

CHAPTER XXIII.

FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.

NOTE.—Values of Australian oversea trade shown throughout this chapter are expressed as £A. f.o.b. Port of Shipment, except where otherwise indicated.

§ 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 be noted here that an increased and improved milk supply has resulted from the crossing of imported stud cattle with the original stock and from the further judicious crossing of strains. 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 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 *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 42, 1947-48.

3. **Employment.**—The numbers of persons employed in rural industries 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. For some earlier years and uniformly from March, 1950, particulars have also been collected as to numbers of temporary employees at 31st March, of each year. Details of the numbers so engaged are given in Chapter XXI.—Agricultural Production, § 28.

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, 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 were shown for each State in Official Year Book No. 38, page 1025. They comprised 96,508 males and 10,018 females, a total of 106,526 persons. At the Census of 30th June, 1954, 100,553 males and 11,004 females a total of 111,557 persons described themselves as being engaged in dairying.

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 at 31st March. | | | Production of— | | | Milking Machines (No. of Stands). (a) |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | In Milk. | Dry. | Total. | Milk for all Purposes. | Butter (Factory and Farm). | Cheese (Factory and Farm). | |
| | | | | Million Gallons. | Tons. | Tons. | |
| 1918–19 .. | 1,319,588 | 582,448 | 1,902,036 | 529.6 | 81,162 | 10,621 | (b) |
| 1928–29 .. | 1,744,728 | 600,342 | 2,345,070 | 815.4 | 129,817 | 13,490 | (b) |
| 1938–39 .. | 2,600,707 | 608,812 | 3,209,519 | 1,189.9 | 203,500 | 29,304 | (b) |
| 1948–49 .. | 2,339,885 | 818,725 | 3,158,610 | 1,208.9 | 165,830 | 43,202 | 144,916 |
| 1949–50 .. | 2,354,217 | 837,218 | 3,191,435 | 1,238.4 | 173,599 | 44,796 | 155,218 |
| 1950–51 .. | 2,252,741 | 895,930 | 3,148,671 | 1,197.8 | 163,934 | 44,309 | 165,788 |
| 1951–52 .. | 2,098,560 | 874,192 | 2,972,752 | 1,047.4 | 135,319 | 40,598 | 171,712 |
| 1952–53 .. | 2,223,410 | 863,133 | 3,086,543 | 1,215.2 | 167,480 | 46,606 | 179,853 |
| 1953–54 .. | 2,262,783 | 948,215 | 3,210,998 | 1,189.7 | 159,585 | 49,057 | 189,542 |

(a) "Number of Stands" indicates the number of cows that can be milked simultaneously—i.e., the cow capacity of installed milking machines. (b) 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 *matériel*, prevails.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Customs Act 1901–1953 and the Commonwealth Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905–1950, 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.

6. **Australian Agricultural Council.**—General information on the constitution and functions of the Australian Agricultural Council is given on page 832 of Chapter XXI.—Agricultural Production. Details were given on pages 833–4 of Official Year Book No. 40, of the production aims for the five-year period ended 1957–58 (including specific targets for the principal dairy products) as set by the Council at its 36th Meeting in April, 1952.

§ 2. Value of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production and Indexes of Price and Quantum of Production.

1. **Gross Value of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production, 1936–37 to 1938–39 and 1949–50 to 1953–54.**—The following table shows the gross value of recorded farmyard and dairy production at the principal markets in Australia.

GROSS VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA.(a)
(£'000.)

| Particulars. | Average 1936-37 to 1938-39. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Whole Milk(b) used for— | | | | | | |
| Butter | 22,550 | 39,414 | 36,692 | 38,875 | 58,995 | 57,004 |
| Cheese | 1,505 | 5,451 | 5,398 | 6,700 | 9,377 | 10,077 |
| Condensing, Concentrating, etc. | 1,094 | 5,900 | 6,223 | 7,948 | 10,860 | 9,583 |
| Human Consumption and other purposes .. | 7,971 | 24,511 | 28,315 | 37,261 | 46,092 | 49,205 |
| Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for— | | | | | | |
| Butter, Cheese, Condensing, Concentrating, etc. .. | .. | 8,062 | 13,629 | 15,041 | 15,265 | 15,468 |
| Human Consumption .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Whole Milk (in- cluding Subsidy) .. | 33,120 | 83,338 | 90,257 | 105,825 | 140,589 | 141,337 |
| Pigs Slaughtered | 5,526 | 14,281 | 15,358 | 18,516 | 21,703 | 23,773 |
| Dairy Cattle Slaughtered .. | 1,591 | 3,492 | 4,872 | 5,966 | 6,509 | 8,437 |
| Eggs | 9,117 | 25,766 | 28,047 | 37,534 | 43,637 | 43,569 |
| Poultry | 2,386 | 7,726 | 9,408 | 10,985 | 11,231 | 11,391 |
| Honey | 154 | 787 | 871 | 800 | 1,113 | 1,473 |
| Beeswax | 10 | 50 | 71 | 62 | 84 | 120 |
| Total | 51,904 | 135,440 | 148,884 | 179,688 | 224,926 | 230,105 |

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, details for which are not available.
(b) Excludes Commonwealth subsidy which is shown separately below.

2. Gross and Net Values, 1953-54.—The values of dairy, poultry and bee farming on gross, local and net bases are shown in the following table. Further information on values, including definitions of the terms used is given in Chapter XXIX.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION,
1953-54.

(£'000.)

| State. | Gross Production valued at Principal Markets. | Marketing Costs. | Gross Production valued at Farm. | Farm Costs. | | Net Value of Pro- duction. (a) |
|--------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | Fodder fed to Farm Stock. | Value of Other Materials used in process of Pro- duction. | |

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| New South Wales .. | 55,106 | 6,536 | 48,570 | 4,747 | (b) 225 | 43,598 |
| Victoria | 57,730 | 2,178 | 55,552 | 5,000 | 4,350 | 46,202 |
| Queensland | 34,084 | 910 | 33,174 | 3,930 | 800 | 28,444 |
| South Australia .. | 12,119 | 204 | 11,915 | 966 | 692 | 10,257 |
| Western Australia .. | 7,999 | 323 | 7,676 | 2,414 | 1,567 | 3,695 |
| Tasmania | 6,509 | 285 | 6,224 | 1,192 | (b) 272 | 4,760 |
| Total | 173,547 | 10,436 | 163,111 | 18,249 | 7,906 | 136,956 |

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.
made for costs of power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils.

(b) No allowance has been

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION, 1953-54—continued.

(£'000.)

| State. | Gross Production valued at Principal Markets. | Marketing Costs. | Gross Production valued at Farm. | Farm Costs. | | Net Value of Production. (a) |
|--------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | Fodder fed to Farm Stock. | Value of Other Materials used in process of Production. | |

POULTRY PRODUCTION.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| New South Wales .. | 22,036 | 2,153 | 19,883 | 4,960 | (b) | 14,923 |
| Victoria .. | 21,705 | 1,628 | 20,077 | 6,086 | (b) | 13,991 |
| Queensland .. | 2,411 | 385 | 2,026 | 770 | 80 | 1,176 |
| South Australia .. | 4,092 | 436 | 3,656 | 1,577 | (b) | 2,079 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,930 | 391 | 2,539 | 905 | (b) | 1,634 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,791 | 134 | 1,657 | 678 | (b) | 979 |
| Total .. | 54,965 | 5,127 | 49,838 | 14,976 | (c) 80 | 34,782 |

BEE PRODUCTION.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|
| New South Wales .. | 517 | 53 | 464 | .. | (b) | 464 |
| Victoria .. | 465 | 63 | 402 | .. | | 402 |
| Queensland .. | 143 | 5 | 138 | .. | | 138 |
| South Australia .. | 211 | 22 | 189 | .. | | 189 |
| Western Australia .. | 234 | 23 | 211 | .. | | 211 |
| Tasmania .. | 23 | 1 | 22 | .. | | 22 |
| Total .. | 1,593 | 167 | 1,426 | .. | (b) | 1,426 |

TOTAL FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| New South Wales .. | 77,659 | 8,742 | 68,917 | 9,707 | (d) 225 | 58,985 |
| Victoria .. | 79,900 | 3,869 | 76,031 | 11,086 | 4,350 | 60,595 |
| Queensland .. | 36,638 | 1,300 | 35,338 | 4,700 | 880 | 29,758 |
| South Australia .. | 16,422 | 662 | 15,760 | 2,543 | 692 | 12,525 |
| Western Australia .. | 11,163 | 737 | 10,426 | 3,319 | 1,567 | 5,540 |
| Tasmania .. | 8,323 | 420 | 7,903 | 1,870 | 272 | 5,761 |
| Total .. | 230,105 | 15,730 | 214,375 | 33,225 | 7,986 | 173,164 |

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance. (b) Not available.
(c) Incomplete, Queensland only. (d) Incomplete, see individual industries above.

