

## 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 cattle were run in conjunction with pig raising and wheat growing in 1947-48 is shown in the relevant tables published in the section "Special Tabulations Relating to Rural Holdings: 1947-48" of *Production Bulletin* No. 42—Part II.—*Primary Industries and Total Recorded Production*.

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 up to 1939-40, information was also collected which enabled the classification of each holding according to the chief purpose for which it was used, thus obtaining a distribution of employment in the three main classes, viz., Agriculture, Pastoral and Dairying. However, because of difficulties in determining with precision the chief purpose for which holdings are used, this information has since been omitted from the schedules. Consequently it has not been possible to continue to compile details of employment in the dairying industry from data obtained from this source.

Details of the number of persons who described themselves at the population census of 30th June, 1947 as being engaged in dairy farming are shown in the following table:—

**EMPLOYMENT IN DAIRY FARMING : CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.**

Sex.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	N. Ter.	Aust.
Males ..	27,909	30,511	25,993	5,079	4,905	2,054	55	2	96,508
Females ..	2,753	3,239	2,847	624	372	176	7	..	10,018
Total ..	30,662	33,750	28,840	5,703	5,277	2,230	62	2	106,526

4. **Growth of the Dairying Industry.**—The following table gives some indication of the growth of 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).
	In Milk.	Dry.			
			Tons.	Tons.	
1918–19.. ..	1,319,588	582,448	81,162	10,621	(a)
1928–29.. ..	1,744,728	600,342	129,817	13,490	(a)
1938–39.. ..	2,600,707	608,812	203,500	29,304	(a)
1944–45.. ..	2,277,718	861,673	141,963	34,620	109,561
1945–46.. ..	2,253,566	770,910	150,363	41,238	116,806
1946–47.. ..	2,227,022	786,119	143,308	42,350	125,720
1947–48.. ..	2,267,221	818,044	162,055	41,478	134,774
1948–49.. ..	2,339,885	818,725	165,830	43,202	144,916

(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 1,902,036 dairy cows in milk and dry, compared with 2,345,070 in 1928–29 and 3,209,519 in 1938–39. This latter figure was sustained until March, 1944, but has since declined, the number recorded at 31st March, 1949, being 3,158,610. 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. Since 1939 the number of dairy cows has declined in both Queensland and New South Wales while significant increases have occurred in Victoria and South Australia. The numbers of dairy cows for 1945 to 1949 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 the years 1935 to 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.	Average, 1935-39. (a)	31st March—					
		1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	
N.S.W.(b)	{ All Cattle ..	3,054,164	3,144,701	3,116,834	2,983,093	3,129,740	3,252,752
	{ Dairy Cows ..	1,024,761	903,157	865,782	849,707	862,041	872,431
Victoria	{ All Cattle ..	1,892,465	1,903,110	1,827,087	2,060,061	2,174,203	2,224,543
	{ Dairy Cows ..	912,621	859,200	811,399	877,205	896,886	930,252
Queensland	{ All Cattle ..	6,047,726	6,623,112	6,542,210	5,945,285	5,975,460	5,991,797
	{ Dairy Cows ..	924,875	1,001,378	987,835	913,656	946,174	963,473
South Australia	{ All Cattle ..	331,488	391,323	374,096	423,980	445,287	461,086
	{ Dairy Cows ..	154,870	161,953	150,101	163,992	166,954	172,865
W. Australia	{ All Cattle ..	796,473	852,563	833,567	811,949	815,610	864,131
	{ Dairy Cows ..	121,127	137,004	133,945	131,711	132,305	133,219
Tasmania	{ All Cattle ..	260,267	224,668	216,306	220,119	244,107	266,419
	{ Dairy Cows ..	93,708	75,435	73,943	75,118	79,135	84,433
Nor. Territory	{ All Cattle ..	893,925	984,370	960,039	972,990	991,429	1,052,811
	{ Dairy Cows ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Aust. Cap. Ter.	{ All Cattle ..	8,261	9,320	7,867	9,169	8,748	10,071
	{ Dairy Cows ..	1,019	1,264	1,471	1,752	1,770	1,937
Australia	{ All Cattle ..	13,284,769	14,133,167	13,878,006	13,426,646	13,784,584	14,123,610
	{ Dairy Cows ..	3,232,981	3,139,391	3,024,476	3,013,141	3,085,265	3,158,610

(a) As at 31st March for New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory; 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, 1947, 1948 and 1949. 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	1947	(a) 679,672	170,035	205,489	148,037	24,404	1,227,637
	1948	(a) 688,867	173,174	199,707	154,167	23,846	1,239,761
	1949	(a) 696,590	175,841	199,884	163,018	24,024	1,259,357
Victoria	1947	646,823	230,382	253,131	245,783	35,509	1,411,628
	1948	639,079	257,807	298,574	243,613	37,306	1,476,379
	1949	688,514	241,738	304,795	239,457	38,788	1,513,292
Queensland	1947	653,940	259,716	232,086	158,203	28,177	1,332,122
	1948	694,244	251,930	213,451	195,086	27,853	1,382,564
	1949	700,908	262,565	225,756	205,333	28,269	1,422,831
South Australia	1947	119,138	44,854	42,593	47,364	8,118	262,067
	1948	112,726	54,228	53,159	46,414	8,604	275,131
	1949	118,823	54,042	54,521	42,925	8,710	279,021
Western Australia	1947	66,011	65,700	40,766	45,206	5,869	223,552
	1948	68,134	64,171	40,536	46,509	6,124	225,474
	1949	65,631	67,588	40,859	50,033	5,882	229,993
Tasmania	1947	60,165	14,953	22,712	30,905	3,530	132,265
	1948	62,724	16,411	25,296	35,842	3,768	144,041
	1949	67,849	16,584	27,329	39,117	4,243	155,122
Australian Capital Territory	1947	1,273	479	854	298	38	2,942
	1948	1,447	323	761	268	32	2,831
	1949	1,570	367	570	485	30	3,022
Australia(b)	1947	2,227,022	786,119	797,631	675,796	105,645	4,592,213
	1948	2,267,221	818,044	831,484	721,899	107,533	4,746,181
	1949	2,339,885	818,725	853,714	740,368	109,946	4,862,638

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

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

A graph showing the distribution of dairy cattle in Australia at 31st March, 1948 appears on page 896 of this Year Book.

2. **Size of Dairy Herds.**—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1947-48 covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings with dairy cattle according to size of herd, details of which are shown below. Full details of the tabulations showing the following size classifications of holdings with dairy cattle are published in *Production Bulletin* No. 42—Part II.—*Primary Industries and Total Recorded Production*:—(i) dairy cattle holdings classified in area series and according to size of herd; (ii) dairy cattle holdings also growing wheat for grain, similarly classified, and (iii) dairy cattle holdings also carrying pigs classified according to size of the respective herds.

It should be specially noted that the particulars shown below for New South Wales relate to registered dairies only and to this extent are not comparable with the details for other States, which cover all holdings with dairy cattle.

**HOLDINGS CARRYING DAIRY CATTLE: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HERD, 31st MARCH, 1948.**

Size of Herd.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust. (b)
Under 5 .. ..	104	16,333	5,661	5,540	5,206	3,698	76	36,618
5 and under 10 .. ..	262	9,165	2,728	4,657	2,681	1,971	37	21,501
10 " " 15 .. ..	428	4,447	1,473	2,764	992	990	9	11,103
15 " " 20 .. ..	528	2,784	1,159	1,463	539	616	3	7,092
20 " " 30 .. ..	1,373	3,947	2,235	1,567	822	774	4	10,722
30 " " 50 .. ..	4,264	6,110	5,044	1,498	1,171	739	1	18,827
50 " " 100 .. ..	7,997	8,329	8,541	955	929	481	..	27,232
100 and over .. ..	2,517	2,504	3,301	124	318	132	12	8,908
Total .. ..	17,473	53,619	30,142	18,568	12,658	9,401	142	142,003

(a) Registered dairies only.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

3. **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 2½ gallons.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* The factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 449 in 1947-48. They were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 107; Victoria, 148; Queensland, 101; South Australia, 46; Western Australia, 18; and Tasmania, 29. More details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXIV.—“Manufacturing Industry”.

4. **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 4½d. 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 home consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner up to 19th September, 1948, from which date prices have been controlled by State Governments.

5. *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 by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited through factories to milk producers by payments on butter, cheese and processed milk products manufactured. Subsidy on milk supplied for the manufacture of processed milk products was discontinued from 1st July, 1948.

