------	--------	------	---------	----------	----------	------	--------

## NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1936-37 ..	3 8 1	5 16 5	5 0 9	2 14 0	1 4 6	2 6 8	4 1 0
1937-38 ..	3 15 2	5 12 10	7 9 7	3 4 0	1 16 1	3 4 1	4 12 0
1938-39 ..	3 16 5	5 6 3	9 16 3	3 5 5	1 18 8	2 16 0	4 17 6
1939-40 ..	3 18 10	6 10 6	9 12 1	3 13 4	1 18 8	3 0 7	5 5 4
1940-41 ..	3 17 2	6 16 3	8 3 1	3 10 1	1 18 0	1 19 0	5 1 1
1941-42 ..	3 14 8	6 9 1	7 2 11	3 10 6	2 9 4	2 6 11	4 16 3
1942-43 ..	4 17 9	6 6 8	10 4 9	4 16 8	3 11 8	2 10 0	5 17 5
1943-44 ..	4 14 7	6 19 2	11 2 0	5 13 1	3 6 8	2 16 2	6 3 6
1944-45 ..	4 18 1	7 6 6	10 12 5	5 10 7	5 13 9	3 0 4	6 5 11
1945-46 ..	5 7 1	7 8 9	11 9 10	6 0 11	3 15 0	3 1 7	6 13 8

## § 5. Poultry-Farming.

1. **General.**—Poultry-farming has been carried on in Australia for many years and the State Departments of Agriculture have encouraged its development by appointing experts to advise on the care and management of poultry and by conducting egg-laying competitions.

Originally the industry was conducted in conjunction with other branches of rural activity, mainly dairying, but it is now a specialized and distinct industry. It is from this source that the bulk of the commercial production is obtained. Practically all farms keep poultry for the purpose of supplying their own domestic requirements and in many cases some supplies from this source are also marketed. In addition, small numbers of fowls are kept in backyards of some private homes and this helps to maintain domestic needs particularly when eggs are in short supply.

2. **Numbers of Poultry.**—In pre-war years the numbers of the principal kinds of poultry was a normal feature of the annual census of live-stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. This collection was suspended during 1941-42 but was resumed in 1942-43 and extended to cover all States. It was not, however, resumed on the previous basis, but was restricted to farms of 1 acre or more producing eggs or poultry for sale. Moreover, the details exclude poultry held by persons (including "backyard" poultry-keepers) producing for their own use as well as those who are producing from areas of less than 1 acre. Because of this incompleteness, details of poultry numbers are not published.

3. **Recorded Production and Disposals of Eggs.**—(i) *Shell Eggs.* Available statistics of the production and disposals of eggs in Australia are restricted to those recorded by the Egg Boards of the several States.

Egg Boards, or authorities appointed to control the marketing of eggs, have operated in the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland for some years, whilst in South Australia the Board commenced to operate in August, 1942. It was not until August, 1943 that Advisory Committees were established in Western Australia and Tasmania. These authorities were created under National Security Regulations. Statistics of recorded production of eggs for Australia as a whole are not available, therefore, prior to 1943-44

In the following table details of receipts and disposals of eggs, as recorded by these authorities, are shown for Australia for the years 1943-44 to 1946-47.

**SHELL EGGS: RECEIVALS AND DISPOSALS RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS, AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.	Year ended June—			
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
<b>RECEIVALS.</b>				
	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
Stock held at beginning of year	178,105	7,434	14,160	1,295
Receipts from Consignors ..	64,164,506	80,898,566	90,598,524	95,750,988
Receipts from Producer Agents ..	24,999,998	23,124,060	22,454,126	26,767,481
Withdrawals from Cold Storage	132,438	859,345	1,647,995	1,343,087
Interstate Transfers ..	1,848,270	165,870	858,045	385,650
Other Sources ..	750	..	110,100	1,740
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>91,324,067</b>	<b>105,055,275</b>	<b>115,682,950</b>	<b>124,250,241</b>
<b>DISPOSALS.</b>				
	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
Sales by Egg Boards ..	39,767,318	45,617,933	45,596,855	40,295,865
Sales by Producer Agents ..	24,999,998	23,124,060	22,454,126	26,767,481
Packed for Cold Storage ..	127,055	913,945	8,814,906	17,764,037
Packed for Powder ..	10,557,050	17,901,730	11,055,022	7,995,720
Packed for Pulp ..	13,430,403	16,490,811	26,089,026	30,149,776
Interstate Transfers ..	1,848,270	165,870	858,045	385,650
Other Disposals ..	586,539	826,766	813,675	887,412
Stocks held at end of year ..	7,434	14,160	1,295	4,300
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>91,324,067</b>	<b>105,055,275</b>	<b>115,682,950</b>	<b>124,250,241</b>

There has been a pronounced upward movement in the recorded production (i.e. receipts by Egg Boards) of eggs over the period covered by the previous table from 89,165,000 dozen in 1943-44 to 122,518,000 dozen in 1946-47. The movement in production in the respective States is shown in the following table.