3. Net Value of Production, 1934-35 to 1938-39 and 1949-50 to 1953-54.—In the following table the net values of farmyard, dairy and bee production (total and per head of population) are shown by States.

NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION.(a)

| Year. | N.S.W. (b) | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas.(b) | Total. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| NET VALUE. (£'000.) | | | | | | | |
| Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 | 11,848 | 12,238 | 7,118 | 1,938 | 979 | 943 | 35,064 |
| 1949-50.. | 37,843 | 35,643 | 19,537 | 9,140 | 3,326 | 2,484 | 104,673 |
| 1950-51.. | 38,852 | 39,650 | 21,141 | 8,513 | 3,886 | 2,755 | 114,797 |
| 1951-52.. | 44,508 | 51,935 | 19,412 | 11,029 | 5,265 | 3,955 | 135,104 |
| 1952-53.. | 60,612 | 37,842 | 31,402 | 11,708 | 5,460 | 4,970 | 172,024 |
| 1953-54.. | 58,985 | 60,595 | 29,758 | 12,525 | 5,540 | 5,761 | 173,164 |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| 1949-50.. | 10 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 1950-51.. | 11 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 10 |
| 1951-52.. | 13 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 8 |
| 1952-53.. | 18 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 7 | 6 | 24 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 15 | 10 |
| 1953-54.. | 17 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 1 |

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance or for costs of materials used in the process of production in the Poultry (for States other than Queensland) and Bee-farming Industries.

(b) No deduction has been made for costs of power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils.

4. Indexes of Quantum and Price of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production, 1949-50 to 1953-54.—For details of the methods of calculating these indexes and of the weights used see Chapter XXIX.—Miscellaneous.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM AND PRICE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA.

(Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.)

| Particulars. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Quantum of Production— | | | | | |
| Milk | 109 | 105 | 92 | 107 | 104 |
| Other products | 115 | 109 | 108 | 110 | 113 |
| Total Farmyard and Dairy | 111 | 106 | 97 | 108 | 107 |
| Total per Head of Population | 95 | 88 | 78 | 85 | 83 |
| Price— | | | | | |
| Milk | 220 | 244 | 319 | 373 | 379 |
| Other products | 248 | 295 | 363 | 423 | 435 |
| Total Farmyard and Dairy | 228 | 258 | 332 | 387 | 395 |

§ 3. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. Dairy Herds.—Lack of uniformity in the schedules used by the various States in the collection of livestock statistics make it impossible to measure with complete accuracy the growth of dairy herds prior to 1943. Statistics of dairy cows—which form the largest part of herds—are, however, available on a comparable basis for a series of years. These statistics 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. The numbers remained at this level until March, 1944, but declined in succeeding years and did not regain the level of 1944 until 31st March, 1954, when the number recorded was 3,210,998. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the proportion of dairy to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia there is a great preponderance of other cattle, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. Since 1939 there have been substantial decreases in the number of dairy cows in New South Wales and Queensland. The numbers of dairy cows for 1950 to 1954 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) AT 31st MARCH.

| State. | | Average, 1935-39. (a) | 1950. | 1951. | 1952. | 1953. | 1954. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| N.S. Wales | { All Cattle .. | 3,054,164 | 3,440,461 | 3,702,848 | 3,620,953 | 3,648,733 | 3,554,016 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 1,024,761 | 875,988 | 855,882 | 820,518 | 817,932 | 874,190 |
| Victoria | { All Cattle .. | 1,892,465 | 2,230,948 | 2,216,253 | 2,214,530 | 2,297,208 | 2,370,184 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 912,621 | 956,558 | 943,039 | 914,809 | 947,061 | 987,345 |
| Queensland | { All Cattle .. | 6,047,726 | 6,304,778 | 6,733,548 | 6,434,374 | 6,751,395 | 7,086,207 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 924,875 | 962,752 | 967,959 | 859,434 | 903,621 | 946,230 |
| South Australia | { All Cattle .. | 331,488 | 464,141 | 432,566 | 437,468 | 482,578 | 490,945 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 154,370 | 174,835 | 160,204 | 152,192 | 155,956 | 164,230 |
| W. Australia | { All Cattle .. | 796,473 | 864,936 | 841,204 | 851,534 | 846,261 | 829,694 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 121,127 | 129,365 | 127,544 | 130,625 | 133,923 | 134,129 |
| Tasmania | { All Cattle .. | 260,267 | 274,740 | 271,784 | 266,263 | 275,131 | 295,178 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 93,708 | 89,546 | 91,850 | 92,833 | 96,040 | 102,523 |
| Nor. Territory | { All Cattle .. | 893,925 | 1,048,875 | 1,019,149 | 1,057,906 | 935,602 | 966,033 |
| | { Dairy Cows(b) | | | | | | |
| Aust. Cap. Ter. | { All Cattle .. | 8,261 | 11,161 | 11,477 | 10,293 | 9,700 | 9,394 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 1,019 | 2,391 | 2,184 | 2,341 | 2,010 | 2,351 |
| Australia | { All Cattle .. | 13,284,769 | 14,640,040 | 15,228,829 | 14,803,321 | 15,246,608 | 15,601,651 |
| | { Dairy Cows.. | 3,232,981 | 3,191,435 | 3,148,671 | 2,972,752 | 3,086,543 | 3,210,998 |

(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) No information available; assumed to be "nil."

In the next table the dairy cattle in each State are shown in various categories as at 31st March, 1952, 1953 and 1954. Information in this detail was not collected uniformly in all States prior to 1943.

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE.

| State. | At 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 | 1952 | 642,718 | 187,800 | 201,604 | 159,435 | 23,313 | 1,204,870 |
| | 1953 | 673,710 | 174,222 | 216,203 | 156,024 | 24,083 | 1,244,242 |
| | 1954 | 663,945 | 210,245 | 200,540 | 139,233 | 24,557 | 1,238,520 |
| Victoria | 1952 | 655,127 | 259,682 | 275,087 | 210,758 | 36,960 | 1,438,523 |
| | 1953 | 673,975 | 273,086 | 279,183 | 220,273 | 39,263 | 1,476,980 |
| | 1954 | 685,084 | 302,261 | 286,632 | 225,802 | 40,951 | 1,540,730 |
| Queensland | 1952 | 572,448 | 286,986 | 224,350 | 185,990 | 26,876 | 1,296,659 |
| | 1953 | 641,400 | 262,221 | 231,810 | 209,093 | 28,474 | 1,372,998 |
| | 1954 | 661,256 | 284,974 | 214,325 | 194,510 | 28,143 | 1,383,208 |
| South Australia | 1952 | 103,658 | 48,534 | 40,166 | 36,718 | 7,499 | 235,575 |
| | 1953 | 100,880 | 55,076 | 45,911 | 41,694 | 8,342 | 251,933 |
| | 1954 | 109,210 | 55,020 | 48,576 | 39,452 | 8,772 | 261,030 |
| Western Australia | 1952 | 60,092 | 70,533 | 40,202 | 53,556 | 5,096 | 230,469 |
| | 1953 | 57,305 | 76,118 | 42,370 | 51,394 | 6,173 | 231,860 |
| | 1954 | 58,621 | 75,508 | 41,836 | 47,495 | 6,056 | 229,516 |
| Tasmania | 1952 | 73,329 | 10,504 | 26,007 | 32,740 | 3,047 | 155,536 |
| | 1953 | 74,400 | 21,640 | 26,660 | 35,422 | 4,090 | 162,212 |
| | 1954 | 83,280 | 19,243 | 28,426 | 38,274 | 4,372 | 173,595 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1952 | 1,188 | 1,153 | 452 | 686 | 66 | 3,545 |
| | 1953 | 1,240 | 770 | 770 | 640 | 50 | 3,470 |
| | 1954 | 1,387 | 964 | 303 | 712 | 55 | 3,421 |
| Australia | 1952 | 2,098,560 | 874,192 | 808,858 | 679,001 | 104,666 | 4,566,177 |
| | 1953 | 2,223,410 | 863,133 | 834,146 | 714,540 | 110,475 | 4,745,704 |
| | 1954 | 2,262,783 | 948,215 | 820,638 | 685,478 | 112,906 | 4,830,020 |

A map showing the distribution of dairy cattle in Australia at 31st March, 1948, appears on page 906 of Official Year Book No. 39.

