

CHAPTER XXIV.

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. Introduction.

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 pastures 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.**—Apart from specialized dairy farms, dairying is carried on fairly extensively on mixed farms. Originally, dairying on mixed farms was conducted mainly in conjunction with agriculture, but in more recent times it has been carried on also in conjunction with various types of grazing. 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. The extent to which dairy cattle were run in conjunction with beef cattle, sheep, and pigs in 1955–56 is shown in the relevant tables published in a series of mimeographed bulletins *Size Classification of Rural Holdings 1955–56*, and also in summarized form in *Primary Industries, Part I.—Rural Industries, 1956–57*, Bulletin No. 51.

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 been collected also of the numbers of temporary employees at 31st March of each year. Details of the numbers so engaged are given in Chapter XXII.—*Agricultural Production*, § 29.

Persons who described themselves at the population census as being engaged in dairy farming comprised 96,508 males and 10,018 females, a total of 106,526 persons at the Census of 30th June, 1947, and 100,553 males and 11,004 females, a total of 111,557 persons at the Census of 30th June, 1954.

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
1954-55 ..	2,338,658	943,485	3,282,143	1,325.8	191,078	45,193	196,877
1955-56 ..	2,393,870	1,009,637	3,403,507	1,402.0	208,911	38,700	204,298
1956-57 ..	2,354,301	1,097,149	3,451,450	1,357.9	192,854	45,216	210,664
1957-58 ..	2,393,870	1,080,003	3,361,574	1,264.4	175,757	35,976	213,716
1958-59 ..	2,363,569	919,578	3,283,147	1,371.2	193,568	43,503	216,287

(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 1901-1954 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 888 of Chapter XXII.—Agricultural Production.

§ 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, 1954-55 to 1958-59.**—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. (£'000.)

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
Whole Milk used for—					
Butter ^(a)	67,801	78,559	66,991	61,252	66,328
Cheese ^(a)	9,218	8,585	9,398	7,399	10,120
Condensing, Concentrating, etc. . .	7,537	8,908	8,901	9,540	9,230
Other purposes	50,377	52,465	55,393	58,179	59,887
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for					
Butter and Cheese	16,081	14,499	13,500	13,500	13,500
<i>Total Whole Milk (including Subsidy)</i>	<i>151,014</i>	<i>163,016</i>	<i>154,183</i>	<i>149,870</i>	<i>159,065</i>
Pigs Slaughtered	21,263	25,543	25,948	25,032	25,553
Dairy Cattle Slaughtered	9,652	9,625	8,721	10,907	15,721
Eggs	40,650	42,137	43,567	42,320	40,397
Poultry	10,835	11,666	11,432	13,150	14,380
Honey	1,465	1,801	2,371	1,794	1,803
Beeswax	133	132	157	115	105
Total	235,012	253,920	246,379	243,188	257,024

(a) Excludes Commonwealth subsidy which is shown separately below.

2. Gross and New Values, 1958-59.—The values of dairy, poultry and bee farming production 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 XXX.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION 1958-59.

(£'000.)

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (b)
				Fodder Fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials Used in Process of Production. (a)	
New South Wales ..	90,421	12,391	78,030	12,567	(c) 386	65,077
Victoria	87,527	4,383	83,144	22,166	3,616	57,362
Queensland	36,537	1,870	34,667	7,074	1,480	26,113
South Australia ..	20,006	803	19,203	6,091	1,761	11,351
Western Australia ..	11,418	894	10,524	5,034	1,941	3,549
Tasmania	10,630	581	10,049	2,085	(c) 856	7,108
Northern Territory ..	99	4	95	16	..	79
Australian Capital Territory	386	19	367	95	2	270
Total	257,024	20,945	236,079	55,128	10,042	170,909

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

3. Net Value of Production, 1954-55 to 1958-59.—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)	Australia. (c)
NET VALUE. (£'000.)							
1954-55	58,323	58,577	26,237	12,498	4,686	6,406	166,983
1955-56	63,000	67,329	28,630	15,320	4,885	7,333	186,841
1956-57	57,852	60,945	25,836	14,496	4,610	7,372	171,448
1957-58	55,511	60,463	19,150	9,572	4,203	7,342	156,516
1958-59	65,077	57,362	26,113	11,351	3,549	7,108	170,909