The following table shows particulars of the rates realized on local, interstate and overseas sales and the average equalization and subsidy rates in operation for the years ended June, 1939 and 1946 to 1950 in respect of butter and cheese.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE : RATES REALIZED ON SALES, AVERAGE EQUALIZATION RATES AND RATES OF COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY UNDER DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE ACTS.**

(Source : Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited.)

(Rates s. d. per cwt.)

Year ended 30th June.	Rates Realized on Sales.			Average Equalization Rate.	Rate of Subsidy.	Overall Return to Manu- facturers.
	Local.	Interstate.	Overseas.			

**BUTTER.**

1939.. ..	154 5.5	146 5.5	121 7.5	136 3.5	..	136 3.5
1946.. ..	161 8.5	150 6.8	182 5.5	171 3.3	33 4.0	204 7.3
1947.. ..	162 1.6	150 4.1	210 3.8	183 1.7	30 9.6	213 11.3
1948.. ..	178 1.9	174 8.8	243 5.6	210 2.3	35 3.7	245 6.0
1949.. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	b236 0.0	b 30 6.0	266 6.0
1950—						
July-Dec. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	b257 0.0	b 35 3.0	292 3.0
Jan.—June ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	b244 0.0	b 50 0.0	294 0.0

**CHEESE.**

1939.. ..	(c) 94 8.6	59 3.2	71 7.6	..	71 7.6
1946.. ..	(c) 104 0.1	102 11.0	101 1.3	17 11.6	119 0.9
1947.. ..	(c) 103 11.2	116 5.2	109 2.2	13 8.9	122 11.1
1948.. ..	106 8.4	133 1.5	119 9.3	19 7.6	139 4.9
1949.. ..	(a)	(a)	b134 0.0	b 15 4.9	149 4.9
1950—					
July-Dec. ..	(a)	(a)	b145 6.0	b 20 3.0	165 9.0
Jan.—June ..	(a)	(a)	b136 0.0	b 30 6.5	166 6.5

(a) Not yet available. (b) Interim rates. (c) Lower rates were determined for cheese sold in these years for processing for local consumption.

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. Since 1st April, 1947, the rates of over-all return to milk producers determined by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of subsidy payments have been based on recommendations made by the Committee following surveys of production costs in the dairy industry.

From 1st July, 1948, export prices for butter, including those operating under the United Kingdom Dairy Products Contract have exceeded the f.o.b. equivalent of the rate of over-all return to factories, and the Commonwealth Government, with the concurrence of the Australian Dairy Produce Board has established a Dairy Prices Stabilization Fund, in which excess returns from exports are placed for the purpose of stabilizing returns from exports for the period of the contract. Since July, 1948, subsidy payments have been applied wholly to butter and cheese sold for consumption in Australia.

(ii) *Whole Milk.* In addition to the subsidies referred to above, the Commonwealth Government has also subsidized the production of whole milk consumed directly. The subsidy rates vary according to States, regions within the State and the seasonal period.

Commonwealth subsidy on whole milk was paid during the year 1948-49 in respect of milk supplied up to 30th September, 1948, but was discontinued after that date. Details of the amounts distributed during each year 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.	A.C.T.	Total.
1944 ..	35	180	94	..	..	10	..	319
1945 ..	734	510	210	212	85	25	10	1,786
1946 ..	1,042	763	295	233	122	55	10	2,520
1947 ..	901	663	308	187	151	32	7	2,249
1948 ..	986	643	186	170	121	42	9	2,157
1949 ..	204	283	60	4	(a) — 12	20	5	564

(a) Net refund of amounts paid in previous years.

6. Total Dairy Production.—The dairy production for each State in 1947-48 is shown below:—

**DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1947-48.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Total.
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**MILK ('000 GAL.).**

Used for—								
Butter ..	(a) 172,397	(b) 275,652	(c) 213,333	43,489	33,281	24,863	34	763,049
Cheese ..	5,973	34,786	21,547	24,513	2,261	1,041	..	90,121
Condensing and concentrating ..	20,201	51,311	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	(e) 78,113
Other purposes ..	96,799	66,820	(f) 37,911	(f) 24,496	(f) 14,821	(f) 7,032	544	241,822
Total ..	295,370	428,569	272,791	92,498	50,363	32,936	578	1,173,105

**BUTTER (TONS).**

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms(j)	(g) 33,958	(h) 56,717	(i) 46,454	9,043	6,974	4,441	..	157,587
	1,786	859	592	572	266	388	5	4,468
Total ..	35,744	57,576	47,046	9,615	7,240	4,829	5	162,055

**CHEESE (TONS).**

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms(j)	2,637	16,167	(k) 9,641	11,530	1,019	447	..	41,441
	5	11	5	..	4	12	..	37
Total ..	2,642	16,178	9,646	11,530	1,023	459	..	41,478

**CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK, ETO. (TONS).**

In Factories	21,267	59,813	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	(e) 92,296
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(a) Includes 4,313,373 gallons of milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent to factories in Victoria and Queensland.  
 (b) Includes 785,842 gallons of milk, the produce of Victoria, sent to factories in New South Wales.  
 (c) Includes 689,989 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 milk used in the production of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, etc.  
 (g) Includes 315 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland.  
 (h) Includes 796 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales.  
 (i) Includes 132 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales.  
 (j) Estimated.  
 (k) Includes 181 tons of cheese made in establishments not classified as factories.

7. Whole Milk.—(i) *Production and Utilization.* During the five years ended 1938-39 approximately 80 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 4 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2 per cent. for condensary products and 14 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. There has since been a considerable decline in the proportion of milk used for butter-making with corresponding increases in the quantities used for other purposes. In 1948-49, 64.4 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter, 7.7 per cent. for cheese, 7.2 per cent. for condensary products and 20.7 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each year 1944-45 to 1948-49 in comparison with the average for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 :—

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

('000 gallons.)

Year.	Total Production.	Quantity used for—			
		Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	Condensary Products.	Other purposes.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	1,149,559	913,754	48,595	28,116	159,094
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
1947-48 .. ..	1,173,105	763,049	90,121	78,113	241,822
1948-49 .. ..	1,212,644	781,230	93,720	87,653	250,041

In the following table, particulars of production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1944-45 to 1948-49, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1948-49 output from that State, viz., 462.4 million gallons, represented 38.1 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales was 291.9 million gallons or 24.1 per cent. of the total and that of Queensland 277.2 million gallons (22.9 per cent.). Production in the remaining States accounted for 14.9 per cent. of the total Australian output.

### TOTAL PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK.

('000 gallons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	331,963	402,447	278,226	63,538	40,394	32,659	332	1,149,559
1944-45 ..	262,939	360,501	247,253	72,154	40,416	29,184	383	1,012,830
1945-46 ..	278,885	375,639	269,390	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
1947-48 ..	295,370	428,569	272,791	92,498	50,363	32,936	578	1,173,105
1948-49 ..	291,915	462,446	277,152	91,319	50,612	38,541	659	1,212,644

(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)
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39—								
Dairy Cows(a) No.	1,030,441	913,635	909,006	154,349	120,767	93,764	958	3,222,920
Production '000 gal.	331,963	402,447	278,226	63,538	40,394	32,659	332	1,149,559
Av. per cow .. gal.	322	440	306	412	334	348	347	357
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	40,416	29,184	383	1,012,830
Av. per cow .. gal.	289	416	244	446	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	375,639	269,390	79,370	43,004	30,714	467	1,077,469
Av. 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	207,465	93,944	46,038	32,080	483	1,079,640
Av. per Cow .. gal.	296	528	218	598	347	430	300	358
1947-48—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	855,874	887,945	929,915	165,473	132,008	77,127	1,761	3,049,203
Production '000 gal.	295,370	428,569	272,791	92,498	50,363	32,936	578	1,173,105
Av. per cow .. gal.	345	483	293	559	382	427	328	385
1948-49—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	867,236	913,569	954,824	169,909	132,762	81,784	1,854	3,121,938
Production '000 gal.	291,915	462,446	277,152	91,319	50,612	38,541	659	1,212,644
Av. per cow .. gal.	337	506	290	537	381	471	355	388

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

8. **Butter Production.**—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.

Following the record output of 212,000 tons in 1939-40, there was a steady decline in butter production until 1946-47, when 143,300 tons were produced. 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 production to the manufacture of cheese and preserved whole milk products. Output increased to 162,100 tons in 1947-48 and to about 165,800 tons in 1948-49. The foregoing 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 1947-48.