2. **Size of Dairy Herds.**—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings, undertaken for all States for the year 1949–50, covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings with dairy cattle according to size of herd. Details of these tabulations are published in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949–50.

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 whereas formerly, the average quantity of milk used per pound of hand-made butter was about 3 gallons, factory butter requires less than 2½ gallons.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* In 1953–54 the factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 380 and were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 78; Victoria, 135; Queensland, 91; South Australia, 40; Western Australia, 15; and Tasmania, 21. More details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter IX.—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. Details of this scheme may be found on page 1028 of Official Year Book No. 38 and in earlier issues.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* On 1st May, 1934 the “Paterson Plan” was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan, details of which were shown on page 1029 of Official Year Book No. 38 and earlier issues. This 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 equalization scheme has continued to operate by voluntary action based on the agreements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization 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 Equalization Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and 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 Equalization 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 to 30th June, 1949 and again from 1st July, 1952.

The following table shows particulars, in respect of butter and cheese, 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 1951 to 1955.

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

(Rates s. d. per cwt.)

| Year ended 30th June. | Rates Realized on Sales. | | | Average Equalization Rate. | Rate of Subsidy. | Rate of 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 |
| 1951.. .. | 208 6.4 | 193 11.9 | 307 11.2 | 241 8.4 | 82 3.9 | 324 0.3 |
| 1952.. .. | 291 9.6 | 291 7.6 | 429 1.1 | 307 8.9 | 121 4.2 | 429 1.1 |
| 1953.. .. | 404 6.0 | 381 4.0 | 389 0.0 | 398 0.4 | 85 0.0 | 483 0.4 |
| 1954.. .. | 405 4.3 | 377 0.1 | 401 4.6 | 400 5.1 | 89 10.3 | 490 3.4 |
| 1955(a) .. | (b) | (b) | (b) | 393 0.0 | 79 0.0 | 472 0.0 |
| CHEESE. | | | | | | |
| 1939.. .. | (c) 94 8.6 | 59 3.2 | 71 7.6 | .. | .. | 71 7.6 |
| 1951.. .. | 123 9.8 | 171 4.2 | 144 1.6 | 37 10.9 | 182 0.5 | 182 0.5 |
| 1952.. .. | 184 1.1 | 240 4.2 | 208 11.6 | 31 4.6 | 240 4.2 | 240 4.2 |
| 1953.. .. | 244 3.3 | 203 4.1 | 232 4.8 | 32 0.0 | 264 4.8 | 264 4.8 |
| 1954.. .. | 244 8.6 | 203 11.1 | 232 4.7 | 32 0.0 | 264 4.7 | 264 4.7 |
| 1955(a) .. | (b) | (b) | 213 0.0 | 24 6.0 | 237 6.0 | 237 6.0 |

(a) Rates are of an interim nature only. (b) Not yet available. (c) A lower rate was determined for cheese sold for processing for local consumption.

(Source : Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited.)

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, were 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. From 1st April, 1947 to 30th June, 1952, the rates of overall return to milk producers determined by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of subsidy payments were based on recommendations made by the Committee following surveys of production costs in the dairy industry.

Under the Five-year Stabilization Plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, determines each season the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return, based upon costs of efficient production, in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth, plus an additional 20 per cent. (if produced), and hence determines the amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

Early in 1953, the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee, an independent body consisting of three members was appointed to advise the Commonwealth Government on the guaranteed return to producers during 1953-54. The Committee was re-established in March, 1954, to advise the Government on the guaranteed return for each year of the remaining three year period of the Stabilization Plan.

Amounts realized on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund, which was established in July, 1948 for the purpose of stabilizing returns from exports. During 1951-52 the Stabilization Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. Since 1st July, 1952, it has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable by it, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the Commonwealth Government's Five-year Stabilization Plan. After allowing for outstanding debits the amount standing to the credit of the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund at 30th June, 1955 totalled approximately £1,828,000.

(ii) *Whole Milk.* In addition to the subsidies referred to above, the Commonwealth Government subsidized the production of whole milk consumed directly from 1943-44 to 1948-49. Details of the amounts distributed during each year will be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 1031.

6. **Total Dairy Production.**—The dairy production for each State in 1953-54 is shown below :—

DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1953-54.

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

MILK ('000 GALLONS).

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----------|
| Used for— | | | | | | | | |
| Butter .. | (a) 152,030 | (b) 296,846 | (c) 190,885 | 33,517 | 29,145 | 35,015 | 36 | 737,474 |
| Cheese .. | 7,334 | 54,945 | 15,162 | 24,945 | 2,850 | 634 | .. | 105,870 |
| Condensing and concentrating | 19,535 | 50,653 | 43,665 | 26,552 | 18,001 | 11,993 | 707 | 75,773 |
| Other purposes .. | 103,288 | 71,914 | | | | | | 270,535 |
| Total .. | 282,187 | 474,358 | 249,712 | 85,614 | 49,996 | 47,642 | 743 | 1,189,652 |

BUTTER (TONS)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----|---------|
| In Factories On Dairy and other Farms .. | (d) 29,713 | (e) 63,616 | (f) 41,797 | 7,586 | 6,142 | 7,263 | .. | 156,117 |
| | 1,641 | 780 | 357 | 276 | 139 | 270 | 5 | 3,468 |
| Total .. | 31,354 | 64,396 | 42,154 | 7,862 | 6,281 | 7,533 | 5 | 159,585 |

CHEESE (TONS).

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----|----|--------|
| In Factories On Dairy and other Farms .. | 3,210 | 25,977 | (g) 6,746 | 11,612 | 1,205 | 293 | .. | 49,043 |
| | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 14 |
| Total .. | 3,210 | 25,987 | 6,746 | 11,612 | 1,208 | 294 | .. | 49,057 |

(a) Includes 4,631,498 gallons of milk the produce of New South Wales, sent as cream to factories in Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes 917,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Victoria, sent as cream to New South Wales. (c) Includes 618,000 gallons of milk the produce of Queensland, sent as cream to New South Wales. (d) Includes 333 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland. (e) Includes 881 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (f) Includes 115 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (g) Includes 119 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 making butter, 4 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2 per cent. for condensery 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 1953–54, 62 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter, 9 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 23 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each year 1949–50 to 1953–54 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). | Condensery Products. | Other purposes. |
| Average, 1934–35 to 1938–39 | 1,149,697 | 913,754 | 48,595 | 28,116 | 159,232 |
| 1949–50 | 1,238,402 | 804,426 | 96,757 | 89,565 | 247,654 |
| 1950–51 | 1,197,808 | 760,622 | 96,532 | 84,828 | 255,826 |
| 1951–52 | 1,047,376 | 626,560 | 87,360 | 76,324 | 257,132 |
| 1952–53 | 1,215,241 | 771,522 | 100,224 | 83,411 | 260,084 |
| 1953–54 | 1,189,652 | 737,474 | 105,870 | 75,773 | 270,535 |

In the following table, particulars of production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1949–50 to 1953–54, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938–39. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1953–54 the output from that State, 474.4 million gallons, represented 40 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales was 282.2 million gallons or 24 per cent. of the total and that of Queensland 249.7 million gallons (21 per cent.). Production in the remaining States accounted for 15 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 | 32,797 | 332 | 1,149,697 |
| 1949–50 | 311,580 | 469,253 | 281,125 | 89,388 | 49,476 | 36,886 | 694 | 1,238,402 |
| 1950–51 | 298,159 | 445,671 | 278,111 | 83,545 | 52,407 | 39,228 | 687 | 1,197,808 |
| 1951–52 | 241,209 | 446,818 | 181,148 | 86,482 | 48,937 | 42,189 | 593 | 1,047,376 |
| 1952–53 | 317,385 | 436,417 | 285,533 | 84,249 | 49,830 | 41,139 | 688 | 1,215,241 |
| 1953–54 | 282,187 | 474,358 | 249,712 | 85,014 | 49,996 | 47,642 | 743 | 1,189,652 |

(ii) *Production per Cow.* The quantity of milk produced by a dairy cow reaches as high as 1,000 gallons per year, varying greatly with breed, locality and season. For the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 production has averaged considerably less than 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. In 1952-53 the average yield of 401 gallons constituted a record. The annual average yields per cow shown in the following table are based on the approximate number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average shown is, therefore, less than 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 :—

AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION PER DAIRY COW.