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

1954-55	16 17 2	23 10 10	19 16 0	15 9 6	7 4 5	20 9 4	18 7 4
1955-56	17 17 7	26 5 1	21 3 4	18 7 2	7 6 0	22 19 6	20 1 3
1956-57	16 2 6	23 1 8	18 14 4	16 16 7	6 14 8	22 12 0	17 19 8
1957-58	15 3 5	22 6 8	13 12 11	10 16 0	6 0 4	21 19 6	16 1 3
1958-59	17 9 4	20 13 4	18 6 3	12 10 3	4 19 1	20 16 7	17 3 6

(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. (c) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4. Indexes of Quantum and Price of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production, 1954-55 to 1958-59.—For details of the methods of calculating these indexes and of the weights used see Chapter XXX.—Miscellaneous.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) AND PRICE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA:

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

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<i>Quantum(a) of Production—</i>					
Milk	116	123	119	111	120
Other Products	117	115	114	120	118
<i>Total Farmyard and Dairy ..</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>119</i>
Total per Head of Population	88	89	84	80	82
<i>Price—</i>					
Milk	370	380	365	375	372
Other Products	375	423	438	399	421
<i>Total Farmyard and Dairy ..</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>386</i>

^(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values of base year (1936-37 to 1938-39).

§ 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 makes 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 3,258,674. Since then numbers have increased to a record level of 3,451,450 in March, 1957, and then fallen to 3,283,147 at 31st March, 1959. There is a preponderance of dairy cattle in Victoria and Tasmania while in New South Wales and South Australia the proportion of dairy to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia, other cattle predominate, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. In South Australia, the proportion of dairy cattle has fallen in recent years. The numbers of dairy cows and other dairy cattle recorded in each of the States and the Australian Capital Territory for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table.

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE.

State.	At 31st March.	Dairy Cows (in milk and dry).	Dairy Heifers 1 year and over.	Dairy Calves under 1 year.	Dairy Bulls.	Total Dairy Cattle.
New South Wales ..	1955	906,774	203,583	130,437	23,840	1,264,634
	1956	976,089	194,397	143,385	23,944	1,337,815
	1957	971,868	191,476	147,398	23,468	1,334,210
	1958	941,854	201,655	141,013	23,045	1,307,567
	1959	919,403	206,967	133,690	21,666	1,281,726
Victoria	1955	1,025,233	299,627	233,804	41,057	1,599,721
	1956	1,071,437	308,874	239,192	43,045	1,662,548
	1957	1,112,293	315,506	248,031	44,734	1,720,564
	1958	1,126,792	317,003	235,794	44,256	1,723,845
	1959	1,101,898	306,376	203,912	41,307	1,653,493
Queensland	1955	931,568	226,437	191,269	27,940	1,377,214
	1956	943,323	225,627	186,900	27,889	1,383,739
	1957	944,516	215,201	187,138	27,819	1,374,674
	1958	867,285	217,770	157,736	27,178	1,269,969
	1959	844,067	201,529	170,992	24,191	1,240,779
South Australia ..	1955	169,822	47,060	43,259	8,780	268,921
	1956	165,865	47,217	42,416	8,805	264,303
	1957	166,549	44,831	45,307	8,797	265,484
	1958	164,046	45,672	40,485	8,595	258,798
	1959	158,313	45,636	36,450	8,026	248,425
Western Australia ..	1955	134,696	39,708	47,991	5,850	228,245
	1956	134,517	38,894	44,704	5,469	223,584
	1957	134,478	37,924	46,271	5,388	224,061
	1958	134,239	38,135	48,099	5,178	225,651
	1959	129,980	37,290	43,355	4,744	215,369
Tasmania	1955	111,781	30,766	42,652	4,512	189,711
	1956	110,028	30,884	37,817	4,873	183,602
	1957	119,485	30,333	41,573	4,503	195,894
	1958	125,186	30,897	44,095	4,595	204,773
	1959	127,334	31,944	39,852	4,352	203,482
Australian Capital Territory	1955	2,269	304	600	49	3,222
	1956	2,248	311	554	44	3,157
	1957	2,261	349	603	50	3,263
	1958	2,172	275	614	45	3,106
	1959	2,152	374	459	31	3,016
Australia ..	1955	3,282,143	847,485	690,012	112,028	4,931,668
	1956	3,403,507	846,204	694,968	114,069	5,058,748
	1957	3,451,450	835,620	716,321	114,759	5,118,150
	1958	3,361,574	851,407	667,836	112,892	4,993,709
	1959	3,283,147	830,116	628,710	104,317	4,846,290

Maps showing the distribution of dairy cattle in Australia at 31st March, 1955 and 1948, appear on page 910 of Official Year Book No. 43 and page 906 of Official Year Book No. 39, respectively.