The following table shows production of butter in factories in each State for the years 1944-45 to 1948-49, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39.

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.  
(Tons.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	52,949	62,489	53,255	7,570	5,459	3,811	185,533
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
1947-48 ..	33,958	56,717	46,154	9,043	7,061	4,441	157,674
1948-49 ..	33,267	60,039	47,197	8,800	6,966	4,821	161,090

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49. The annual output of farm butter is also shown.

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

(Tons.)

Particulars.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Factories—						
July .. ..	9,415	6,124	6,709	7,084	7,834	7,892
August .. ..	11,645	8,586	8,643	8,790	8,906	10,411
September .. ..	15,531	12,538	10,908	11,105	12,820	13,335
October .. ..	20,485	16,831	15,909	14,415	17,292	17,487
November .. ..	22,561	15,955	16,051	14,904	17,442	18,166
December .. ..	20,710	15,193	16,503	15,178	20,612	18,481
January .. ..	15,872	15,409	14,338	13,303	19,345	17,101
February .. ..	15,816	12,129	14,175	12,699	13,806	14,246
March .. ..	17,729	12,922	14,691	13,384	13,493	15,380
April .. ..	16,583	8,707	11,738	10,782	10,104	12,153
May .. ..	15,568	6,784	9,248	9,209	8,636	9,139
June .. ..	12,871	5,995	6,658	8,003	7,384	7,299
Factory Total (a) ..	194,786	137,173	145,571	138,856	157,674	161,090
Made on Farms (b) ..	8,714	4,790	4,792	4,497	4,467	4,740
Grand Total ..	203,500	141,963	150,363	143,353	162,141	165,830

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

9. 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 1948-49, when the record output of approximately 43,200 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 1944-45 to 1948-49 in comparison with average output during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 :—

### CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

(Tons.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 .. ..	3,332	6,177	5,071	5,437	390	1,210	21,617
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	1,016	1,070	42,218
1947-48 .. ..	2,637	16,167	9,641	11,530	1,019	447	41,441
1948-49 .. ..	2,490	18,352	9,390	11,654	870	404	43,160

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49.

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

Month.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<b>Factories—</b>						
July .. ..	1,517	1,572	1,643	2,177	2,393	2,051
August .. ..	1,950	2,555	2,524	3,038	3,047	3,143
September .. ..	2,820	3,918	3,865	4,173	4,259	4,572
October .. ..	4,028	5,273	5,196	5,447	5,703	5,978
November .. ..	3,990	4,858	5,147	5,604	5,760	5,802
December .. ..	3,462	4,112	4,832	5,017	5,343	5,317
January .. ..	2,212	3,264	3,512	3,737	4,463	4,257
February .. ..	1,715	2,433	3,224	2,781	2,864	2,997
March .. ..	1,826	2,471	3,526	2,793	2,428	3,165
April .. ..	1,656	1,496	2,894	2,489	1,698	2,446
May .. ..	1,898	1,279	2,570	2,608	1,795	1,854
June .. ..	1,900	1,227	2,031	2,354	1,688	1,578
Factory Total (a) ..	28,974	34,458	40,964	42,218	41,441	43,160
Made on Farms (b) ..	330	162	274	132	37	42
Grand Total .. ..	29,304	34,620	41,238	42,350	41,478	43,202

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

10. **Condensed, Concentrated and Powdered, etc. Milk Production.**—The manufacture of these products has expanded greatly since 1938-39—to meet the needs of the Services during the 1939-45 War and for export purposes since the war. The output of condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened) in 1948-49 was 166.5 per cent. higher than in the three years ended 1938-39 while that of powdered milk (full cream and skim) was 167.2 per cent. higher. Over the same period the quantity of whole milk used in the manufacture of the products shown below increased from 28.1 million gallons to 86.2 million gallons or by 206.8 per cent. These products are manufactured mainly in Victoria, which produced 64.8 per cent. of the total in 1948-49. New South Wales accounted for 20.8 per cent. of the total in that year, the remaining States producing 14.4 per cent.

The following table shows details of the output of condensed, concentrated, powdered, etc. milk during the years 1944-45 to 1948-49, compared with the available details for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

**PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED, ETC. MILK : AUSTRALIA.**  
(Tons.)

Year.	Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened).	Concentrated Whole Milk. (a)	Powdered Milk.		Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk and Milk Sugar).	Total.
			Full Cream and Skim.	Butter and Whey.		
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 .. ..	17,347	(b) 1,355	9,464	(h) 701	(b) 1,131	(b) 29,998
1944-45 .. ..	42,706	9,173	15,331	971	6,536	74,717
1945-46 .. ..	42,997	9,138	16,645	1,636	8,851	79,267
1946-47 .. ..	41,257	9,466	18,017	2,805	8,452	79,997
1947-48 .. ..	45,595	13,444	20,394	3,411	9,452	92,296
1948-49(c) .. ..	46,232	13,057	25,259	4,498	9,841	98,887

(a) For ice cream manufacture.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Subject to revision.

11. **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. Butter rationing was discontinued from 16th June, 1950.

As a result of rationing, butter consumption in 1948-49 was 24.3 lb. per head per annum compared with an average of 32.9 lb. during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The rationing of butter has been associated with increased cheese consumption which amounted to 5.1 lb. per head in 1948-49 compared with 4.4 lb. pre-war.

The following table shows details of the production and disposals of butter and cheese for the periods 1946-47 to 1948-49, compared with the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

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

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports. (a)	Consumption in Australia.	
				Total	Per Head per annum.
BUTTER.					
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(b)	191.0	90.0	101.0	lb. 32.9
1947 .. .. .	(c) -2.2	143.4	60.7	84.9	25.3
1948 .. .. .	(c) -6.4	162.1	83.8	84.7	24.8
1949 .. .. .	(c) -2.1	165.8	83.4	84.5	24.3
CHEESE.					
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(b)	24.9	11.5	13.4	lb. 4.4
1947 .. .. .	- 2.2	42.4	24.0	20.6	6.1
1948 .. .. .	..	41.5	22.9	18.6	5.5
1949 .. .. .	- 0.7	43.2	26.2	17.7	5.1

(a) Figures for butter include dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter as well as butter shipped as ships' stores. Figures for cheese include ships' stores after allowance for a small quantity of cheese imported. (b) Not available. (c) Includes allowance for movements in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.

12. **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 overseas 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 overseas 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 overseas 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, the securing of new markets, 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.

13. **Butter and Cheese Contracts.**—(i) *General.* Details of the war-time contracts arranged between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments whereby the former undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese were shown on pp. 985 and 986 of Official Year Book No. 37. The purchase of butter and cheese in 1944-45 and subsequent years has been covered by the Long-Term Purchase Agreement (*see sub-par. (ii) following*).

For the years 1943-44 to 1947-48 the United Kingdom Government reimbursed the Australian Government to the extent of subsidy paid on butter and cheese exported on Ministry of Food account. Since 1st July, 1948, however, contract prices paid by the United Kingdom Government have been in excess of the basic return to the Australian manufacturer. As a result, subsidy on butter and cheese exported was discontinued from that date and returns from export sales in excess of the basic return to the producer have been credited to the Dairy Prices Stabilization Fund (*see par. 5 (i) ante*).

The following tables indicate the prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency for the various grades of butter and cheese for the several war-time contracts, together with the prices payable under the Long-Term Purchase Agreement up to the year 1949-50.

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

(s. d.)

Period.	Prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency.						
	Choice.	1st.	2nd.	Pastry.	Whey, 1st.	Whey, 2nd.	Whey, Pastry.
15th November, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 .. .. .							
1940-41 .. .. .	137 2½	135 7½	131 1½	127 6	127 6	122 6	117 6
1941-42 .. .. .	142 9½	141 3	136 9½	127 6	127 6	122 6	117 6
1942-43 .. .. .	142 9½	141 3	136 9½	133 1½	133 1½	128 1½	123 1½
1943-44 .. .. .	184 8½	183 1½	178 7½	175 0	175 0	170 0	165 0
1944-45 .. .. .	216 10½	215 4	210 7½	206 10½	206 10½	201 10½	196 10½
1945-46 .. .. .	254 4½	252 10	248 1½	244 4½	244 4½	239 4½	234 4½
1946-47 .. .. .	291 10½	290 3½	285 7½	281 10½	281 10½	276 10½	271 10½
1947-48 .. .. .	313 9	312 2½	307 6	303 9	303 9	298 9	293 9
1948-49 .. .. .							
1949-50 .. .. .							