**SHELL EGGS: PRODUCTION<sup>(a)</sup> RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.**  
(Unit: Dozen).

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
New South Wales ..	41,887,727	47,457,664	49,807,075	54,100,235
Victoria ..	23,228,278	27,952,482	30,932,944	37,110,328
Queensland ..	7,211,966	9,500,596	11,789,924	9,421,586
South Australia ..	9,802,072	11,138,438	12,389,672	14,252,300
Western Australia ..	6,074,359	6,752,228	6,967,711	6,735,580
Tasmania ..	960,102	1,221,218	1,165,324	898,440
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>89,164,504</b>	<b>104,022,626</b>	<b>113,052,650</b>	<b>122,518,469</b>

(a) Receipts from consignors and producer agents.

(ii) *Egg Pulp.* Prior to the 1939-45 War, production of egg pulp was about 7 million lb. per annum. This was used almost entirely for the manufacture of cakes, pastry and biscuits, only negligible quantities being exported. Production was expanded greatly during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Services and has since been maintained at a high level for export purposes, in addition to meeting increased local requirements.

Particulars of the production of whole egg pulp as recorded by the Egg Boards in the several States are shown in the following table.

#### LIQUID WHOLE EGG : PRODUCTION RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. ..	5,814,240	8,762,311	11,929,681	14,575,545
Victoria .. ..	5,031,440	7,626,573	8,296,340	12,854,130
Queensland .. ..	1,174,320	1,418,996	2,526,109	1,649,989
South Australia .. ..	4,494,848	4,604,665	7,121,845	7,073,198
Western Australia .. ..	901,450	882,646	1,122,198	1,295,067
Tasmania .. ..	101	500,220	519,014	247,115
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17,416,399</b>	<b>23,795,411</b>	<b>31,515,187</b>	<b>37,695,044</b>

In addition to liquid whole egg, New South Wales also produced liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1946-47 amounted to 213,104 lb. and 123,359 lb. respectively compared with 196,082 lb. and 61,276 lb. respectively in the previous year.

(iii) *Egg Powder.* The production of dried egg powder was not established in Australia until 1942, when the industry was introduced to treat Australia's surplus eggs so as to maintain exports to the United Kingdom. The shortage of refrigerated shipping space precluded the export of shell eggs so they were converted into powdered form. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific in December, 1941, when Australia undertook responsibility for the feeding of the fighting services in the South-West Pacific Area, the bulk of the egg powder produced was diverted, however, for use by Australian and Allied Servicemen. Since the termination of hostilities in 1945, the manufacture of egg powder has been maintained at a high level for export purposes. A market for this product in Australia has not yet been established due no doubt to the availability of fresh eggs.

Details of production of egg powder are shown in the table below.

#### PRODUCTION OF EGG POWDER.

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.(a)
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. ..	1,407,934	1,918,244	1,662,094	1,945,273
Victoria .. ..	1,044,353	1,361,179	940,954	1,781,726
Queensland .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
South Australia .. ..	663,435	1,093,200	567,907	591,312
Western Australia .. ..	355,781	406,074	391,912	.. ..
Tasmania .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>3,470,603</b>	<b>4,778,697</b>	<b>3,562,867</b>	<b>4,318,311</b>

(a) Includes sugar-dried egg powder.

4. **Consumption of Eggs.**—Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. Owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining a complete census of output, it is more expedient to compute a figure based on the best data available. The production shown in the following table, which shows also details of exports and consumption, is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control plus an estimate of production from uncontrolled areas and an estimate of the production of "back yard" poultry-keepers. The estimates of total production obtained have been checked with data from other sources and found to be reasonably in accord.

**ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF EGGS : AUSTRALIA.**

(Unit : '000 tons).<sup>(a)</sup>

Period.	Changes in Stock.	Estimated Total Production.	Exports (Eggs in Shell).	For Drying and Pulping. (c)	Consumption by—		Civilian consumption per head per annum.
					Services.	Civilians.	
1936-37 to 1938-39 (Average)	(b)	89.5	8.1	3.2	..	78.2	lb. 25.5
1943 .. ..	..	100.4	..	13.6	7.3	79.5	27.4
1944 .. ..	+0.2	113.0	..	19.0	6.7	87.1	29.7
1945 .. ..	..	121.5	7.5	20.3	6.4	87.3	29.0
1946 .. ..	-0.7	120.1	10.3	20.4	1.9	88.2	26.9
1947 .. ..	-0.9	120.7	8.5	26.0	(d)	87.1	25.8

(a) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.

(b) Not available.

(c) Including Wastage.

(d) Included with Civilians.

Details of the consumption of shell eggs, liquid whole egg and total shell egg equivalent (expressed in lb. and in number of eggs) per head of civilian population per annum are shown in the following table :—

**SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.**

(lb. per head per annum).

Commodity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.(c)
Shell Eggs .. ..	25.7	29.7	29.0	26.9	25.8
Egg Powder(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid Whole Egg(a) .. ..	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5
<b>Total Shell Equivalent—</b>					
lb. per Head .. ..	26.6	31.6	32.1	29.1	28.3
No. per Head(b) .. ..	243	289	293	266	259

(a) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (b) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.