2. **Size of Dairy Herds.**—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1955-56, covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings by size of dairy cattle herd and by area of holding, area of sown grasses and clovers, size of sheep flock, size of beef cattle herd, size of pig herd and number of milking machine stands. The tabulations have been published in full detail in a series of mimeographed bulletins *Size Classification of Rural Holdings, 1955-56*, and also appear in summarized form in *Primary Industries, Part I.—Rural Industries, 1956-57*, Bulletin No. 51.

3. Total Dairy Production.—The dairy production for each State in 1958–59 is shown below:—

DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1958-59.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia.
MILK ('000 GALLONS).								
Used for—								
Butter ..	(a) 188,676	(b) 409,224	(c) 185,222	30,662	28,693	51,131	18	893,626
Cheese ..	10,746	37,715	18,625	24,280	2,614	920	..	94,900
Condensing and concentrating	14,912	53,545	} 54,327	28,096	20,860	14,127	{ ..	962
Other purposes	113,345	82,464						
Total ..	327,679	582,948	258,174	83,038	52,167	66,178	980	1,371,164
BUTTER (TONS).								
In Factories ..	(d) 37,733	(e) 88,143	(f) 41,022	7,054	6,166	10,805	..	190,923
On Dairy and other Farms ..	1,395	540	312	135	63	196	4	2,645
Total ..	39,128	88,683	41,334	7,189	6,229	11,001	4	193,568
CHEESE (TONS).								
In Factories ..	5,044	17,441	(f) 8,220	11,200	1,181	339	..	43,425
On Dairy and other Farms ..	..	32	..	..	10	36	..	78
Total ..	5,044	17,473	8,220	11,200	1,191	375	..	43,503

(a) Includes milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent as cream to factories in Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes milk, the produce of Victoria, sent as cream to New South Wales. (c) Includes milk, the produce of Queensland, sent as cream to New South Wales. (d) Includes butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland. (e) Includes butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (f) Includes cheese made in establishments not classified as factories.

4. 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 1958–59, 65 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter, 7 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 22 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59:—

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.
1954–55	1,325,799	886,652	98,569	64,365	276,213
1955–56	1,402,012	962,397	84,021	71,324	284,270
1956–57	1,357,942	890,833	98,233	78,123	290,753
1957–58	1,264,421	811,583	78,550	79,864	294,424
1958–59	1,371,164	893,626	94,900	81,074	301,564

In the following table, particulars of production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1958-59 the output from that State, 582.9 million gallons, represented 42 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales was 327.7 million gallons, or 24 per cent. of the total, and that of Queensland 258.2 million gallons (19 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.	Australia.
1954-55 ..	315,719	536,835	275,605	90,699	54,194	52,022	725	1,325,799
1955-56 ..	333,942	577,475	282,296	90,342	55,668	61,405	884	1,402,012
1956-57 ..	306,298	587,199	252,336	89,882	57,008	64,262	957	1,357,942
1957-58 ..	288,565	565,439	210,827	80,606	53,480	64,655	849	1,264,421
1958-59 ..	327,679	582,948	258,174	83,038	52,167	66,178	980	1,371,164

(ii) *Production per Cow.* The quantity of milk produced by a dairy cow can be as high as 1,000 gallons a 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 averaged considerably less than 300 gallons per annum. In later years, not only has there been an improvement in the quality of the cattle, but the application of scientific methods has been continually extended, the 300-gallon average has been exceeded in each year since 1924 and more than 400-gallons per cow has been obtained in three of the last five years. In 1958-59, the average yield was 412 gallons. 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 problem 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.	Australia.
1954-55 ..	345	533	294	543	403	485	314	405
1955-56 ..	355	551	301	538	414	554	391	419
1956-57 ..	314	538	267	541	424	560	424	396
1957-58 ..	302	505	233	488	398	529	383	371
1958-59 ..	352	523	302	509	395	524	453	412