## PRICES OF CHEESE, UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

(s. d.)

Period.	Prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency.		
	Choicest, 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
20th November, 1939 to 30th June, 1940			
1940-41 .. .. .	76 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1941-42 .. .. .	83 9	81 3	78 9
1942-43 .. .. .	87 6	85 0	82 6
1943-44 .. .. .			
1944-45 .. .. .	107 6	105 0	102 6
1945-46 .. .. .			
1946-47 .. .. .	126 3	123 9	121 3
1947-48 .. .. .	145 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1948-49 .. .. .	164 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1949-50 .. .. .	175 0	172 6	170 0

(ii) *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. The agreement was later extended to cover the period up to 30th June, 1955. In the original agreement, prices were stipulated for the initial two years ended June, 1946, while any variation in price for the succeeding years was not to exceed 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the price paid for the preceding year. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, prices were increased for the year 1946-47 and further increases were agreed upon for the years 1947-48 to 1949-50 following representations from the Australian Government after having considered recommendations by the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee (see par. 5 above).

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

The usual provisions relative to quality, packing, etc. continue to obtain, but in regard to payment the United Kingdom pays 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value on shipment and a further 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. 60 days after the date of the last bill of lading in respect of butter and cheese carried by the vessel.

14. *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. In the post-war period rationing has restricted Australian consumption of butter to about 85,000 tons but production is still considerably below the pre-war level, the net result being reduction in the exportable surplus.

Because of war-time 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 1947-48 the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 76,000 tons (92 per cent. of the total exports).

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. Since the war cheese exports have increased greatly and in 1947-48 a total quantity of 22,900 tons was exported of which 17,500 tons or nearly 77 per cent. was shipped to the United Kingdom.

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. Further details, which include actual quantities by States, are to be found in *Production Bulletin* No. 42, Part II.

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

(Per cent.)

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Choicest .. ..	44.35	48.76	53.95	0.50	1.56	0.31
First Quality .. ..	46.36	42.73	39.56	58.76	58.97	60.84
Second Quality .. ..	7.56	7.27	5.44	40.74	39.47	38.85
Third Quality(b) .. ..	1.73	1.24	1.05	(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.

Product.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
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## IMPORTS.

Butter .. .. lb.	2,743	25	4,807	167	79	109
£	161	3	275	10	5	24
Cheese .. .. lb.	115,284	13,577	58,469	296,026	104,419	192,257
£	7,145	1,455	4,271	24,808	12,160	19,930
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. lb.	65,217	238,403	893,948	213,583	108,219	186,405
£	1,712	8,444	32,206	7,053	4,435	7,184

## EXPORTS.

Butter .. .. lb.	215,272,581	104,226,518	93,739,086	137,611,340	133,642,282	184,773,844
£	10,378,823	6,870,852	8,249,506	12,271,062	12,569,922	20,629,483
Cheese .. .. lb.	21,379,417	32,974,752	33,516,764	32,770,273	53,661,771	51,017,442
£	608,931	1,953,958	1,975,333	1,689,124	2,654,956	3,262,634
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. lb.	19,908,891	39,251,891	46,871,107	58,620,882	103,115,838	93,285,010
£	808,057	1,447,979	1,780,297	2,155,972	4,234,216	4,608,322

## NET EXPORTS.

Butter .. .. lb.	215,269,838	104,226,493	93,734,279	137,611,173	133,642,203	184,773,735
£	10,378,662	6,870,849	8,249,231	12,271,652	12,569,917	20,629,459
Cheese .. .. lb.	21,264,133	32,961,175	33,458,295	32,474,247	53,557,352	50,825,185
£	601,786	1,952,503	1,971,062	1,664,316	2,642,796	3,242,704
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. lb.	19,843,674	39,013,488	45,977,159	58,407,299	103,007,619	93,098,608
£	806,345	1,439,535	1,748,091	2,148,919	4,229,781	4,601,135

## § 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, 1949 being 1,196,321. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories at 31st March, 1949 was—New South Wales, 375,212; Victoria, 223,823; Queensland, 407,322; South Australia, 71,427; Western Australia, 80,689; Tasmania, 36,996; Northern Territory, 384; Australian Capital Territory, 468.

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 1938–39 to 1948–49, the number of slaughtering with the number returned.

NUMBER OF PIGS AND NUMBER SLAUGHTERED : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.	Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.
1938–39 ..	1,155,591	1,839,597	1944–45(a) ..	1,630,855	1,966,434
1939–40 ..	1,455,341	1,952,552	1945–46(a) ..	1,425,709	1,727,924
1940–41 ..	1,797,340	2,350,358	1946–47(a) ..	1,273,011	1,599,220
1941–42 ..	1,477,303	2,593,927	1947–48(a) ..	1,254,683	1,532,421
1942–43(a) ..	1,563,000	2,126,000	1948–49(a) ..	1,196,321	1,676,157
1943–44(a) ..	1,746,721	1,828,456			

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

Further details relating to pig numbers are given in Chapter XIX. "Pastoral Production." A graph showing the distribution of pigs in Australia at 31st March, 1948 appears on p. 898 of this Year Book.

2. Size of Pig Herds.—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1947–48 covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings carrying pigs according to size of herd, details of which are shown below. Full details of the tabulations showing the following size classifications of pig holdings are published in *Production Bulletin No. 42—Part II.—Primary Industries and Total Recorded Production*:—(i) pig holdings classified in area series and according to size of herd; (ii) pig holdings also growing wheat for grain, similarly classified; and (iii) pig holdings also carrying dairy cattle classified according to size of the respective herds.

HOLDINGS CARRYING PIGS : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HERD, 31st MARCH, 1948.

Size of Herd.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust. (a)
Under 5 ..	3,631	4,308	2,523	2,564	1,049	2,180	13	16,268
5 and under 10 ..	2,171	2,025	2,232	1,159	691	737	..	9,015
10 " " 15 ..	1,868	1,728	2,134	698	584	540	..	7,552
15 " " 20 ..	1,471	1,189	1,724	480	373	286	1	5,524
20 " " 30 ..	2,355	1,686	2,596	568	580	331	..	8,116
30 " " 50 ..	2,145	1,604	2,608	494	512	208	..	7,571
50 " " 100 ..	1,114	823	1,413	286	306	78	2	4,022
100 and over ..	393	248	280	95	118	25	1	1,160
Total ..	15,148	13,611	15,510	6,344	4,213	4,385	17	59,228

(a) Excludes Northern Territory.



3. **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 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with average production during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

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

(Tons.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Total.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	9,938	12,236	9,867	3,215	1,741	1,240	7	38	38,282
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
1947-48 ..	6,448	7,138	7,134	2,954	2,234	1,391	28	34	27,361
1948-49 ..	9,831	8,644	12,254	2,358	2,649	1,442	27	56	37,261

(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 consumption of pork per head 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. After 1945 there was 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, 6.8 lb. in 1946-47 and 7.1 lb. in 1947-48. Preliminary details indicate a further rise in consumption to 7.4 lb. per head in 1948-49. In the following table details of the production and disposal of pork are shown for the periods 1937-39 and 1946-47 to 1948-49.

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

('000 tons.)

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production. (a)	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per head per annum.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 ..	..	46	14	..	32	10.4
1946-47 ..	4	30	8	3	23	6.8
1947-48 ..	..	27	2	1	24	7.1
1948-49 ..	..	37	9	2	26	7.4

(a) Includes an estimate of trimmings from baconer carcasses.

4. **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 not previously attained. Production reached its peak in 1944-45 when 56,246 tons of bacon and ham were cured. This has been followed by a continuous decline in output in each succeeding year to 41,584 tons in 1948-49. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39 and each year 1944-45 to 1948-49.

### PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM.

(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	9,963	7,614	9,269	2,950	2,013	970	1	32,780
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	4,608	1,255	..	48,587
1946-47 .. ..	15,830	10,998	9,983	5,069	4,638	1,150	..	47,668
1947-48 .. ..	14,175	11,159	10,142	4,884	4,232	1,317	..	45,909
1948-49 .. ..	13,302	10,204	9,412	3,788	3,756	1,122	..	41,584

(ii) *Consumption.* For the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 the annual production of bacon and ham averaged 32,500 tons of which 1,000 tons were exported, leaving 31,500 tons, or 10.3 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 of the Services and export requirements had been met. Consumption per head declined in the early stages of the war but by 1944 it had been restored to the pre-war level and subsequently increased to 12.7 lb. in 1946-47. This was followed by a fall in consumption to 12.0 lb. in 1947-48 and 10.4 lb. in 1948-49. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham for the periods 1937-39 and 1946-47 to 1948-49 are shown in the following table.

### PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BACON AND HAM : AUSTRALIA.

('000 tons—cured weight.)

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total	Per head per annum.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 .. ..	(a)	32.5	1.0	..	31.5	10.3
1946-47 .. ..	-0.2	47.7	3.3	2.1	42.5	12.7
1947-48 .. ..	+0.1	45.9	2.7	2.1	41.0	12.0
1948-49 .. ..	-0.1	41.6	3.4	2.2	36.1	10.4

(a) Not available.

5. **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 pigmeats) are included in Chapter XIX. "Pastoral Production".

6. **Oversea Trade in Pigs and Pig Products.**—The total oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the years 1943-44 to 1947-48 compared with the average for the five years 1934-35 to 1938-39 is shown in the following table :—

## PIGS AND PIG PRODUCTS : OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
<b>Pigs.</b>							
Imports ..	No.	29	11	33	17	42	32
	£	1,099	629	1,306	785	3,213	2,362
Exports ..	No.	151	50	380	55	623	941
	£	774	497	1,802	555	3,975	7,743
Net Exports	No.	122	39	347	38	581	909
	£	-325	-132	588	-230	762	5,381

## BACON AND HAM.(a)

Imports ..	lb.	7,307	13	48	106	63	42
	£	399	1	8	16	13	4
Exports ..	lb.	1,686,323	14,954,984	11,045,954	18,856,610	14,674,450	8,587,844
	£	111,783	1,172,784	905,545	1,700,266	1,404,610	865,201
Net Exports	lb.	1,679,016	14,954,971	11,045,906	18,856,504	14,674,387	8,587,802
	£	111,384	1,172,783	905,537	1,700,250	1,404,597	865,197

## LARD.(b)

Imports ..	lb.	40,759	9,733	60	..	10	58
	£	983	649	..	..	..	8
Exports ..	lb.	3,742,205	2,752,038	5,433,516	680,922	184,412	136,230
	£	58,546	61,671	164,147	24,870	7,751	9,628
Net Exports	lb.	3,701,446	2,742,305	5,433,456	680,922	184,402	136,172
	£	57,563	61,022	164,147	24,870	7,751	9,620

## FROZEN PORK.

Imports ..	lb.	55,112	..	..	..	12,315	..
	£	1,948	..	..	..	251	..
Exports ..	lb.	26,141,231	16,017,199	39,881,804	30,772,905	18,705,329	3,728,088
	£	698,490	587,321	1,436,706	1,204,846	843,935	208,717
Net Exports	lb.	26,086,119	16,017,199	39,881,804	30,772,905	18,693,014	3,728,088
	£	696,542	587,321	1,436,706	1,204,846	843,684	208,717

(a) Excludes tinned bacon for years 1934-35 to 1938-39. (b) For years 1934-35 to 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 1946-47 and 1947-48.—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, 1946-47 and 1947-48.  
(£.)

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Pro- duction. (a)	Deprecia- tion (esti- mated).
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Pro- duction.		
1946-47.							
New South Wales ..	19,196,000	1,927,000	17,269,000	2,400,000	(b) 35,000	14,834,000	(c)
Victoria ..	21,525,932	849,032	20,676,900	2,002,942	635,882	18,038,076	30,000
Queensland ..	11,960,000	310,000	11,650,000	1,370,000	270,000	10,010,000	120,000
South Australia ..	5,474,922	144,451	5,330,471	817,887	270,381	4,242,203	15,027
Western Australia ..	3,307,719	101,356	3,206,363	912,665	371,569	1,922,129	21,477
Tasmania ..	1,576,560	51,390	1,525,170	674,430	(b) 38,850	811,890	9,460
Total ..	63,041,133	3,383,229	59,657,904	8,177,924	1,621,682	49,858,298	(d) 195,964
1947-48.							
New South Wales ..	23,279,000	2,047,000	21,232,000	2,746,000	(b) 43,000	18,443,000	(c)
Victoria ..	23,767,860	876,464	22,891,396	2,184,942	790,344	19,916,110	40,000
Queensland ..	16,948,000	440,000	16,508,000	1,950,000	390,000	14,168,000	170,000
South Australia ..	6,262,713	160,323	6,102,390	826,519	290,650	4,985,221	15,027
Western Australia ..	3,637,399	130,084	3,507,315	1,034,907	436,009	2,036,399	22,292
Tasmania ..	1,948,190	53,190	1,895,000	833,410	(b) 70,060	991,530	11,230
Total ..	75,843,162	3,707,061	72,136,101	9,575,778	2,020,063	60,540,260	(d) 258,549

(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) Not available. (d) Incomplete.

2. Net Value of Production, 1934-35 to 1947-48.—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 1943-44 to 1947-48 in comparison with the averages for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

## NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE (£).(a)							
Average 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	9,558,800	9,621,564	6,789,159	1,587,275	679,601	588,856	28,825,255
1943-44 ..	13,483,000	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	15,031,987	12,479,000	3,826,186	1,844,404	767,930	49,539,507
1946-47 ..	14,834,000	18,038,076	10,010,000	4,242,203	1,922,129	811,890	49,858,298
1947-48 ..	18,443,000	19,916,110	14,168,000	4,985,221	2,036,399	991,530	60,540,260

(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.
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## NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION. (£ s. d.)

Average 1934-35 to							
1938-39 .. ..	3 11 3	5 3 11	6 17 11	2 13 11	1 9 10	2 10 6	4 4 7
1943-44 .. ..	4 15 11	6 19 5	11 2 6	5 13 6	3 7 2	2 16 0	6 3 4
1944-45 .. ..	4 17 5	7 6 10	10 12 11	5 10 11	3 14 2	3 0 2	6 5 8
1945-46 .. ..	5 6 4	7 9 2	11 10 3	6 1 3	3 15 3	3 1 4	6 13 4
1946-47 .. ..	5 0 1	8 16 10	9 2 6	6 12 5	3 17 4	3 3 9	6 12 7
1947-48 .. ..	6 2 8	9 12 6	12 14 8	7 12 10	4 0 0	3 15 9	7 18 6

## § 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. These data were collected on a restricted scale by all States in 1942-43, the details obtained being confined to farms of 1 acre or more producing eggs or poultry for sale. The collection has since been discontinued in some States. Because of their 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 1948-49.

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

('000 dozen.)

Particulars.	Year ended June—					
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.

#### RECEIVALS.

Stock held at beginning of year .. ..	178	7	14	1	4	494
Receipts from Consignors ..	64,165	80,899	90,599	95,751	92,381	94,308
Receipts from Producer Agents .. ..	25,000	23,124	22,454	26,767	27,046	25,901
Withdrawals from Cold Storage(a) .. ..	132	859	1,648	1,343	2,586	3,816
Interstate Transfers ..	1,848	166	858	386	181	397
Other Sources .. ..	1	..	110	2	178	..
Total .. ..	91,324	105,055	115,683	124,250	122,376	124,916

#### DISPOSALS.

Sales by Egg Boards ..	39,767	45,618	45,597	40,296	36,781	35,001
Sales by Producer Agents ..	25,000	23,124	22,454	26,767	27,046	25,901
Packed for Cold Storage(a) ..	127	807	1,590	1,343	2,588	4,022
Packed for Powder ..	10,557	17,902	11,055	7,996	3,272	1,725
Packed for Pulp .. ..	13,431	16,491	26,089	30,150	36,207	36,243
Packed for Export .. ..	..	107	7,225	16,421	14,827	20,171
Interstate Transfers ..	1,848	166	858	386	181	397
Other Disposals .. ..	587	826	814	887	980	902
Stock held at end of year ..	7	14	1	4	494	554
Total .. ..	91,324	105,055	115,683	124,250	122,376	124,916

(a) Temporary and winter storage.

There has been a pronounced upward movement in the recorded production (i.e., receipts by Egg Boards, including producer agency sales) of eggs over the period covered by the previous table from 89,165,000 dozen in 1943-44 to a peak of 122,518,000 dozen in 1946-47. Receipts totalled 119,427,000 dozen in 1947-48 and 120,209,000 dozen in 1948-49. The movement in production in the respective States is shown in the following table.