(c) Includes consumption by Services in Australia.

5. **Marketing of Eggs.**—(i) *United Kingdom Contracts.* Commencing in 1939-40, annual contracts have been entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for the sale and purchase at agreed prices of Australia's surplus

shell eggs, egg pulp and egg powder. During the war years lack of shipping facilities curtailed the export of shell eggs, while the demands of the Armed Forces based on Australia considerably reduced the quantity of egg powder available for shipment to the United Kingdom.

The contract for the 1947-48 season provided for the sale and purchase of Australia's surplus eggs and egg products at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. The contract specified maximum quantities of 30 million dozen shell eggs, 13,500 tons of whole egg pulp, 2,700 tons of sugared egg powder and 450 tons of whole egg powder. The price for shell eggs was proportionately higher than for egg products in order to give effect to the United Kingdom's desire to obtain maximum shipments in the form of shell eggs.

Early in 1948 an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53. The agreement envisages progressive expansion in the export of eggs from Australia with ultimate objective target of the equivalent of 105 million dozen eggs in all forms. Prices for the initial three seasons of the agreement, i.e. 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, have been determined, these representing further increases on those operating for 1947-48. Prices for the latter two seasons of the agreement will be decided by negotiations between the two Governments prior to sixteen months before the season to which they apply. The agreement stipulates the practices to be followed in packing shell eggs to ensure the minimum of deterioration and specifies the following order of preference in the supply of eggs and egg products to the United Kingdom, viz. :—(i) eggs in shell (to be shipped between 1st June and 24th December of each season); (ii) frozen whole egg pulp; (iii) dried sugared egg; (iv) dried whole egg. Eggs suitable for export during the period June to December are not to be processed into pulp or powder. Payment of 97½ per cent. of the contract price will be made at the time of shipment and the balance within 28 days of arrival in the United Kingdom.

The prices stipulated in the several contracts for eggs and egg products since 1939-40 are shown in the following table.

#### EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : PRICES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM-AUSTRALIA CONTRACTS.

(Australian Currency, f.o.b. Australian Ports.)

Period.	Eggs in Shell.(a)	Frozen Whole Egg Pulp.	Whole Egg Powder.	Sugared Egg Powder.
	Per doz. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
1939-40 .. .. .	1 2.7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1940-41 .. .. .	1 4.2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1941-42 .. .. .	1 4.2	0 9.6	4 9.6	.. ..
1942-43 .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	4 9.6	.. ..
1943-44 .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	4 9.6	.. ..
1944-45 .. .. .	1 8	1 5	6 6	.. ..
1945-46 .. .. .	1 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1946-47 .. .. .	1 8	1 5	6 6	.. ..
1947-48 .. .. .	2 1	1 6½	6 6½	4 11½
1948-49 .. .. .	2 4	1 8½	7 0	5 1
1949-50 .. .. .	2 4	1 8½	7 0	5 1
1950-51 .. .. .	2 4	1 8½	7 0	5 1

(a) Price for pack of 15 lb. per hundred (ten dozens): proportionate adjustments made for other packs.



(ii) *War-time Marketing.* Prior to the 1939-45 War, no Commonwealth legislative control was exercised over the marketing of Australian eggs. Overseas publicity and research into problems of the egg industry were managed by a voluntary organization known as the Egg Producers' Council, which was financed by the proceeds from an inspection fee imposed on eggs in shell exported. State Egg Marketing Boards operated in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. During the initial stages of the war, administration of the United Kingdom contracts was handled by the Department of Commerce, assisted by an Egg Supervision Committee constituted under the Egg Control Regulations of 1939.

In July, 1943 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Controller of Egg Supplies with Deputy Controllers in each State under the National Security (Egg Industry) Regulations. The Regulations also provided for the appointment of an Egg Industry Advisory Committee consisting of the Controller of Egg Supplies as chairman and the Deputy Controllers as members. Controlled areas for the purpose of the National Security (Egg Industry) Regulations were defined in respect of each State. Wide powers were vested in the Controller of Egg Supplies enabling him to purchase and sell eggs and egg products on behalf of the Commonwealth; to supervise licences for exports so that domestic requirements could be met; to manage and control the marketing and shipment of eggs, the property of the Commonwealth; and to perform various other functions relating to the production, manufacture, grading, treatment, processing, consumption, storage, etc., of eggs and egg products.

The Egg Supplies Control continued to operate during 1947 under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946 but ceased to function on 31st December, 1947.

(iii) *Egg Export Control Act 1947.* Following the termination of Commonwealth control over the production and marketing of eggs on 31st December, 1947, functions relating to the local marketing of eggs reverted to State Egg Boards which became responsible for stabilizing prices and marketing of eggs produced in the respective States. In order to assist in marketing Australia's surplus production of eggs under the Long Term Purchase Agreement with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth established the Australian Egg Board under the Egg Export Control Act 1947. The Board, which commenced to operate on 1st January, 1948, is empowered to buy and sell, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, eggs and egg products intended for export which comply with the provisions of the Export (Dairy Produce) Regulations. In addition, the Board is authorized to deal with all matters relating to the export of eggs and egg products from Australia, to make such experiments as are likely to lead to the improvement of the quality of Australian eggs and to promote their sale overseas. The Board consists of ten members, including six representatives of egg producers and one representative of the Commonwealth Government.