(Gallons.)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | A.C.T. | Aust. |
|---------------------|--------|------|---------|----------|----------|------|--------|-------|
| Average, 1934-35 to | | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 | 322 | 440 | 306 | 412 | 334 | 350 | 347 | 357 |
| 1949-50 | 356 | 497 | 292 | 514 | 377 | 424 | 321 | 390 |
| 1950-51 | 344 | 469 | 288 | 499 | 408 | 432 | 300 | 378 |
| 1951-52 | 283 | 481 | 198 | 554 | 379 | 457 | 262 | 342 |
| 1952-53 | 380 | 469 | 324 | 547 | 377 | 436 | 316 | 401 |
| 1953-54 | 328 | 490 | 270 | 531 | 373 | 480 | 341 | 378 |

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 211,988 tons in 1939-40 the general trend of butter production declined until 1946-47, when 143,308 tons were produced. Output increased again to 173,599 tons in 1949-50, but in 1950-51 decreased to 163,934 tons and in 1951-52 to 135,319 tons. Production increased to 167,480 tons in 1952-53 but in 1953-54 there was another decrease to 159,585 tons, due to unfavourable conditions in New South Wales and Queensland. The fall in these two States was partly offset by an excellent season in Victoria. The foregoing figures include butter produced on farms which has shown a decline from 8,714 tons in 1938-39 to 3,468 tons in 1953-54.

The following table shows production of butter in factories in each State for the years 1949-50 to 1953-54, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39.

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

(Tons.)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust.(a) |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|
| Average, 1934-35 to | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 | 52,949 | 62,489 | 53,255 | 7,570 | 5,459 | 3,811 | 185,533 |
| 1949-50 | 36,817 | 63,358 | 48,196 | 8,236 | 6,769 | 5,069 | 168,445 |
| 1950-51 | 34,318 | 57,982 | 47,447 | 7,377 | 6,797 | 5,710 | 159,631 |
| 1951-52 | 23,438 | 59,236 | 27,850 | 7,767 | 6,705 | 6,170 | 131,166 |
| 1952-53 | 37,087 | 57,323 | 49,008 | 7,630 | 6,480 | 6,059 | 163,587 |
| 1953-54 | 29,713 | 63,616 | 41,797 | 7,586 | 6,142 | 7,263 | 156,117 |

(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 1949-50 to 1953-54. The annual output of farm butter is also shown.

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

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Factories— | | | | | | |
| July | 9,415 | 7,393 | 7,338 | 7,013 | 7,862 | 6,941 |
| August | 11,645 | 10,169 | 10,355 | 9,119 | 10,325 | 8,906 |
| September | 15,531 | 13,903 | 14,417 | 11,511 | 15,139 | 12,781 |
| October | 20,485 | 19,083 | 19,897 | 16,748 | 19,329 | 17,481 |
| November | 22,561 | 21,524 | 21,245 | 16,051 | 19,468 | 19,640 |
| December | 20,710 | 21,334 | 20,629 | 13,889 | 19,537 | 18,585 |
| January | 15,872 | 17,389 | 18,181 | 12,337 | 16,905 | 17,038 |
| February | 15,816 | 14,725 | 13,791 | 9,501 | 15,052 | 15,410 |
| March | 17,729 | 15,126 | 12,619 | 10,197 | 14,063 | 15,465 |
| April | 16,583 | 11,146 | 8,841 | 9,132 | 10,440 | 9,933 |
| May | 15,568 | 9,484 | 6,584 | 8,219 | 8,286 | 7,646 |
| June | 12,871 | 7,169 | 5,734 | 7,449 | 7,181 | 6,291 |
| Factory Total(a) .. | 194,786 | 168,445 | 159,631 | 131,166 | 163,587 | 156,117 |
| Made on Farms(b) .. | 8,714 | 5,154 | 4,303 | 4,153 | 3,893 | 3,468 |
| Grand Total .. | 203,500 | 173,599 | 163,934 | 135,319 | 167,480 | 159,585 |

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

9. **Cheese Production.**—Until 1916 the annual production of cheese had not reached 10,000 tons. From 1916 to 1932-33 it ranged between about 10,000 and 16,000 tons, rising in subsequent years with some reversals of trend to an output of 44,796 tons in 1949-50. Production decreased slightly in 1950-51 and more substantially in 1951-52 to 40,598 tons but, by 1953-54 had risen to a record output of 49,057 tons. The States contributing chiefly towards the general increase over the years are Victoria and South Australia.

The following table shows production of cheese in factories in each State in the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 in comparison with average output during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 :—

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.
(Tons.)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust.(a) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 .. | 3,332 | 6,177 | 5,071 | 5,437 | 390 | 1,210 | 21,617 |
| 1949-50 .. | 2,827 | 21,193 | 9,050 | 10,587 | 701 | 418 | 44,776 |
| 1950-51 .. | 2,960 | 22,570 | 8,678 | 8,932 | 748 | 412 | 44,300 |
| 1951-52 .. | 1,995 | 22,240 | 4,700 | 10,615 | 624 | 408 | 40,582 |
| 1952-53 .. | 3,162 | 22,377 | 9,439 | 10,454 | 895 | 265 | 46,592 |
| 1953-54 .. | 3,210 | 25,977 | 6,746 | 11,612 | 1,205 | 293 | 49,043 |

(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 1949-50 to 1953-54.

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

| Month. | 1938-39. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Factories— | | | | | | |
| July | 1,517 | 1,995 | 1,654 | 2,135 | 2,218 | 1,979 |
| August | 1,950 | 3,104 | 3,020 | 3,050 | 3,607 | 3,315 |
| September .. | 2,820 | 4,625 | 5,064 | 4,666 | 5,246 | 5,376 |
| October | 4,028 | 6,265 | 6,975 | 6,290 | 6,837 | 7,345 |
| November .. . | 3,990 | 6,525 | 7,175 | 6,112 | 6,923 | 7,366 |
| December .. . | 3,462 | 6,208 | 6,175 | 5,158 | 6,297 | 6,619 |
| January .. . | 2,212 | 4,591 | 4,442 | 3,715 | 4,869 | 5,075 |
| February .. . | 1,715 | 3,175 | 2,783 | 2,442 | 3,287 | 3,603 |
| March | 1,826 | 2,833 | 2,612 | 2,165 | 2,616 | 3,084 |
| April | 1,656 | 2,316 | 1,635 | 1,682 | 1,739 | 1,901 |
| May | 1,898 | 1,790 | 1,323 | 1,565 | 1,474 | 1,661 |
| June | 1,900 | 1,349 | 1,442 | 1,602 | 1,479 | 1,719 |
| Factory Total(a) .. | 28,074 | 44,776 | 44,300 | 40,582 | 46,592 | 49,043 |
| Made on Farms(b) .. | 330 | 20 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Grand Total .. | 29,304 | 44,796 | 44,309 | 40,598 | 46,606 | 49,057 |

(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 1953-54 was 144 per cent. higher than in the three years ended 1938-39 while that of powdered milk (full cream and skim) was 309 per cent. higher. Over the same period the quantity of whole milk used in the manufacture of the products shown below increased from 33.2 million gallons to 75.8 million gallons or by 128 per cent. These products are manufactured mainly in Victoria, which produced 67 per cent. of the total (in terms of whole milk equivalent) in 1953-54. New South Wales accounted for 26 per cent. and the remaining States for 7 per cent.

The following table shows details of the output of condensed, concentrated, powdered, etc., milk during the years 1949-50 to 1953-54, compared with the available details for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED, ETC., MILK : AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Full Cream Milk Products. | | | | | Milk By-Products. | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Condensed Milk (Sweetened and unsweetened). | Concentrated Whole Milk.(a) | Powdered Full Cream Milk. | Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk and Milk Sugar). | Total Whole Milk Equivalent of Full Cream Milk Products. | Skim Milk. | Powdered Butter-milk and Whey. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | '000 gals. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 .. | 17,347 | (b) 1,355 | 9,464 | (c) 1,131 | 33,226 | (d) | (e) 701 |
| 1949-50 .. | 49,767 | 17,270 | 22,539 | 10,531 | 89,565 | 9,393 | 2,989 |
| 1950-51 .. | 50,507 | 18,351 | 17,594 | 12,100 | 84,828 | 6,583 | 3,192 |
| 1951-52 .. | 52,467 | 16,743 | 15,121 | 12,066 | 76,324 | 10,887 | 2,938 |
| 1952-53 .. | 55,385 | 14,493 | 22,393 | 10,042 | 83,411 | 16,103 | 4,073 |
| 1953-54 .. | 42,386 | 19,404 | 18,905 | 11,740 | 75,773 | 19,804 | 5,358 |

(a) Mainly for ice-cream manufacture. (b) Incomplete. (c) Malted milk and milk sugar only. (d) Not available separately; included with powdered full cream milk. (e) Excludes powdered whey.