5. *Factory System.*—(i) *General.* Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The establishment of large central butter factories either on the co-operative system or on an independent basis has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture. 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. In addition, subsidy payments by the Commonwealth Government are made only on factory produced butter. As a result, the production of farm made butter has declined substantially and in 1958-59, represented only about 1.4 per cent. of all butter made. A similar position exists in the cheese-making industry where a negligible amount is now made on farms.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* In 1958-59, the factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 363 and were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 77, Victoria, 127, Queensland, 78, South Australia, 41; Western Australia, 19; and Tasmania, 21. More details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter VI.—Manufacturing Industry.

6. *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 211,987 tons in 1939-40, the general trend of butter production declined until 1946-47, when 143,308 tons were produced. Output increased again in subsequent years and in 1955-56 was 208,911 tons, the highest figure recorded in post-war years. Production declined in the two following years but in 1958-59 had increased again to 193,568 tons. The foregoing figures include butter produced on farms which has shown a decline from 8,714 tons in 1938-39 to 2,645 tons in 1958-59.

The following table shows production of butter in factories in each State for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59:—

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.
(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (a)
1954-55	38,688	79,418	45,915	8,510	7,145	8,334	188,010
1955-56	41,066	90,608	48,189	8,562	7,404	9,962	205,791
1956-57	33,826	88,598	41,089	8,440	7,462	10,426	189,841
1957-58	29,939	86,236	32,281	7,032	6,807	10,623	172,918
1958-59	37,733	88,143	41,022	7,054	6,166	10,805	190,923

(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 1954-55 to 1958-59. The annual output of farm butter is also shown.

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

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<i>Factories—</i>					
July	6,917	8,479	9,242	7,591	7,941
August	10,903	13,277	13,775	11,284	11,419
September	16,288	18,197	17,294	16,883	17,543
October	21,819	24,311	24,207	21,219	23,292
November	25,011	26,166	24,431	22,988	22,859
December	24,715	25,276	24,087	20,728	24,517
January	19,681	23,919	22,166	17,407	22,511
February	16,598	20,036	16,332	14,940	17,049
March	16,658	15,887	14,158	14,624	15,622
April	12,358	12,329	10,523	10,519	11,972
May	9,435	9,845	7,727	7,859	8,842
June	7,627	8,069	5,899	6,876	7,356
<i>Factory Total(a)</i>	<i>188,010</i>	<i>205,791</i>	<i>189,841</i>	<i>172,918</i>	<i>190,923</i>
<i>Made on Farms(b)</i>	<i>3,068</i>	<i>3,120</i>	<i>3,013</i>	<i>2,839</i>	<i>2,645</i>
Grand Total	191,078	208,911	192,854	175,757	193,568

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

7. Cheese Production.—Until 1916, the annual production of cheese in factories and on farms 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 in 1950-51 and 1951-52 but by 1953-54 had risen to a record output of 49,057 tons. Production has fluctuated in succeeding years between 35,000 and 45,000 tons, 43,503 tons being recorded in 1958-59.

The following table shows production of cheese in factories in each State in the years 1954-55 to 1958-59:—

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (a)
1954-55	2,508	20,290	7,921	13,101	1,083	275	45,178
1955-56	3,379	13,996	7,579	12,633	763	331	38,681
1956-57	4,019	20,542	7,137	11,958	1,182	333	45,171
1957-58	4,042	14,840	5,175	10,495	1,017	326	35,895
1958-59	5,044	17,441	8,220	11,200	1,181	339	43,425

(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 each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59.

PRODUCTION OF CHEESE IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS: AUSTRALIA.

(Tons.)