6. *Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.*—The Australian overseas export of poultry products has in the past been confined chiefly to eggs in shell and egg contents, which are consigned mainly to the United Kingdom. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are at present the largest exporters. Exports of eggs from Australia rose from less than 3 million dozen valued at £219,000 in 1928-29 to 21.7 million dozen valued at more than £1.1 million in 1934-35, but declined to 10.3 million dozen in 1939-40. A high level of exports in 1940-41 was followed by a steep decline in 1941-42 and a further decrease in 1942-43 and 1943-44 to almost negligible quantities. Following a slight increase in 1944-45, exports rose to 7.3 million dozen in 1945-46 and to 17.5 million dozen valued at £1,416,519 in 1946-47.

Prior to the 1939-45 War, exports of egg contents were small and in 1939-40 there was an excess of imports. During the war years, exports expanded greatly, mainly to meet Service requirements and since the close of the war there has been further expansion. In 1946-47, 29.8 million lb. of egg contents, valued at £3,097,208, were exported.

Since the close of the war there has also been a marked increase in the export of frozen poultry, exports in 1946-47 amounting to 957,724 pair, valued at £872,257.

The oversea trade during the four years ended 1946-47 in comparison with 1938-39 was as follows:—

### POULTRY PRODUCTS: OVERSEAS TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<b>LIVE POULTRY.</b>					
Imports .. .. .	No. 29	4	..	26	52
	£ 139	28	..	188	499
Exports .. .. .	No. 2,189	8,900	7,352	16,562	115,798
	£ 970	7,970	6,766	10,745	7,308
Net Exports .. ..	No. 2,160	8,896	7,352	16,536	115,746
	£ 831	7,942	6,766	10,557	6,809

### FROZEN POULTRY.

Imports .. .. .	pair (a) 83	(a) 47	..	3	..
	£ 8	4	..	3	..
Exports .. .. .	pair 21,768	44,825	44,663	283,107	957,724
	£ 19,917	36,077	43,774	208,635	872,257
Net Exports .. ..	pair (b)	(b)	44,663	283,104	957,724
	£ 19,909	36,073	43,774	208,632	872,257

### Eggs.

Imports .. .. .	doz. 105,330	8	25	100	202
	£ 8,188	30	8	208	153
Exports .. .. .	doz. 10,144,344	361,885	520,910	7,291,224	17,493,879
	£ 638,159	32,552	51,551	638,014	1,416,519
Net Exports .. ..	doz. 10,039,014	361,877	520,885	7,291,124	17,493,677
	£ 629,971	32,522	51,543	637,806	1,416,366

### Egg CONTENTS.

Imports .. .. .	lb. 68,567	..	4	600	456
	£ 4,936	..	1	173	348
Exports .. .. .	lb. 650,470	3,894,242	2,833,677	17,689,631	29,803,117
	£ 23,065	343,941	391,410	1,452,066	3,097,208
Net Exports .. ..	lb. 581,903	3,894,242	2,833,673	17,689,031	29,802,661
	£ 18,120	343,941	391,409	1,451,893	3,096,860

(a) Unit: lb. (b) Quantity not available.

7. Value of Poultry Products—Gross and Net.—(i) *General.* Difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete figures for the production of poultry products. The following table sets out the values accruing to the poultry industry for Australia on a gross, local and net basis, and has been compiled from data actually collected or carefully estimated by the State Statisticians:—

## GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1944-45 AND 1945-46.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Feed and Other Costs.	Net Value of Production (a)
1944-45.					
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	9,536,000	843,000	8,693,000	2,978,000	5,715,000
Victoria ..	7,316,695	563,751	6,752,944	1,160,308	5,592,636
Queensland ..	1,748,000	235,000	1,513,000	582,000	931,000
South Australia ..	2,099,400	206,495	1,892,905	597,996	1,294,909
Western Australia ..	1,213,719	228,649	985,070	281,000	704,070
Tasmania ..	642,720	48,200	594,520	31,860	562,660
Total ..	22,556,534	2,125,095	20,431,439	5,631,164	14,800,275
1945-46.					
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	10,056,000	948,000	9,108,000	3,221,000	5,887,000
Victoria ..	7,374,225	553,065	6,821,160	1,154,780	5,666,380
Queensland ..	2,219,000	302,000	1,917,000	745,000	1,172,000
South Australia ..	2,143,769	218,430	1,929,039	678,208	1,250,831
Western Australia ..	1,173,810	242,307	931,503	347,974	583,529
Tasmania ..	650,140	48,760	601,380	32,230	569,150
Total ..	23,620,644	2,312,562	21,308,082	6,179,192	15,128,890

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

(ii) *States, 1936-37 to 1945-46.* In the following table the net value of poultry products and the net value per head of population are shown by States for the years 1936-37 to 1945-46:—

## NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE.(a)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936-37 ..	2,186,000	2,301,568	322,000	244,354	288,624	338,540	5,681,086
1937-38 ..	2,248,000	2,902,026	362,000	326,492	251,066	367,110	6,456,688
1938-39 ..	2,658,000	3,112,609	376,000	436,425	294,216	425,240	7,302,490
1939-40 ..	2,337,000	3,099,861	319,000	532,747	292,756	397,470	6,978,834
1940-41 ..	2,526,000	2,283,963	403,000	398,312	270,055	382,310	6,263,640
1941-42 ..	2,233,000	2,636,248	419,500	440,105	329,571	446,330	6,504,754
1942-43 ..	3,205,000	4,807,716	576,250	750,063	674,228	523,560	10,536,817
1943-44 ..	4,433,000	5,152,002	786,750	1,131,644	697,949	527,050	12,727,495
1944-45 ..	5,715,000	5,592,636	931,000	1,294,909	704,070	562,660	14,800,275
1945-46 ..	5,887,000	5,666,380	1,172,000	1,250,831	583,529	569,150	15,128,890

## NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1936-37 ..	0 16 4	1 4 10	0 6 6	0 8 4	0 12 9	1 9 2	0 16 8
1937-38 ..	0 16 7	1 11 2	0 7 3	0 11 1	0 11 0	1 11 3	0 18 10
1938-39 ..	0 19 5	1 13 2	0 7 6	0 14 8	0 12 9	1 15 11	1 1 1
1939-40 ..	0 17 0	1 12 10	0 6 3	0 17 10	0 12 7	1 13 3	0 19 11
1940-41 ..	0 18 2	1 3 9	0 7 10	0 13 4	0 11 5	1 11 10	0 17 0
1941-42 ..	0 15 11	1 7 0	0 8 2	0 14 7	0 13 10	1 17 2	0 18 3
1942-43 ..	1 2 8	2 8 10	0 11 0	1 4 7	1 8 2	2 3 5	1 9 4
1943-44 ..	1 11 1	2 11 10	0 14 9	1 16 7	1 9 0	2 3 3	1 15 1
1944-45 ..	1 19 8	2 15 10	0 17 5	2 1 5	1 8 11	2 5 9	2 0 4
1945-46 ..	2 0 5	2 16 1	1 1 7	1 19 9	1 3 9	2 5 7	2 0 10

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

### § 6. Bee-Farming.

1. **General.**—Although practised as a separate industry, bee-farming is also carried on in conjunction with other branches of farming but its place in Australia's rural economy is not very significant. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1945-46 gave an average of 62.4 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 0.82 lb. per hive.

2. **Production of Honey and Bees-wax.**—The number of hives and the production of honey and bees-wax during the year 1945-46 are shown in the following table. As these details have been collected from holdings of one acre and upwards, any production from smaller areas is omitted and consequently the production is understated to that extent. In Victoria and South Australia, however, the compulsory registration of bee-keepers enables the collection to cover all producers and the production for these States is considered to be complete.

BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEES-WAX, 1945-46.

State.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Im- productive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales..	76,340	42,124	118,464	3,915,519	122,360	57,490	7,186
Victoria..	a 60,403	a 23,316	83,719	4,064,274	127,000	43,777	5,472
Queensland	23,198	11,931	40,129	1,841,355	53,706	28,887	3,611
South Australia	52,712	14,660	67,372	3,182,042	82,866	43,344	4,906
Western Australia	16,693	2,186	18,879	1,688,685	43,885	18,280	2,285
Tasmania	4,363	1,323	5,686	212,828	6,172	3,063	459
Aus. Cap. Ter.(b)	33	2	35	1,650	52	(a) 15	(a) 2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>238,742</b>	<b>95,542</b>	<b>334,284</b>	<b>14,906,353</b>	<b>436,050</b>	<b>194,856</b>	<b>23,981</b>

(a) Estimated.

(b) Year 1946-47.

The production of honey and bees-wax fluctuates considerably and is determined mainly by the flow of nectar from flora of the eucalypts, which varies greatly from year to year. However, in recent years there has been a pronounced upward trend in the output of honey, the figure of approximately 31 million lb. recorded for 1946-47 easily constituting a record.

The table hereunder shows the production of honey and bees-wax for the five years ended 1945-46 in comparison with the year 1938-39.

HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION:

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia.
<b>HONEY.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	2,723,719	1,340,046	1,164,536	2,940,877	754,254	148,473	1,280	9,073,185
1941-42	7,465,926	5,406,851	456,000	4,400,000	1,863,765	80,982	300	19,763,524
1942-43(a)	1,700,000	4,600,000	500,000	4,300,000	900,000	100,000	..	12,100,000
1943-44	7,722,302	2,544,760	1,788,005	3,000,000	767,712	121,273	3,900	15,647,952
1944-45(a)	8,850,000	4,260,657	1,011,464	4,652,002	981,597	(a)122,000	3,900	19,881,620
1945-46	3,915,519	4,064,274	1,841,355	3,182,042	1,688,685	212,828	1,650	14,906,353
<b>BEES-WAX.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	43,780	22,285	17,463	40,257	15,050	1,780	60	140,675
1941-42	124,432	64,484	19,337	40,000	22,296	1,699	..	272,248
1942-43	(b)	60,587	(b)	60,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
1943-44	105,688	33,796	24,225	40,000	13,500	1,794	34	219,037
1944-45(a)	146,000	49,119	25,216	57,924	13,480	(a) 1,800	34	293,573
1945-46	57,490	43,777	28,887	43,344	18,280	3,063	15	194,856

(a) Estimated.