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.

A system of butter rationing introduced as a war-time measure and retained until 16th June, 1950, had the effect of considerably reducing civilian consumption. In the last year of rationing, 1949-50, consumption was 25.3 lb. per head per annum compared with an average of 32.9 lb. during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Following the cessation of rationing, consumption rose sharply to 30.9 lb. per head in 1950-51 and to 31.2 lb. in 1951-52, but fell in 1952-53 to 29.4 lb. In 1953-54 consumption again rose to 30.6 lb. per head.

Cheese consumption rose considerably during the period of butter rationing, from 4.4 lb. per head pre-war to 6.3 lb. per head in 1949-50. There was a further slight rise in 1950-51 to 6.5 lb. per head, and after a decline in 1951-52 and 1952-53 consumption rose again in 1953-54 to 6.6 lb. per head.

The following table shows details of the production and disposal of butter and cheese for each of the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 compared with the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BUTTER AND CHEESE : AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Changes in Stock. | Production. | Exports. (a) | Consumption in Australia. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Total. | Per Head per annum. |
| | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | lb. |
| BUTTER. | | | | | |
| Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 | (b) | 191.0 | (c) 90.0 | 101.0 | 32.9 |
| 1949-50.. .. | (d) +0.8 | 173.6 | 81.9 | 90.9 | 25.3 |
| 1950-51.. .. | (d) -5.9 | 163.9 | 55.2 | 114.6 | 30.9 |
| 1951-52.. .. | (d) +3.5 | 135.3 | 12.9 | 118.9 | 31.2 |
| 1952-53.. .. | (d) +2.5 | 167.5 | 50.5 | 114.5 | 29.4 |
| 1953-54.. .. | (d) -3.0 | 159.6 | 40.9 | 121.7 | 30.6 |
| CHEESE. | | | | | |
| Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 | (b) | 24.9 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 4.4 |
| 1949-50.. .. | - 1.0 | 44.8 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 6.3 |
| 1950-51.. .. | .. | 44.3 | 20.1 | 24.2 | 6.5 |
| 1951-52.. .. | - 0.1 | 40.6 | 17.9 | 22.8 | 6.0 |
| 1952-53.. .. | - 0.1 | 46.6 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 5.9 |
| 1953-54.. .. | + 0.4 | 49.0 | 22.4 | 26.2 | 6.6 |

(a) Figures for butter include ghee 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) Excludes ghee. (d) 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 1924-1954.* 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, its membership being reduced 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. In 1953 the direct farmer representation on the Board was increased from two to three members thus raising the total membership from twelve to thirteen.

In April, 1954 the Act was further amended to prepare for the implementation of an export marketing plan to follow the expiration of the United Kingdom-Australia Butter and Cheese Contract. The amendment will enable the Board to purchase dairy produce intended for export to the United Kingdom and to sell such produce on behalf of the dairying industry in lieu of its present function of selling on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. In the interests of the stability of the industry, the Act provides that the Board may be the sole Australian exporter of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom.

(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.

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. From 1st July, 1948 to 30th November, 1950 in respect of butter, and for the year 1948-49 in the case of cheese, however, contract prices paid by the United Kingdom Government were 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 Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund (*see pp. 936 and 937*). The Fund was drawn upon to cover the deficiencies in export prices during 1951-52 and since July, 1952 has been available to make good the deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the Five-year Stabilization Plan.

The following table indicates the prices per cwt., Australian currency f.o.b. port of shipment, payable under the Long-term Purchase Agreement for the various grades of butter and cheese for the years 1948-49 to 1954-55.

PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE : UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

Per cwt. Australian currency, f.o.b.

(s. d.)

| Period. | Choice. | 1st. | 2nd. | Pastry. | Whey, 1st. | Whey, 2nd. | Whey, Pastry. |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| BUTTER. | | | | | | | |
| 1948-49 .. | 291 10½ | 290 3½ | 285 7½ | 281 10½ | 281 10½ | 276 10½ | 271 10½ |
| 1949-50 .. | 313 9 | 312 4 | 307 6 | 303 9 | 303 9 | 298 9 | 293 9 |
| 1950-51 .. | 339 4½ | 337 9½ | 307 6 | 303 9 | 303 9 | 298 9 | 293 9 |
| 1951-52 .. | 365 0 | 363 5½ | 352 6 | 347 6 | 272 0 | 267 0 | 262 0 |
| 1952-53 .. | 392 6 | 390 11½ | 380 0 | 367 6 | 367 6 | 361 3 | 355 0 |
| 1953-54 .. | 407 6 | 405 11½ | 395 0 | 382 6 | 382 6 | 376 3 | 370 0 |
| 1954-55 .. | 392 6 | 390 11½ | 380 0 | 367 6 | 367 6 | 361 3 | 355 0 |

PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE: UNITED KINGDOM
CONTRACTS—continued.

Per cwt. Australian currency, f.o.b.
(s. d.)

| Period. | | | | | | Choicest, 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|---------|---------|
| CHEESE. | | | | | | | | |
| 1948-49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 4½ | 161 10½ | 159 4½ |
| 1949-50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175 0 | 172 6 | 170 0 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 188 9 | 172 6 | 170 0 |
| 1951-52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 10½ | 189 4½ | 176 10½ |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 220 0 | 207 6 | 195 0 |
| 1953-54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 1½ | 215 7½ | 203 1½ |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 211 3 | 198 9 | 186 3 |

(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 7½ per cent. of the price paid for the preceding year. 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., continued to obtain, but in regard to payment the United Kingdom now pays the whole of the value on shipment, instead of 97½ per cent. on shipment and 2½ per cent. 60 days after the date of the last bill of lading, as formerly.

14. *Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese and Milk.*—(i) *General.* 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. Exports of butter, which averaged 90,000 tons in the three pre-war years, were maintained to a certain extent during the war-time and post-war years by the restriction of supplies for local consumption, but, because of lower production they nevertheless fell as low as 41,800 tons in 1944-45. In the last year of rationing, 1949-50, exports were 79,200 tons, but they fell to 11,300 tons by 1951-52. In 1952-53 they were 49,300 tons and in 1953-54 39,300 tons. In addition small quantities of ghee have been exported during the post-war period. Exports of cheese, which averaged 11,500 tons pre-war, rose to a maximum of 26,000 tons in 1948-49, but they subsequently fell and in 1953-54 amounted to 22,800 tons.

During 1938-39, 96,900 tons of butter (95 per cent. of all butter exported) were shipped to the United Kingdom. With the decline in total exports there has also been a substantial reduction in the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom. In 1953-54 it amounted to 29,100 tons (74 per cent. of total butter exports.)

In 1938-39, exports of cheese totalled 16,000 tons of which 15,500 tons or 97 per cent. were exported to the United Kingdom. Of the total of 22,800 tons exported in 1953-54 17,900 tons or 79 per cent. were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of butter, cheese and condensed, concentrated, etc., milk and cream are shown on page 952.

(ii) *Butter and Cheese Exports graded according to Quality.* 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 *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 48, Part 1.—*Rural Industries*, 1953-54.

BULK BUTTER AND CHEESE GRADED FOR EXPORT : AUSTRALIA.
(Per Cent.)

| Grade. | Butter. | | | Cheese. | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
| Choicest | 56.4 | 48.8 | 46.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1.7 |
| First Quality | 34.3 | 39.7 | 42.7 | 70.7 | 80.0 | 82.9 |
| Second Quality | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 25.9 | 16.7 | 15.4 |
| Third Quality(a) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes rejected.

(b) Included with Second Quality.

§ 4. Pigs and Pig Products.