### SHELL EGGS : PRODUCTION(a) RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.

('000 dozen.)

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
New South Wales .. ..	41,888	47,458	49,807	54,100	50,569	52,052
Victoria .. ..	23,228	27,953	30,933	37,110	36,220	32,842
Queensland .. ..	7,212	9,501	11,790	9,422	9,693	12,144
Southern Australia .. ..	9,802	11,138	12,390	14,252	14,440	14,115
Western Australia .. ..	6,075	6,752	6,968	6,736	7,653	7,939
Tasmania .. ..	960	1,221	1,165	898	852	1,117
Total .. ..	89,165	104,023	113,053	122,518	119,427	120,209

(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 and to meet 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.**  
(‘000 lb.)

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
New South Wales ..	5,814	8,762	11,930	14,576	14,600	15,966
Victoria .. ..	5,031	7,626	8,296	12,854	16,139	14,579
Queensland .. ..	1,174	1,419	2,526	1,650	3,240	4,560
South Australia ..	4,495	4,605	7,122	7,073	8,510	7,663
Western Australia ..	902	883	1,122	1,295	1,834	1,782
Tasmania .. ..	..	500	519	247	361	129
Total .. ..	17,416	23,795	31,515	37,695	44,684	44,679

In addition to liquid whole egg, production was also recorded of liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1948-49 amounted to 484,396 lb. and 321,634 lb. respectively compared with 472,131 lb. and 291,952 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 continued for export purposes but has been considerably curtailed since 1946-47 and is now confined to one State. 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.(a)**  
(‘000 lb.)

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
New South Wales ..	1,407	1,919	1,662	1,945	371	..
Victoria .. ..	1,044	1,361	941	1,782	400	..
Queensland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia ..	664	1,093	568	591	812	864
Western Australia ..	356	406	392	..	..	..
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia .. ..	3,471	4,779	3,563	4,318	1,583	864

(a) Dried whole egg and sugared egg powder.

The product now consists almost entirely of sugared egg powder. The details shown above exclude dry albumen and dried egg yolk, which amounted to 42,987 lb. and 39,756 lb. respectively in 1948-49.

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.**  
( '000 tons.)(a)

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Estimated Total Production.	Exports (Eggs in Shell).	For Drying and Pulping.(b)	Consumption in Australia as human food.	
					Total.	Per head per annum.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 .. ..	(c)	89.5	7.6	3.2	78.7	lb. 25.7
1946-47 .. ..	— 0.4	121.7	10.5	22.3	89.3	26.6
1947-48 .. ..	+ 0.4	118.8	8.8	23.7	85.9	25.2
1948-49 .. ..	+ 0.1	119.4	11.9	22.8	84.6	24.3

(a) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz. (b) Includes wastage.  
(c) Not available.

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.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Shell Eggs .. ..	25.7	26.6	25.2	24.3
Egg Powder(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Liquid Whole Egg(a) .. ..	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.8
Total Shell Equivalent—				
lb. per Head .. ..	26.6	29.2	27.4	27.1
No. per Head(b) .. ..	243	267	251	248

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

5. **Marketing of Eggs.**—(i) *United Kingdom Contracts.* Commencing in 1939-40, annual contracts have been entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments 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, representing further increases on those operating for 1947-48. Prices were determined for the initial three seasons of the agreement, i.e. 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, but following representations by the Australian Government in 1949 the United Kingdom Government agreed to vary the price provisions for the 1949-50 and later seasons. Revised prices for the 1949-50 season were agreed upon and prices for later seasons will be negotiated not later than 1st January in the preceeding season. Any variation in price is not to exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the prices paid in the previous season. 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  $97\frac{1}{2}$  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 for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 are shown in the following table. Contract prices in operation for the years 1939-40 to 1944-45 were shown on page 997 of Official Year Book No. 37.

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

*Australian Currency, f.o.b. Australian Ports.*

Year.				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.
1945-46	..	..	..	1 8	..	..	..
1946-47	..	..	..	1 8	1 5	6 6	..
1947-48	..	..	..	2 1	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1948-49	..	..	..	2 4	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0	5 1
1949-50	..	..	..	2 7	1 11.05	7 5.875	5 2.625

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

(ii) *War-time Marketing.* Details of the war-time control of egg marketing under Commonwealth legislation were given on page 998 of Official Year Book No. 37.

(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. *Overseas 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 in 1946-47. In 1947-48 exports of shell eggs fell to 14.5 million dozen valued at £1,575,073.

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 1947-48, 30.6 million lb. of egg contents, valued at £2,600,378, were exported.

Since the close of the war there has also been a remarkable increase in the exports of frozen poultry, which rose from 283,107 pair in 1945-46 to 957,724 pair in 1946-47 and to 1,870,623 pair, valued at £1,709,066 in 1947-48. The average for the pre-war years 1934-35 to 1938-39 was only 37,913 pair, valued at £29,744.

The overseas trade during the five years ended 1947-48 in comparison with the average for the five years ended 1938-39 was as follows :—

### POULTRY PRODUCTS: OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
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#### LIVE POULTRY.

Imports ..	No.	628	4	..	26	52	15
	£	396	25	..	171	454	16
Exports ..	No.	1,464	8,900	7,352	16,562	115,798	73,942
	£	663	7,970	6,766	10,745	7,308	7,054
Net Exports	No.	836	8,896	7,352	16,536	115,746	73,927
	£	267	7,945	6,766	10,574	6,854	7,038

#### FROZEN POULTRY.

Imports ..	pair	5,564	(a) 47	..	3	..	..
	£	222	4	..	3	..	..
Exports ..	pair	37,913	44,825	44,663	283,107	957,724	1,870,623
	£	29,744	36,077	43,774	208,635	872,257	1,709,066
Net Exports	pair	32,349	(b)	44,663	283,104	957,724	1,870,623
	£	29,522	36,073	43,774	208,632	872,257	1,709,066

#### EGGS IN SHELL.

Imports ..	doz.	27,131	8	25	100	202	883
	£	1,567	27	7	189	139	356
Exports ..	doz.	13,397,895	361,885	520,910	7,291,224	17,493,879	14,518,033
	£	867,719	32,552	51,551	638,014	1,416,549	1,575,073
Net Exports	doz.	13,370,764	361,877	520,885	7,291,124	17,493,677	14,517,150
	£	866,152	32,525	51,544	637,825	1,416,410	1,574,777

#### EGG CONTENTS.

Imports ..	lb.	33,098	..	4	600	456	505
	£	3,044	..	1	157	317	319
Exports ..	lb.	..	3,894,242	2,833,677	17,689,631	29,803,117	30,618,675
	£	14,079	343,941	391,410	1,452,066	3,097,208	2,600,378
Net Exports	lb.	33,098	3,894,242	2,833,673	17,689,031	29,802,661	30,618,170
	£	11,035	343,941	391,409	1,451,909	3,096,892	2,600,059

(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 in 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, 1946-47 AND 1947-48.**  
(£.)

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Feed and Other Costs.	Net Value of Production. (a)
1946-47.					
New South Wales ..	10,499,000	992,000	9,507,000	3,434,000	6,073,000
Victoria ..	7,323,169	549,237	6,773,932	1,415,572	5,358,360
Queensland ..	1,546,000	214,000	1,332,000	520,000	812,000
South Australia ..	2,425,365	243,626	2,181,739	703,886	1,477,853
Western Australia ..	1,086,046	224,639	861,407	408,000	453,407
Tasmania ..	606,740	45,500	561,240	30,080	531,160
Total ..	23,486,320	2,269,002	21,217,318	6,511,538	14,705,780
1947-48.					
New South Wales ..	11,687,000	1,296,000	10,391,000	3,435,000	6,956,000
Victoria ..	8,529,257	639,691	7,889,566	1,914,509	5,975,057
Queensland ..	1,558,000	222,000	1,336,000	530,000	806,000
South Australia ..	2,909,449	268,787	2,640,662	726,199	1,914,463
Western Australia ..	1,208,041	233,810	974,231	598,938	375,293
Tasmania ..	820,530	61,540	758,990	40,670	718,320
Total ..	26,712,277	2,721,828	23,990,449	7,245,316	16,745,133

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

(ii) *States, 1934-35 to 1947-48.* 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 1943-44 to 1947-48 compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39:—

**NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE.(£.)(a)							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	2,228,800	2,566,974	321,536	320,739	285,358	350,690	6,074,097
1943-44 ..	4,433,000	5,152,002	786,750	1,131,644	697,049	527,050	12,727,495
1944-45 ..	5,715,000	5,592,636	931,000	1,294,909	704,070	562,660	14,800,273
1945-46 ..	5,887,000	5,666,380	1,172,000	1,250,831	583,529	569,150	15,128,800
1946-47 ..	6,073,000	5,358,360	812,000	1,477,853	453,407	531,160	14,705,780
1947-48 ..	6,956,000	5,975,057	806,000	1,914,463	375,293	718,320	16,745,133

**NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION. (£ s. d.)**

Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	0 16 7	1 7 9	0 6 6	0 10 11	0 12 6	1 10 1	0 17 10
1943-44 ..	1 11 6	2 12 0	0 14 11	1 16 9	1 9 2	2 3 2	1 15 0
1944-45 ..	1 19 5	2 16 0	0 17 5	2 1 7	1 9 0	2 5 7	2 0 3
1945-46 ..	2 0 2	2 16 3	1 1 7	1 19 8	1 3 10	2 5 6	2 0 9
1946-47 ..	2 1 0	2 12 6	0 14 10	2 6 2	0 18 3	2 1 9	1 19 1
1947-48 ..	2 6 3	2 17 9	0 14 6	2 18 9	0 14 9	2 14 10	2 3 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 1947-48 gave an average of 83.5 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 1.05 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 1947-48 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, 1947-48.

State.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales..	102,731	38,267	140,998	9,775,673	305,490	113,211	14,151
Victoria..	82,359	26,537	108,896	6,934,219	216,694	70,851	8,856
Queensland ..	26,560	13,507	40,067	1,894,915	59,216	32,147	4,018
South Australia ..	73,937	19,114	93,051	5,298,161	143,492	85,405	9,875
Western Australia	19,819	6,089	25,908	1,731,902	46,906	19,598	2,450
Tasmania ..	4,042	1,648	5,690	208,289	7,480	3,144	520
Aus. Cap. Ter.(a)	25	49	74	460	14	..	..
Australia ..	309,473	105,211	414,684	25,843,619	779,292	324,356	39,870

(a) Estimated.

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 and preliminary figures for 1948-49 indicate an all-time record of 53,203,000 lb., which exceeds the previous record of 30,996,000 lb. in 1946-47 by 22,207,000 lb. or 71.6 per cent.

The table hereunder shows the production of honey and bees-wax for the five years ended 1947-48 in comparison with the averages for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

## HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

(lb.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia.
HONEY.								
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	3,826,477	3,600,416	689,061	3,387,563	1,125,097	181,297	4,689	12,814,600.
1943-44 ..	7,722,302	2,544,760	1,788,005	3,000,000	767,712	121,273	3,900	15,947,952
1944-45 ..	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	1,841,353	3,182,042	1,688,685	212,823	1,650	14,906,353
1946-47 ..	9,016,638	9,031,407	1,614,721	8,672,753	2,470,428	188,583	1,650	30,996,180
1947-48 ..	9,775,673	6,934,219	1,894,915	5,298,161	1,731,902	208,289	460	25,843,619
BEES-WAX.								
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	55,927	41,856	10,318	41,083	18,855	2,382	33	170,454
1943-44 ..	105,688	33,796	24,225	40,000	13,500	1,794	34	219,037
1944-45 ..	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
1946-47 ..	111,916	95,524	29,774	105,788	27,560	2,273	..	372,835
1947-48 ..	113,211	70,851	32,147	85,405	19,598	3,144	..	324,356

(a) Estimated.

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, 1946-47 AND 1947-48.**

(£.)

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)
1946-47.				
New South Wales .. ..	296,000	24,000	272,000	272,000
Victoria .. ..	294,172	38,427	255,745	255,745
Queensland .. ..	54,000	6,000	48,000	48,000
South Australia .. ..	247,119	29,177	217,942	217,942
Western Australia .. ..	72,720	..	72,720	72,720
Tasmania .. ..	6,150	310	5,840	5,840
Total .. ..	970,161	97,914	872,247	872,247
1947-48.				
New South Wales .. ..	320,000	27,000	293,000	293,000
Victoria .. ..	225,550	29,482	196,068	196,068
Queensland .. ..	63,000	8,000	55,000	55,000
South Australia .. ..	153,367	17,805	135,562	135,562
Western Australia .. ..	49,356	..	49,356	49,356
Tasmania .. ..	8,000	400	7,600	7,600
Total .. ..	819,273	82,687	736,586	736,586

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

(ii) *States, 1934-35 to 1947-48.* 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 1943-44 to 1947-48 compared with the average for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39 :—

**NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE.(£.)(a)							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 .. ..	60,000	49,157	8,291	30,195	15,084	3,264	165,991
1943-44 .. ..	196,000	72,864	29,250	72,900	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
1946-47 .. ..	272,000	255,745	48,000	217,942	72,720	5,840	872,247
1947-48 .. ..	293,000	196,068	55,000	135,562	49,356	7,600	736,586

(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.
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NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION. (*s. d.*)(a)

Average 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	0 5	0 6	0 2	1 1	0 8	0 3	0 6
1943-44 ..	1 5	0 9	0 7	2 4	0 9	0 3	1 1
1944-45 ..	1 7	1 2	0 7	3 7	1 0	0 3	1 5
1945-46 ..	0 9	1 1	0 11	2 6	1 11	0 6	1 1
1946-47 ..	1 10	2 6	0 10	6 10	2 11	0 6	2 4
1947-48 ..	1 11	1 11	1 0	4 2	1 11	0 7	1 11

(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 1947-48 the record quantity of 14.99 million lb., valued at £579,285, 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, although due to the exceptionally good seasons in 1946-47 and 1947-48 production was high and exports exceeded imports by 31,545 lb. and 96,587 lb. respectively in these two years.

Particulars of the overseas trade in honey and bees-wax are shown in the following table for the five years ended 1947-48 in comparison with the average of the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

## HONEY AND BEES-WAX : OVERSEA TRADE.

Particulars.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
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## HONEY.

Imports ..	lb.	46,291	..	..	..	378	160
	£	992	..	..	..	21	10
Exports ..	lb.	1,027,998	1,743,302	6,048,894	7,547,977	13,928,488	14,985,753
	£	17,017	81,499	258,614	292,880	556,605	579,285
Net Exports	lb.	981,707	1,743,302	6,048,894	7,547,977	13,928,110	14,985,593
	£	16,025	81,499	258,614	292,880	556,584	579,275

## BEES-WAX.

Imports ..	lb.	73,321	6,506	58,298	319,501	5,320	1,467
	£	4,770	1,746	7,583	34,076	1,188	314
Exports ..	lb.	15,787	..	56	5,025	36,865	98,054
	£	926	..	7	905	6,107	16,172
Net Exports	lb.	-57,534	-6,506	-58,242	-314,476	31,545	96,587
	£	-3,844	-1,746	-7,576	-33,171	4,919	15,758

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

# EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS. 1055

## § 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 five years ended 1947-48 are shown below in comparison with those of 1938-39.

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

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
QUANTITY.							
Bees-wax .. ..	lb.	5,565	..	56	5,025	36,865	98,050
Butter .. ..	..	229,542,779	104,226,518	93,739,086	137,611,340	133,642,282	184,773,844
Cheese .. ..	..	35,923,630	32,974,752	33,513,794	32,766,241	53,555,276	50,944,461
Eggs in shell ..	doz.	10,144,344	361,885	520,910	7,291,224	17,493,879	14,518,033
Eggs not in shell—							
Egg pulp .. ..	lb.	650,152	3,894,242	2,833,677	17,689,631	23,315,524	25,981,040
Egg powder ..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	64,87,509	4,637,635
Feathers, undressed ..	..	687,007	1,743,302	6,048,894	7,547,977	13,928,488	14,985,753
Honey .. ..	lb.	5,490,959	2,752,038	5,433,516	680,922	184,412	136,230
Lard(b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meats—							
Bacon and ham(c)	..	1,739,053	14,954,984	11,045,954	18,856,610	14,674,450	8,587,844
Frozen poultry ..	pair	21,768	44,825	44,663	283,107	957,724	1,870,623
Frozen pork ..	lb.	30,716,417	16,017,199	39,881,804	30,772,905	18,705,329	3,728,088
Milk—							
Condensed, Preserved, etc.—							
Sweetened ..	..	12,571,636	19,736,318	20,764,161	39,880,904	74,107,428	66,638,554
Unsweetened ..	..	754,407	9,860,866	11,605,201	9,647,129	9,630,564	3,341,700
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream ..	..	3,000,547	7,023,583	8,789,562	5,948,091	10,307,069	14,049,352
Skim .. ..	..	575,117	208,363	121,913	1,090,434	3,564,879	5,644,184
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of milk ..	..	1,637,311	660,006	3,046,897	2,767,764	2,843,410	3,415,782
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	899,277	2,874,457	4,035,743
Malted .. ..	..	564,577	1,759,545	2,543,373	2,054,324	3,420,815	3,609,420
Pigs, live .. ..	No.	61	43	380	55	623	941
Poultry, live ..	..	2,189	8,900	7,352	16,562	115,798	73,942