(b) Not available.

3. Value of Production—Gross and Net.—(i) *General.* The following table shows the gross, local and net values of production which have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States by uniform methods. These data are based upon actual records but, as previously explained, it is known that the production in some States is understated. As production costs are not known they are not taken into account, and consequently, the gross production valued at the farm and net values shown are identical:—

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS, 1944-45 AND 1945-46.

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)
1944-45.				
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	249,000	21,000	228,000	228,000
Victoria .. ..	139,286	18,162	121,124	121,124
Queensland .. ..	33,000	5,000	28,000	28,000
South Australia .. ..	127,783	15,179	112,604	112,604
Western Australia .. ..	24,180	..	24,180	24,180
Tasmania .. ..	3,360	170	3,190	3,190
Total .. ..	576,609	59,511	517,098	517,098
1945-46.				
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	130,000	11,000	119,000	119,000
Victoria .. ..	132,481	17,300	115,181	115,181
Queensland .. ..	57,000	8,000	49,000	49,000
South Australia .. ..	87,832	10,402	77,430	77,430
Western Australia .. ..	46,170	..	46,170	46,170
Tasmania .. ..	6,630	330	6,300	6,300
Total .. ..	460,113	47,032	413,081	413,081

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

(ii) *States 1936-37 to 1945-46.* In the following table the net value of bee products and the net value per head of population are shown by States for the years 1936-37 to 1945-46:—

NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE.(a)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936-37 .. ..	43,000	45,360	5,000	28,053	19,803	2,740	143,956
1937-38 .. ..	51,000	59,930	5,000	20,845	18,850	5,180	160,605
1938-39 .. ..	43,000	23,448	15,000	27,857	10,591	2,770	122,666
1939-40 .. ..	42,000	62,838	14,000	31,698	11,976	3,710	166,222
1940-41 .. ..	102,000	92,010	19,000	72,093	19,251	4,030	308,984
1941-42 .. ..	146,000	132,056	19,500	75,698	31,445	2,380	407,979
1942-43 .. ..	40,000	130,408	9,750	110,787	30,000	2,380	323,325
1943-44 .. ..	106,000	72,864	29,250	72,006	19,281	3,140	393,441
1944-45 .. ..	228,000	121,124	28,000	112,604	24,180	3,190	517,098
1945-46 .. ..	119,000	115,181	49,000	77,430	46,170	6,300	413,081

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS—*continued.*

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION (a)							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1936-37 ..	0 4	0 6	0 1	0 11	0 10	0 3	0 5
1937-38 ..	0 5	0 8	0 1	0 8	0 10	0 5	0 6
1938-39 ..	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 11	0 5	0 3	0 4
1939-40 ..	0 4	0 8	0 3	1 1	0 6	0 2	0 6
1940-41 ..	0 9	1 0	0 4	2 5	0 10	0 4	0 10.
1941-42 ..	1 0	1 4	0 5	2 6	1 4	0 3	1 2
1942-43 ..	0 4	1 3	0 2	3 7	1 3	0 2	0 11
1943-44 ..	1 4	0 9	0 7	2 4	0 10	0 3	1 1
1944-45 ..	1 7	1 3	0 7	3 7	1 0	0 3	1 5
1945-46 ..	0 10	1 2	0 11	2 6	1 11	0 6	1 1

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

4. **Oversea Trade in Bee Products.**—Prior to the 1939-45 War the production of honey exceeded Australian requirements and a small quantity was available for export. As a result of increased production, exports have risen considerably since 1938-39, when a quantity of 687,000 lb. of honey, valued at £13,957, was shipped. In 1946-47 the record quantity of 13.9 million lb., valued at £556,605, was exported.

The wider use of frame hives has reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity imported generally exceeds that exported.

Particulars of the oversea trade in honey and bees-wax are shown in the following table for the four years ended 1946-47 in comparison with 1938-39.

## HONEY AND BEES-WAX : OVERSEA TRADE.

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
--------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

## HONEY.

Imports..	lb.	197,223	..	..	..	378
	£	5,120	..	..	..	23
Exports..	lb.	687,007	1,743,302	6,048,894	7,547,977	13,928,488
	£	13,957	81,499	258,614	292,880	556,605
Net Exports	lb.	489,784	1,743,302	6,048,894	7,547,977	13,928,110
	£	8,837	81,499	258,614	292,880	556,582

## BEES-WAX.

Imports..	lb.	70,745	6,506	58,298	319,501	5,320
	£	5,868	1,918	8,331	37,438	1,305
Exports..	lb.	5,565	..	56	5,025	36,805
	£	148	..	7	905	6,107
Net Imports	lb.	65,180	6,506	58,242	314,476	-31,545
	£	5,720	1,918	8,324	36,533	-4,802

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net exports.