1. Pigs.—The number of pigs in Australia first reached a million in 1905. It fluctuated about this level up to 1940, when it reached 1,455,311 while in 1941 the record number of 1,797,340 was recorded. There was a decline in the following two years but the numbers rose again to 1,746,721 in 1944; thereafter there was an almost continuous decline until 1953 when the number of pigs was only 992,532. In 1954 however, the number increased to 1,197,640 which is the highest figure since 1948. Details of the number of pigs in each State and Territory for each of the five years 1950 to 1954, together with the average for the five years 1935 to 1939, are given in the following table.

NUMBER OF PIGS.

| As at 31st March. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | N.T.(a) | A.C.T. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Average, 1935 to 1939(b) .. | 391,874 | 287,140 | 294,777 | 80,548 | 83,999 | 42,772 | 479 | 544 | 1,182,133 |
| 1950 | 333,198 | 212,901 | 391,836 | 69,523 | 79,126 | 35,841 | 419 | 423 | 1,123,267 |
| 1951 | 316,833 | 237,127 | 374,991 | 67,517 | 89,910 | 45,446 | 1,122 | 642 | 1,133,588 |
| 1952 | 292,829 | 213,670 | 316,529 | 64,903 | 86,224 | 46,926 | 794 | 249 | 1,022,124 |
| 1953 | 209,600 | 182,824 | 335,809 | 58,657 | 76,195 | 30,378 | 799 | 180 | 992,532 |
| 1954 | 371,608 | 232,384 | 384,453 | 60,619 | 100,912 | 46,256 | 1,132 | 276 | 1,197,640 |

(a) As at 1st January.

(b) 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.

Further details relating to pig numbers are given in Chapter XXII.—Pastoral Production. A map showing the distribution of pigs in Australia at 31st March, 1948, appeared on p. 908 of Official Year Book No. 39.

2. Size of Pig Herds.—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1949-50 covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings carrying pigs according to size of herd. Full details of these tabulations were published in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949-50.

3. **Pigs Slaughtered.**—The number of pigs slaughtered during each of the years 1949–50 to 1953–54 and the average for the years 1934–35 to 1938–39 are shown in the following table :—

PIGS SLAUGHTERED.

('000.)

| Year. | Slaughterings Passed for Human Consumption. | | | | | | | Total Slaughtering (including Boiled Down). |
|-----------------------------|---|------|---------|----------|----------|------|-----------|--|
| | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total.(a) | |
| Average, 1934–35 to 1938–39 | 555 | 484 | 525 | 154 | 119 | 61 | 1,899 | 1,912 |
| 1949–50 .. | 479 | 299 | 504 | 110 | 111 | 51 | 1,557 | 1,568 |
| 1950–51 .. | 454 | 312 | 460 | 115 | 113 | 58 | 1,516 | 1,529 |
| 1951–52 .. | 468 | 339 | 370 | 108 | 132 | 66 | 1,488 | 1,500 |
| 1952–53 .. | 458 | 297 | 400 | 115 | 122 | 66 | 1,463 | 1,474 |
| 1953–54 .. | 492 | 298 | 461 | 104 | 115 | 59 | 1,534 | 1,545 |

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

4. **Pork.**—(i) *Production.* In the following table details of the production of pork in each State are shown for the years 1949–50 to 1953–54 compared with average production during the years 1934–35 to 1938–39.

PRODUCTION OF PORK (BONE-IN WEIGHT).

(Tons.)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| Average, 1934–35 to 1938–39 .. | 9,938 | 12,236 | 9,867 | 3,215 | 1,741 | 1,240 | 7 | 38 | 38,282 |
| 1949–50 .. | 10,260 | 6,645 | 12,911 | 2,009 | 1,793 | 1,208 | 42 | 90 | 34,958 |
| 1950–51 .. | 9,307 | 7,596 | 11,751 | 2,774 | 2,116 | 1,499 | 64 | 150 | 35,237 |
| 1951–52 .. | 10,382 | 8,716 | 8,604 | 2,551 | 2,550 | 1,981 | 70 | 170 | 35,024 |
| 1952–53 .. | 9,611 | 6,925 | 6,548 | 2,836 | 2,436 | 1,920 | 60 | 132 | 30,468 |
| 1953–54 .. | 12,949 | 7,332 | 7,216 | 2,253 | 2,032 | 1,399 | 69 | 146 | 33,396 |

(ii) *Consumption.* As in the case of other meats, pork was subject to rationing during the 1939–45 War and immediate post-war years and consumption was at a much lower level than pre-war. By 1948–49 it had returned to about 7 lb. per head, remaining at this level until 1951–52. In 1952–53 consumption fell to 5.8 lb., but rose again in 1953–54 to 7.7 lb. per head. In the following table details of the production and disposal of pork are shown for the years 1949–50 to 1953–54 compared with averages for the three years 1936–37 to 1938–39.

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

| Year. | Changes in Stock. | Production. (a) | Exports. | Canning. | Consumption in Australia. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Total. | Per Head per annum. |
| | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | lb. |
| Average, 1936–37 to 1938–39 .. | .. | 45.5 | 13.7 | .. | 31.8 | 10.4 |
| 1949–50 .. | +0.1 | 35.0 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 26.0 | 7.2 |
| 1950–51 .. | +0.5 | 35.3 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 25.2 | 6.8 |
| 1951–52 .. | +0.4 | 35.0 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 27.6 | 7.3 |
| 1952–53 .. | +0.8 | 30.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 22.7 | 5.8 |
| 1953–54 .. | —1.1 | 33.4 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 30.5 | 7.7 |

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

5. **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 was followed by a continuous decline in output in each succeeding year to 36,628 tons in 1951-52. In 1952-53 there was a slight recovery in production to 38,545 tons followed by another decline to 36,990 tons in 1953-54. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for each year 1949-50 to 1953-54 compared with the average production for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39.

PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT).

(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 |
| 1949-50 | 12,955 | 9,779 | 10,018 | 3,318 | 3,542 | 991 | .. | 40,603 |
| 1950-51 | 12,629 | 7,905 | 8,764 | 3,042 | 3,558 | 946 | .. | 36,844 |
| 1951-52(a) | 12,514 | 8,964 | 7,669 | 2,969 | 3,683 | 820 | .. | 36,128 |
| 1952-53(b) | 13,228 | 8,165 | 9,510 | 3,063 | 3,693 | 886 | .. | 38,545 |
| 1953-54(a) | 11,875 | 7,044 | 10,655 | 3,024 | 3,443 | 949 | .. | 36,990 |

(a) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to bone-in weight.

(ii) *Consumption.* Consumption per head declined in the early stages of the 1939-45 War from the pre-war average of 10.2 lb. per annum, but subsequently increased to 12.7 lb. in 1946-47. Since that year there has been a steady decline to 7.2 lb. per head during 1953-54. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham for the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 compared with average production and disposal for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Changes in Stock. | Production. | Exports. | Canning. | Consumption in Australia. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Total. | Per head per annum. |
| | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | '000 tons. | lb. |
| Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 | (a) | 32.5 | 1.0 | .. | 31.5 | 10.2 |
| 1949-50 | +0.1 | 40.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 34.6 | 9.6 |
| 1950-51 | +0.2 | 36.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 30.7 | 8.3 |
| 1951-52(b) | +0.2 | 36.6 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 27.5 | 7.2 |
| 1952-53(b) | -0.7 | 38.5 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 28.3 | 7.3 |
| 1953-54(b) | +0.4 | 37.0 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 28.5 | 7.2 |

(a) Not available.

(b) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to bone-in weight.

6. **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 of Australia's surplus production of meats (including pigmeats) are included in Chapter XXII.—Pastoral Production.

7. **Oversea Trade in Pigs and Pig Products.**—Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of pigs and pig products (bacon and ham, lard and frozen pork) for the years 1938-39, 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown on page 952.