Month.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<i>Factories—</i>					
July	2,429	2,170	2,366	2,066	2,240
August	3,754	3,162	3,587	2,978	3,267
September	5,422	4,376	5,013	4,356	4,509
October	6,657	5,360	6,570	5,316	5,729
November	6,660	5,254	6,427	4,931	5,559
December	5,910	4,579	5,800	3,992	5,048
January	4,096	3,697	4,567	3,033	4,540
February	2,729	2,521	3,078	2,290	3,287
March	2,454	2,321	2,721	2,074	2,939
April	1,816	1,860	1,902	1,610	2,360
May	1,589	1,666	1,601	1,555	2,016
June	1,662	1,715	1,539	1,694	1,931
<i>Factory Total(a)</i>	<i>45,178</i>	<i>38,681</i>	<i>45,171</i>	<i>35,895</i>	<i>43,425</i>
<i>Made on Farms(b)</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>78</i>
Grand Total	45,193	38,700	45,216	35,976	43,503

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

8. **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, concentrated and evaporated full cream milk (sweetened and unsweetened) in 1958-59 was more than three times as high as the average for the three years ended 1938-39, while that of powdered milk (full cream and skim) was more than five times as high. 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 81.1 million gallons or by 135 per cent. These products are manufactured mainly in Victoria, which produced 66 per cent. of the total (in terms of whole milk equivalent) in 1958-59. New South Wales accounted for 18 per cent. and the remaining States for 16 per cent.

The following table shows details of the output of condensed, concentrated, powdered, etc., milk during the years 1954-55 to 1958-59.

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

Year.	Full Cream Milk Products.				Total Whole Milk Equivalent of Full Cream Milk Products. '000 gals.	Milk By-products.		
	Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk.(a)		Powdered Full Cream Milk.	Infants' and Invalids' Foods.(c)		Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim and Buttermilk.	Powdered Skim Milk.	Powdered Buttermilk and Whey.(d)
	Sweetened.(b)	Un-sweetened.						
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1954-55	30,520	18,045	15,539	10,921	64,365	6,053	24,618	5,086
1955-56	35,065	25,561	17,211	12,861	71,324	3,866	30,893	4,990
1956-57	39,980	28,221	17,864	13,567	78,123	4,731	30,567	5,551
1957-58	37,358	28,357	18,073	13,977	79,864	7,274	24,580	5,668
1958-59	31,627	29,776	19,183	13,993	81,074	4,943	34,128	6,024

(a) Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk and mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk.
 (b) Includes Coffee and Milk. (c) Includes malted milk and milk sugar (lactose). (d) Includes powdered mixed skim and buttermilk.

9. **Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.**—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 31.2 lb. in 1951-52, and until 1955-56, fluctuated between 29 lb. and 31 lb. per head per annum. In the next three years, however, consumption fell to 28.0 lb., 27.8 lb. and 25.9 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 1947-48. Consumption has fluctuated considerably since then between a minimum of 5.2 lb. (in 1948-49) and a maximum of 6.8 lb. (in 1957-58). In 1958-59, 5.4 lb. per head were consumed.

The following table shows details of the production and disposal of butter and cheese for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 compared with the averages for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49:—

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BUTTER AND CHEESE: AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Changes in Stocks.	Production.	Exports. (a)	Consumption in Australia.	
				Total.	Per Head per annum.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
BUTTER.					
Average, 1946-47 to 1948-49	-3.5	157.1	75.9	84.7	24.8
1954-55	(b) +4.9	191.1	63.7	122.5	30.2
1955-56	(b) +4.7	208.9	83.8	120.4	29.0
1956-57	(b) -4.3	192.9	77.8	119.4	28.0
1957-58	(b) +2.8	175.8	52.2	120.8	27.8
1958-59	(b) -0.4	193.6	78.9	115.1	25.9
CHEESE.					
Average, 1946-47 to 1948-49	-0.7	42.4	24.3	18.8	5.5
1954-55	-1.6	45.2	21.4	25.4	6.2
1955-56	-1.8	38.7	16.6	23.9	5.7
1956-57	+5.6	45.2	17.1	22.5	5.3
1957-58	-2.1	36.0	8.6	29.5	6.8
1958-59	+6.0	43.5	13.6	23.9	5.4

(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) Includes allowance for movements in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.

10. **Butter and Cheese—Equalization Schemes.**—(i) *Voluntary Plan* (1926–1934). During the period from January, 1926, to April, 1934, a voluntary scheme known as the “Paterson Plan” was in operation which 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* (1934–1936). On 1st May, 1934, the “Paterson Plan” was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan, details of which are shown on page 1029 of Official Year Book No. 38 and earlier issues. This compulsory plan was invalidated in 1936 by the decision 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) *Voluntary Plan* (1936 to date). Since the Privy Council decision, the butter price equalization scheme has continued to operate by voluntary action based on 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.