## § 7. Exports of Australian Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard, dairy and bee products exported during each of the four years ended 1946-47 are shown below in comparison with 1938-39.

## AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS : EXPORTS.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
--------------	------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

## QUANTITY.

Bees-wax .. ..	lb.	5,565	..	56	5,025	36,865
Butter .. ..	"	220,542,779	104,226,518	93,739,086	137,611,340	133,642,282
Cheese .. ..	"	35,923,630	32,074,752	33,513,794	32,766,241	53,555,276
Eggs not in shell .. ..	"	650,152	3,894,242	2,813,677	17,689,631	29,803,117
Eggs in shell .. ..	doz.	10,144,344	361,885	520,910	7,291,224	17,493,879
Feathers, undressed .. ..	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Honey .. ..	lb.	687,007	1,713,302	6,048,894	7,547,977	13,928,488
Lard(b) .. ..	"	5,490,959	2,752,938	5,433,516	680,922	184,412
Meats—						
Bacon and ham(c) .. ..	"	1,739,053	14,954,084	11,045,954	18,856,610	14,674,450
Frozen poultry .. ..	pr.	21,768	44,825	44,663	283,107	957,724
Frozen pork .. ..	lb.	30,716,417	16,017,199	39,881,804	30,772,905	18,705,329
Milk and Cream—						
Condensed, Concentrated, etc. .. ..	"	13,326,367	29,597,184	32,369,362	49,528,033	83,737,992
Dried or powdered .. ..	"	5,777,552	9,651,497	14,501,745	9,092,849	17,292,763
Pigs, live .. ..	No.	61	43	380	55	623
Poultry, live .. ..	"	2,189	8,900	7,352	16,562	115,792

## VALUE.

Bees-wax .. ..	£A.	148	..	7	905	6,107
Butter .. ..	£A.	12,891,837	6,870,852	8,249,506	12,271,662	12,569,922
Cheese .. ..	£A.	1,073,931	1,953,958	1,975,113	1,688,700	2,643,355
Eggs not in shell .. ..	£A.	23,014	343,941	391,440	1,452,066	3,097,208
Eggs in shell .. ..	£A.	638,159	32,552	51,551	638,014	1,416,549
Feathers, undressed .. ..	£A.	307	4,292	5,111	1,487	8,304
Honey .. ..	£A.	13,957	81,409	258,614	292,880	556,605
Lard(b) .. ..	£A.	67,744	61,671	164,147	24,870	7,751
Meats—						
Bacon and ham(c) .. ..	£A.	119,094	1,172,784	995,545	1,700,266	1,404,610
Frozen poultry .. ..	£A.	19,017	36,077	43,774	208,635	872,257
Frozen pork .. ..	£A.	882,117	587,321	1,436,706	1,204,846	843,935
Milk and Cream—						
Condensed, Concentrated, etc. .. ..	£A.	425,033	957,210	1,103,100	1,707,510	3,211,061
Dried or powdered .. ..	£A.	365,975	490,488	677,107	448,462	898,835
Pigs, live .. ..	£A.	371	419	1,802	555	3,975
Poultry, live .. ..	£A.	970	7,970	6,766	10,745	7,308
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>£A.</b>	<b>16,523,477</b>	<b>12,601,034</b>	<b>15,270,349</b>	<b>21,651,603</b>	<b>27,548,682</b>

(a) Quantity not available.  
and Refined Animal Fats.

(b) For years 1938-39, 1943-44 and 1944-45 includes Lard Oil  
(c) Excludes tinned bacon for year 1938-39.

§ 8. British Imports of Dairy and Farmyard Products.

1. Summary, Principal Products.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1939 and 1943 to 1946.

DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Products.		1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Butter .. .. .	cwt.	8,736,967	3,032,189	3,064,012	3,802,403	4,226,681
	£	48,424,422	20,808,422	21,180,281	31,705,834	37,347,317
Cheese .. .. .	cwt.	2,845,425	4,139,869	5,053,357	3,824,872	4,072,955
	£	8,868,544	19,789,163	23,483,764	19,439,734	26,208,693
Milk, powdered and preserved	cwt.	1,698,896	4,366,999	3,522,467	1,997,034	2,562,662
	£	2,817,760	10,977,498	8,928,052	5,770,977	10,330,591
Bacon and ham .. .. .	cwt.	7,953,486	7,734,273	8,144,157	4,078,400	3,638,254
	£	37,104,629	46,939,641	47,661,187	29,039,461	24,154,908
Pork, chilled or frozen .. .. .	cwt.	988,804	4,320,921	7,299,742	3,850,706	1,597,505
	£	3,036,040	22,252,769	32,503,079	16,180,659	8,830,338
Eggs, dried .. .. .	cwt.	9,928	1,468,527	1,600,095	701,563	914,665
	£	85,197	30,518,133	33,880,676	16,830,952	30,783,856
Eggs in shell .. .. .	thousand doz.	283,315	22,940	33,537	99,072	81,330
	£	12,834,791	2,586,025	3,663,597	8,075,280	9,286,567

2. Butter.—(i) Imports. Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1946 amounted to 1,309,802 cwt., or 30.99 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £10,796,716 and was exceeded only by that received from New Zealand. Substantial imports were also received from Denmark. Australia and New Zealand combined supplied 78.86 per cent. of the total quantity imported during 1946 and Denmark, 20.60 per cent.