§ 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 and 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, many private homes keep small numbers of fowls in backyard runs 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 were a normal feature of the annual census of livestock 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 one 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 Disposal of Eggs.*—(i) *Shell Eggs.* Available statistics of the production and disposal of eggs in Australia are restricted to those recorded by the Egg Boards of the several States. As Boards were not set up in all States until 1943, comparable statistics of recorded production of eggs for Australia as a whole are not available prior to 1943-44. Details of production in the respective States as recorded by these authorities for the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 are shown in the following table:—

SHELL EGGS : PRODUCTION(a) RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.
(^{'000 Dozen.})

| State. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| New South Wales .. | 52,269 | 50,465 | 50,271 | 50,884 | 51,884 |
| Victoria | 20,985 | 25,573 | 23,492 | 24,701 | 25,306 |
| Queensland | 11,176 | 10,858 | 8,426 | 7,860 | 8,555 |
| South Australia .. | 13,089 | 11,663 | 10,741 | 11,354 | 12,040 |
| Western Australia .. | 7,653 | 7,437 | 8,077 | 8,783 | 9,283 |
| Tasmania | 1,514 | 1,297 | 1,027 | 1,107 | 934 |
| Total | 115,686 | 107,293 | 102,034 | 104,694 | 108,002 |

(a) Receipts from consignors and sales by 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. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| New South Wales .. | 14,760 | 16,003 | 12,357 | 16,991 | 20,942 |
| Victoria | 8,565 | 6,153 | 6,559 | 6,467 | 8,295 |
| Queensland | 4,498 | 4,008 | 2,278 | 2,315 | 3,703 |
| South Australia .. | 6,574 | 5,692 | 5,629 | 6,284 | 8,178 |
| Western Australia .. | 1,837 | 1,939 | 2,878 | 3,490 | 3,894 |
| Tasmania | 407 | 353 | 249 | 359 | 239 |
| Total | 36,641 | 34,148 | 29,950 | 35,906 | 45,251 |

In addition to liquid whole egg, production was also recorded of liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1953-54 amounted to 298,371 lb. and 191,179 lb. respectively compared with 387,032 lb. and 253,742 lb. respectively in the previous year.

(iii) *Egg Powder.* The production of dried egg powder was established in Australia in 1942, to treat Australia's surplus eggs so as to maintain exports under war-time conditions to the United Kingdom. Production was continued after the end of the war for export purposes, but since 1946-47 has declined to negligible proportions.

4. *Production and Consumption of Eggs.*—Statistics of total egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. The production shown in the following table together with details of exports and consumption is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and from "back-yard" poultry-keepers.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF EGGS IN SHELL (a) : AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Changes in Stock. | Estimated Total Production. | Exports. | For Drying and Pulping.(b) | Consumption in Aus- tralia as Human Food. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | | Total. | Per head per annum. |
| | 'ooo tons. | 'ooo tons. | 'ooo tons. | 'ooo tons. | 'ooo tons. | lb. |
| Average, 1936-37 to | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 | (c) | 89.5 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 78.7 | 25.7 |
| 1949-50 | — 0.3 | 116.5 | 14.0 | 19.0 | 83.8 | 23.3 |
| 1950-51 | + 0.2 | 110.4 | 8.4 | 17.0 | 84.8 | 22.9 |
| 1951-52 | + 1.1 | 106.9 | 8.5 | 14.9 | 82.4 | 21.6 |
| 1952-53 | — 1.2 | 108.6 | 12.6 | 16.8 | 80.4 | 20.6 |
| 1953-54 | + 0.2 | 111.8 | 7.9 | 21.0 | 82.7 | 20.8 |

(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 population per annum are shown in the following table :—

SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS (a) MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.

(Per head per annum.)

| Commodity. | | Average, 1936-37 to 1939-39. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. |
|--|-----|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Shell Eggs .. | lb. | 25.7 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 20.8 |
| Liquid Whole Egg and Egg Powder(a) .. | lb. | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Total— { | | | | | | | |
| Number(b) | | 26.6 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 23.9 | 22.3 | 22.3 |
| | | 243 | 236 | 229 | 219 | 204 | 204 |

(a) In terms of weight of shell eggs.
1.75 oz.

(b) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as

5. *Marketing of Eggs.*—(i) *United Kingdom Contracts.* Details of the annual contracts entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments will be found in Official Year Book Nos. 38, pp. 1048-9 and 40, p. 930.

In respect of the 1953-54 season the Ministry of Food agreed to pay to the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realizations for eggs in shell, less actual cost, paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. For the same

season the contract price for egg pulp was fixed at £294 sterling per ton, f.o.b. Australian ports which is equivalent to 3s. 3.375d. per lb. (Australian currency) and represents an increase of 3½d. per lb. (Australian currency) over the contract price for the 1952-53 season. The United Kingdom market realizations for Australian eggs in shell during the 1953-54 season were nearly 25 per cent. below those received during 1952-53, the final year of the contract, when the contract price was 4s. 2.25d. per dozen for packs of 15 lb. In order to cushion the effect of the collapse of the United Kingdom market in the first year following de-control in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government in 1954 made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers. Commencing from the 1954-55 season, however, the Ministry of Food discontinued its system of control over the distribution and sale of imported eggs. Prices realized for Australian eggs were slightly below the realizations for the 1953-54 season. Egg pulp was also sold under free market conditions. Australian pulp exported to the United Kingdom amounted to approximately 95,000 tons and was sold at prices ranging from £210 to £215 sterling per ton f.o.b. port of shipment.

(ii) *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, was 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 was 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 consisted of ten members, including six representatives of egg producers and one representative of the Commonwealth Government.

Due to the discontinuance of inter-Governmental trading in eggs and egg products, the Egg Export Control Act was amended in April, 1954, to provide for the reconstruction of the Australian Egg Board and the implementation of an egg export marketing scheme. The new Board, established on 17th June, 1954, comprises nine members including a representative of the Commonwealth Government and representatives from each State Egg Marketing Board (except Tasmania). The Board is empowered to act as a trading authority selling eggs and egg pulp as agent for State Egg Boards. However any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so subject to general terms and conditions to be laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

6. Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.—The Australian oversea 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. In 1949-50 exports of eggs in shell reached the record level of 23.0 million dozen, but in the two succeeding years amounted to less than 14 million dozen, and in 1953-54 to 12.9 million dozen.

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 was further expansion until 1947-48 when 30.6 million lb. of egg contents were shipped. Between 1947-48 and 1952-53 exports declined but rose again in 1953-54 to 37.1 million lb.

Since the close of the war there has also been a considerable increase in the exports of frozen poultry, exports amounting to 308,000 pairs in 1953-54 compared with the average for the pre-war years 1934-35 to 1938-39 of 37,913 pairs.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of poultry products (live poultry, frozen poultry, eggs in shell, egg pulp and powder and undressed feathers) for the years 1938-39, 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown on page 952.

§ 6. Bee-farming.

1. **Production of Honey and Bees-wax.**—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 1953-54 showed an average of 108 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 1.3 lb. per productive hive.

The number of hives and the production of honey and bees-wax during the year 1953-54 are shown in the following table.

BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEES-WAX, 1953-54.

| State. | Beehives. | | | Honey Produced. | | Bees-wax Produced. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Pro- ductive. | Unpro- ductive. | Total. | Quantity. | Gross Value. | Quantity. | Gross Value. |
| | '000. | '000. | '000. | '000 lb. | £ | lb. | £ |
| New South Wales.. | 109 | 35 | 144 | 10,381 | 475,794 | 122,985 | 40,739 |
| Victoria.. | 87 | 22 | 109 | 9,383 | 430,020 | 100,562 | 35,197 |
| Queensland .. | 30 | 12 | 42 | 2,888 | 132,374 | 43,045 | 10,761 |
| South Australia .. | 74 | 18 | 92 | 6,378 | 193,459 | 78,455 | 17,139 |
| Western Australia | 28 | 5 | 33 | 6,325 | 219,956 | 72,833 | 14,448 |
| Tasmania .. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 365 | 21,310 | 4,342 | 1,850 |
| Australian Capital Territory .. | (a) | (a) | (a) | 17 | 845 | 152 | 50 |
| Australia(b) .. | 332 | 93 | 425 | 35,737 | 1,473,758 | 422,374 | 120,184 |

(a) Less than 500.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

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. In recent years there has been a pronounced upward trend in the output of honey, the 1948-49 figure, 53,200,000 lb., being an all-time record. Production in 1953-54, 35,737,000 lb., although much lower than in 1948-49, was still higher than pre-war.