### VALUE (£.)

Bees-wax .. ..	..	148	..	7	905	6,107	16,166
Butter .. ..	..	12,891,837	6,870,852	8,249,506	12,271,662	12,569,922	20,629,483
Cheese .. ..	..	1,073,931	1,953,958	1,975,113	1,688,700	2,643,355	3,253,273
Eggs in shell ..	..	638,159	32,552	51,551	638,014	1,416,549	1,575,073
Eggs not in shell—							
Egg pulp .. ..	..	23,014	343,941	391,410	1,452,066	1,637,800	1,811,520
Egg powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,459,316	788,858
Feathers, undressed ..	..	307	4,292	5,111	1,487	8,304	9,947
Honey .. ..	..	13,957	81,499	258,614	292,880	556,605	579,285
Lard(b) .. ..	..	67,744	61,671	164,147	24,870	7,751	9,628
Meats—							
Bacon and ham(c) ..	..	119,994	1,172,784	905,545	1,700,266	1,404,610	865,201
Frozen poultry ..	..	19,917	36,077	43,774	208,635	872,257	1,709,066
Frozen pork ..	..	882,117	587,321	1,436,706	1,204,846	843,935	208,717
Milk—							
Condensed, Preserved, etc.—							
Sweetened .. ..	..	405,913	675,493	747,431	1,418,077	2,906,578	3,077,093
Unsweetened ..	..	19,120	281,717	355,759	289,433	305,383	126,050
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream .. ..	..	92,835	297,701	352,992	256,495	501,923	906,713
Skim .. ..	..	6,160	6,237	4,811	29,209	111,750	188,383
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of milk ..	..	209,925	54,331	117,032	211,472	231,167	306,363
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	160,924	457,500	649,706
Malted .. ..	..	57,058	132,219	202,272	162,758	285,162	309,807
Pigs, live .. ..	..	371	419	1,802	555	3,975	7,743
Poultry, live ..	..	970	7,970	6,766	10,745	7,308	7,054
Total .. ..	..	16,523,477	12,601,034	15,270,349	22,023,999	28,237,257	37,035,129

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) For years 1938-39, 1943-44 and 1944-45 includes lard oil and refined animal fats.

(c) Excludes tinned bacon for year 1938-39.

## § 8. Imports of Dairy and Farmyard Products into United Kingdom.

NOTE.—Values of imports in this section are expressed in £ sterling.

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 1944 to 1948.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Product.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Butter .. .. cwt.	8,736,967	3,064,012	3,802,403	4,226,681	4,324,702	5,452,829
£	48,424,422	21,189,281	31,705,834	37,347,317	42,910,992	67,843,311
Cheese .. .. cwt.	2,845,425	5,038,357	3,824,872	4,072,955	3,825,282	3,144,937
£	8,868,544	23,483,764	19,439,734	26,208,693	31,454,804	27,388,935
Milk, powdered and preserved						
cwt.	1,698,896	3,522,467	1,907,034	2,562,662	1,436,093	1,023,491
£	2,817,760	8,928,052	5,770,977	10,330,591	10,079,563	4,943,281
Bacon and ham .. cwt.	7,953,486	8,144,157	4,978,400	3,638,254	2,727,727	2,760,786
£	37,104,629	47,661,187	29,039,461	24,154,908	21,836,477	28,874,976
Pork, chilled or frozen						
cwt.	988,804	7,299,742	3,850,706	1,597,505	286,853	223,351
£	3,036,040	32,505,079	16,180,659	8,830,338	1,655,318	1,238,895
Eggs, dried .. cwt.	9,928	1,600,095	701,563	914,665	677,058	116,436
£	85,197	33,880,676	16,830,952	30,783,850	23,910,694	3,611,178
Eggs in shell '000 doz.	283,315	33,537	69,072	81,330	115,615	154,523
£	12,834,701	3,663,597	8,075,280	9,286,567	13,459,798	21,547,810

2. **Butter.**—(i) **Imports.** Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1948 amounted to 1,454,965 cwt., or 26.68 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £15,896,289 and was exceeded by that received from New Zealand and Denmark. Australia and New Zealand combined supplied 76.52 per cent. of the total quantity imported during 1948 and Denmark, 19.29 per cent.

In the following table particulars of the quantity and value of butter imported into the United Kingdom are shown for the years 1938 and 1948 according to country of origin.

### BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Country from which Imported.	1938.		1948.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
New Zealand .. ..	2,592,251	14,524,140	2,717,701	30,091,466
Australia .. ..	1,797,811	9,629,939	1,454,965	15,896,289
Canada .. ..	30,017	158,343	..	..
Eire .. ..	326,604	1,914,837	2,135	22,780
Other British Countries .. ..	66,083	381,545	10	112
Argentine Republic .. ..	89,876	407,678	58,751	1,377,012
Denmark .. ..	2,364,799	12,960,434	1,051,685	17,178,299
Netherlands .. ..	711,910	3,465,835	..	..
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1,538,562	7,430,382	167,582	3,277,353
Total .. ..	9,517,913	50,873,133	5,452,829	67,843,311

(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.	1940-41.	
	London.	Aus- tralia.(a)	London.	Aus- tralia.		London.	Aus- tralia.
	Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)	Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)		Shillings (Stg.)	Shillings (Aust.)
July ..	120	135	114	(a) 127	1940-41 ..	(c)	(b)
August ..	118	132	110	(a) 123	1941-42 ..	110	137
September ..	116	130	120	(a) 135	1942-43 ..	110	137
October ..	111	124	(c) 110	(b) 137	1943-44 ..	114	143
November ..	104	115	(c) 110	(b) 137	1944-45 ..	114	143
December ..	107	119	(c) 110	(b) 137	1945-46 ..	148	185
January ..	120	134	(c) 110	(b) 137	1946-47 ..	148	185
February ..	118	132	(c) 110	(b) 137	1947-48 ..	233	292
March ..	115	128	(c) 110	(b) 137	1948-49 ..	251	314
April ..	113	126	(c) 110	(b) 137	1949-50 ..		
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 1942 to 1944, 161s. stg. during the contract period 1944 to 1946, 185s. stg. during 1946-47, 215s. stg. during 1947-48, 245s. stg. in 1948-49 and 262s. stg. in 1949-50.

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1948 was £27,388,935, of which £10,927,535 was received from New Zealand, £7,412,689 from the United States of America and £2,821,877 from Canada. Imports from Australia during 1948 were valued at £2,411,454.

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—Of a total import in 1948 of bacon and ham valued at £28,874,976, Canada supplied £18,814,574, Denmark, £5,420,420 and Netherlands, £956,854.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £1,238,895 in 1948. Imports from New Zealand, £1,038,919 and Australia, £199,210 comprised practically the whole of the imports into the United Kingdom.

6. **Eggs.**—In 1948 the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £25,158,988, comprising eggs in shell, £21,547,810 and dried eggs, £3,611,178. The Australian share in this trade amounted to £2,131,208. Eggs in shell were supplied by Denmark, £6,474,049 and Canada, £6,333,175. The principal exporters of dried eggs to the United Kingdom were Canada, £2,874,552 and the United States of America, £445,888.

7. **Milk Products.**—In 1948 the value of powdered and preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £4,943,281, comprising condensed milk, sweetened, £2,555,751, condensed milk, unsweetened, £582,837 and powdered milk, £1,804,693. New Zealand supplied the major portion of the imports (£1,023,967), Australia, £221,583 and Eire, £202,657 being the next largest exporters.

8. **Other Products.**—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of poultry and frozen rabbits and hares amounted to £1,296,504, and £1,566,463 respectively, while those of bees-wax, game, lard and honey in 1948 were unimportant.