In the following table particulars of the imports of butter into the United Kingdom, are shown for the pre-war year 1938 and the post-war year 1946 according to country of origin.

BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Country from which Imported.	1938.		1946.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£ stg.	Cwt.	£ stg.
New Zealand .. .. .	2,592,251	14,524,140	2,023,240	16,777,303
Australia .. .. .	1,797,811	9,629,939	1,309,802	10,796,716
Canada .. .. .	30,017	158,343	49	408
Eire .. .. .	326,604	1,914,837	2	11
Other British Countries .. .. .	66,083	381,545	62	352
Argentine Republic .. .. .	89,876	407,678	22,046	226,295
Denmark .. .. .	2,364,799	12,960,434	870,739	9,541,911
Netherlands .. .. .	711,910	3,465,835	..	..
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	1,538,562	7,430,382	741	4,321
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,517,913</b>	<b>50,873,133</b>	<b>4,226,681</b>	<b>37,347,317</b>

(ii) London Prices. Fluctuations in prices in London during the years 1938–39 and 1939–40 are shown in the following table. Until September, 1939, the prices quoted represent the mean of the top prices quoted weekly for choicest salted Australian butter together with their f.o.b. equivalents in Sydney and Melbourne in terms of Australian currency. Since September, 1939, the price represents that fixed in accordance with the contract between the Governments of Australia and the United Kingdom for choicest Australian butter. Pence have been omitted throughout.



**AVERAGE PRICE PER CWT. OF AUSTRALIAN CHOICEST BUTTER IN LONDON  
(WITH F.O.B. EQUIVALENTS IN AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).**

Month.	1938-39.		1939-40.		Year.	London.	Aus- tralia.
	London.	Aus- tralia.(a)	London.	Aus- tralia.		Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)
	Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)	Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)		Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)
July ..	120	135	114 (a)	127	1940-41 ..	(c) 110	(b) 137
August ..	118	132	110 (a)	123	1941-42 ..	110	137
September ..	116	130	120 (a)	135	1942-43 ..	114	143
October ..	111	124	(c) 110	(b) 137	1943-44 ..	114	143
November ..	104	115	(c) 110	(b) 137	1944-45 ..	148	185
December ..	107	119	(c) 110	(b) 137	1945-46 ..	148	185
January ..	120	134	(c) 110	(b) 137	1946-47 ..	173	217
February ..	118	132	(c) 110	(b) 137	1947-48 ..	203	254
March ..	115	128	(c) 110	(b) 137			
April ..	113	126	(c) 110	(b) 137			
May ..	107	119	(c) 110	(b) 137			
June ..	113	126	(c) 110	(b) 137			

(a) Sydney and Melbourne. (b) Equivalent of contract price. (c) Contract price f.o.b. Australian ports. Equivalent under pre-war conditions would be 122s. stg. covering the period 1939 to 1942, 126s. stg. during 1912 to 1914, 161s. stg. during the contract period 1944 to 1946, 185s. stg. during 1946-47 and 215s. stg. during 1947-48.

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1946 was £26,208,693, of which £9,131,328 was received from the United States of America, £8,536,988 from New Zealand and £5,848,531 from Canada. Imports from Australia during 1946 were valued at £1,961,641.

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—Of a total import in 1946 of bacon and ham valued at £24,154,908, Canada supplied £16,742,282, Denmark, £5,612,714 and United States of America, £944,742. Small shipments from other countries amounted to £855,170. Exports of bacon and hams from Australia to the United Kingdom were prohibited during this period.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £8,830,338 in 1946. Imports from Australia amounted to £1,476,373 only. The principal supplies were obtained from Argentine Republic, £3,484,280, United States of America, £2,891,125 and New Zealand, £910,416.

6. **Eggs.**—In 1946 the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £40,070,423, comprising eggs in shell, £9,286,567 and dried eggs, £30,783,856. The Australian share in this trade amounted to £1,816,936. Eggs in shell were supplied by Canada, £4,476,224 and Eire, £2,646,563. The principal exporters of dried eggs to the United Kingdom were the United States of America, £25,017,459, Canada, £2,788,274 and Argentine Republic, £1,596,355.

7. **Milk Products.**—In 1946 the value of powdered and preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £10,330,591, comprising condensed milk, sweetened, £410,145, condensed milk, unsweetened, £6,038,217 and powdered milk, £3,882,229. The imports of Australian origin were of a minor nature and amounted to £156,823 only. United States of America supplied the major portion of the imports (£8,016,338) with Canada the next largest exporter (£801,297).

8. **Other Products.**—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of bees-wax poultry, game, lard, honey and frozen rabbits in 1946 were unimportant.