The table hereunder shows the production of honey and bees-wax for the five years ended 1953-54 in comparison with the averages for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|----------|------|------------|
| HONEY ('000 lb.). | | | | | | | |
| Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 .. | 3,827 | 3,600 | 680 | 3,388 | 1,125 | 181 | (a) 12,810 |
| 1949-50 .. | 9,227 | 7,744 | 1,187 | 5,179 | 2,041 | 285 | (a) 25,663 |
| 1950-51 .. | 9,994 | 8,088 | 1,925 | 5,803 | 1,314 | 315 | (a) 27,439 |
| 1951-52 .. | 6,814 | 5,208 | 706 | 4,191 | 3,480 | 254 | (a) 20,653 |
| 1952-53 .. | 8,046 | 6,235 | 2,166 | 7,656 | 3,393 | 309 | (b) 27,810 |
| 1953-54 .. | 10,381 | 9,383 | 2,888 | 6,378 | 6,325 | 365 | (b) 35,737 |

BEES-WAX (lb.).

| Average, 1934-35 to | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 1938-39 .. | 55,927 | 41,856 | 10,318 | 41,083 | 18,855 | 2,382 | (a) 170,421 |
| 1949-50 .. | 117,939 | 78,124 | 22,162 | 76,442 | 32,045 | 3,724 | (a) 324,436 |
| 1950-51 .. | 126,047 | 90,605 | 29,907 | 78,838 | 16,968 | 4,218 | (a) 346,583 |
| 1951-52 .. | 85,801 | 55,963 | 13,080 | 58,178 | 44,860 | 3,266 | (a) 263,148 |
| 1952-53 .. | 94,297 | 71,536 | 29,703 | 102,733 | 39,912 | 3,548 | (b) 341,779 |
| 1953-54 .. | 122,985 | 100,562 | 43,045 | 78,455 | 72,833 | 4,342 | (b) 422,374 |

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

2. **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. In 1948-49 the record quantity of 32.09 million lb., was exported. In 1952-53 exports amounted to 16.61 million lb. and in 1953-54 to 14.36 million lb.

The wider use of frame hives has reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity of bees-wax imported generally exceeded that exported up to 1945-46. During each year, however, since 1946-47, with the exception of 1951-52, production has been high on account of exceptionally good seasons, and exports have exceeded imports by substantial margins. In 1953-54 exports exceeded imports by an amount of 169,170 lb.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of honey and bees-wax for the years 1938-39, 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown in §7 below.

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

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard, dairy and bee products exported during 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown below in comparison with those of 1938-39.

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

| Particulars. | Unit of Quantity. | Quantity. | | | Value (£A'000 f.o.b. Port of Shipment). | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---|---------|----------|
| | | 1938-39. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. | 1938-39. | 1952-53 | 1953-54. |
| Bees-wax | lb. | 5,565 | 156,932 | 178,707 | (a) | 2F | 39 |
| Butter | '000 lb. | 229,543 | 110,428 | 88,030 | 12,892 | 20,075 | 16,052 |
| Cheese | " | 35,924 | 53,006 | 50,959 | 1,074 | 5,851 | 5,329 |
| Eggs in Shell .. | '000 doz. | 10,144 | 20,911 | 12,902 | 638 | 4,344 | 2,751 |
| Eggs not in Shell— | | | | | | | |
| Egg Pulp | '000 lb. | 650 | 23,743 | 37,147 | 23 | 3,552 | 5,775 |
| Egg Powder .. | " | (b) | 304 | 731 | (a) | 22 | 124 |
| Feathers, undressed | " | (b) | (b) | (b) | (a) | 4 | 2 |
| Honey | '000 lb. | 687 | 16,613 | 14,355 | 14 | 773 | 634 |
| Lard | " | (c) 5,491 | 183 | 501 | (c) 68 | 26 | 24 |
| Meats— | | | | | | | |
| Bacon and Ham .. | " | (d) 1,739 | 3,649 | 2,792 | (d) 120 | 774 | 622 |
| Frozen Poultry .. | '000 prs. | 22 | 980 | 308 | 20 | 1,629 | 676 |
| Frozen Pork .. | '000 lb. | 30,716 | 3,453 | 2,758 | 882 | 472 | 462 |
| Milk— | | | | | | | |
| Condensed, Preserved, &c.— | | | | | | | |
| Sweetened Full Cream | " | 12,572 | 84,913 | 57,186 | 406 | 6,263 | 4,908 |
| Skim | " | " | 69 | 91 | " | 3 | 4 |
| Unsweetened .. | " | 754 | 4,604 | 3,451 | 19 | 290 | 265 |
| Dried or Powdered— | | | | | | | |
| Full Cream .. | " | 3,001 | 27,338 | 17,917 | 93 | 3,308 | 2,349 |
| Skim | " | 575 | 30,209 | 34,885 | 6 | 1,577 | 1,599 |
| Malted | " | 565 | 3,167 | 3,613 | 57 | 519 | 551 |
| Infants' and Invalids' Foods— | | | | | | | |
| Essentially of Milk .. | " | 1,637 | 4,252 | 5,107 | 210 | 696 | 929 |
| Other | " | " | 4,622 | 4,365 | " | 821 | 808 |
| Pigs, live | Number | 61 | 736 | 611 | (a) | 17 | 15 |
| Poultry, live .. | " | 2,189 | 47,551 | 66,469 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Total | | | | | 16,523 | 51,058 | 43,926 |

(a) Less than £500. (b) Quantity not available. (c) Includes lard oil and refined animal fats. (d) Excludes tinned bacon.

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

NOTE.—Values of imports in this section are expressed in £ sterling at the landed c.i.f. point.

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, 1953 and 1954.

DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

| Product. | Unit of Quantity. | 1939. | | 1953. | | 1954. | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | £'000. | | £'000. | | £'000. |
| Butter | '000 cwt. | 8,737 | 48,424 | 5,638 | 94,889 | 5,646 | 98,084 |
| Cheese | " | 2,845 | 8,669 | 2,920 | 30,454 | 2,640 | 27,366 |
| Milk, powdered and pre-served | " | | 2,818 | | 11,539 | | 5,970 |
| Bacon and ham | '000 cwt. | 7,953 | 37,105 | 6,612 | 86,923 | 6,309 | 77,405 |
| Pork (a) | " | 989 | 3,036 | 892 | 11,216 | 655 | 8,008 |
| Eggs in shell | '000 doz. | 283,315 | 12,835 | 134,526 | 23,947 | 119,713 | 19,577 |
| Eggs, not in shell, liquid or frozen | '000 cwt. | 800 | 2,292 | 532 | 7,004 | 579 | 7,977 |

(a) Excluding pork in airtight containers.

2. Butter.—Until 1950 Australia had regularly supplied between 20 and 30 per cent. of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. Since 1950, when butter rationing was abolished in Australia, the quantity shipped has been considerably lower and in 1954 amounted to 583,474 cwt., or 10.3 per cent. of the total United Kingdom imports. New Zealand supplied 43.4 per cent. of the total quantity imported during 1954 and Denmark, 35.9 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, 1953 and 1954, according to country of origin.

BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

| Country from which Imported. | 1938. | | 1953. | | 1954. | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | '000 cwt. | £'000. | '000 cwt. | £'000. | '000 cwt. | £'000. |
| New Zealand | 2,592 | 14,524 | 2,620 | 43,502 | 2,453 | 42,033 |
| Australia | 1,798 | 9,630 | 551 | 9,135 | 583 | 9,968 |
| Other Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland | 423 | 2,455 | .. | .. | 106 | 1,087 |
| Denmark | 2,365 | 12,960 | 2,074 | 35,861 | 2,026 | 35,459 |
| Netherlands | 712 | 3,466 | 240 | 3,919 | 285 | 5,306 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,628 | 7,838 | 154 | 2,486 | 193 | 3,331 |
| Total | 9,518 | 50,873 | 5,639 | 94,903 | 5,646 | 98,084 |

3. Cheese.—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1954 was £27,365,587. Of this, £18,127,910 was imported from New Zealand, £3,574,521 from Australia, £2,284,030 from Denmark and £1,547,967 from the Netherlands.

4. Bacon.—Of a total import in 1954 of bacon (excluding bacon in airtight containers) valued at £70,445,769, the value of that supplied by Denmark was £49,995,829, Poland, £10,156,135, and the Netherlands, £6,183,846.

5. Pork.—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (excluding pork in airtight containers) was £8,008,191 in 1954. Imports from Republic of Ireland, valued at £3,480,131, New Zealand, £1,876,386, and Denmark, £1,367,777, comprised 84 per cent. of the imports into the United Kingdom.

6. Eggs.—In 1954 the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £27,553,885, comprising eggs in shell, £19,577,318, and liquid or frozen eggs, £7,976,567. The Australian share in this trade amounted to £6,929,546. Eggs in shell were supplied principally by Denmark, £15,051,030, and Australia, £1,670,267.

7. Milk Products.—In 1954 the value of preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £5,969,992. Of this total, imports from Australia amounted to £1,442,615.

8. Other Products.—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of poultry (excluding poultry meat in airtight containers) amounted to £264,359, while those of bees-wax, lard and honey in 1954 were unimportant.