Details are given in para. 15 on page 994 of the returns realized on local and oversea sales and of the average equalization rate for the years ended June, 1954 to 1959. Details are also given in para. 12 of the wholesale prices of butter and cheese for home consumption as fixed by State Prices Authorities or as determined by the Dairy Produce Equalization Committee.

11. **Casein Equalization Scheme.**—Following upon action taken in September, 1951, to include control of exports of casein in the powers of the Australian Dairy Produce Board, that body decided that the most equitable method of allocating permits for exports of casein was to ensure that the recipient was a party to an approved equalization scheme. Agreements were completed with all known manufacturers and the equalization of casein sales under this scheme commenced in January, 1952. The scheme is operated by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. A Casein Equalization Advisory Committee was appointed to consider matters relevant to the operation of the plan and to make recommendations to the operating company.

Average realizations under the scheme were 166s. 5.2d. per cwt. in 1954–55, 180s. 9.9d. per cwt. in 1955–56, 184s. 6.6d. per cwt. in 1956–57, and 185s. 3.6d. per cwt., in 1957–58. An interim equalization value of 167s. 0d. per cwt. has been fixed for 1958–59.

Prior to the operation of this scheme, another plan had been operated by the Casein Equalization Committee from July, 1946, to September, 1949.

12. **Wholesale Price of Butter and Cheese in Australia.**—Since 20th September, 1948, when the Commonwealth Government ceased to exercise price control, the fixation of the wholesale prices of butter and cheese has been a matter for State Prices Authorities. At present, however, the power to fix prices is being exercised in only two States, Queensland and South Australia, the prices in all other States being determined by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. Details of prices operating in each of the States since 1st July, 1952, are shown in the following table.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, AUSTRALIA.(a)

(s.d. per cwt.)

Date from which Prices became Effective.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
BUTTER.						
1st July, 1952	417 8	417 8	417 8	417 8	422 4	417 8
26th July, 1955	452 8	452 8	451 6	450 4	452 8	452 8
1st July, 1956	466 8	466 8	465 6	464 4	466 8	466 8
1st July, 1958	485 4	485 4	484 2	484 2	485 4	485 4
CHEESE.						
1st July, 1952	256 8	256 8	256 8	256 8	256 8	256 8
26th July, 1955	275 4	275 4	275 4	274 2	275 4	275 4
1st July, 1956	282 4	282 4	282 4	281 2	282 4	282 4
1st July, 1958	291 8	291 8	291 8	291 8	291 8	291 8

(a) Maximum prices fixed by State Prices Authorities or as determined by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd., for choicest grade bulk butter and cheese.

13. **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 oversea marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. In the course of its functions, the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in oversea freights and insurance rates, and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

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

The Dairy Produce Export Control Act was again amended in 1958, principally to increase the membership of the Board by one to a total of 14 members. The additional member, designated the Administrative Member, is charged with the task of executing the Research and Sales Promotion campaign.

(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) *Butter and Cheese Contracts.* 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 pages 985 and 986 of Official Year Book No. 37. The purchase of butter and cheese from 1944-45 to 1954-55 was covered by the Long-Term Purchase Agreement. Details of this Agreement and of the prices paid for various grades of butter and cheese each year under the Agreement were given in pages 943 and 944 of Official Year Book No. 42 and in earlier issues.

14. Commonwealth Subsidies and Stabilization Plans.—(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 first of the two five-year stabilization plans came into operation on 1st July, 1952. Under this plan, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, determined the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guaranteed 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 agreed to make available an amount by way of subsidy to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee, to the guaranteed level. The second five-year stabilization plan, which came into operation on 1st July, 1957, continued all the important features of the first plan. A new feature, however, was that any subsidy made available under the scheme should be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The actual amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government was in excess of its original commitment in 1955-56, when, to assist in offsetting a fall in export returns, the Government agreed to increase subsidy payments to a fixed figure of £14,500,000. In each of the years 1956-57 to 1959-60, a fixed amount of £13,500,000 was provided.

In 1958, following a period of low incomes due to drought and low export returns, the Government decided to give additional support to the dairy industry. This support took the form of underwriting a final equalization payment to factories on total production of butter and cheese for the 1958-59 season. The amount underwritten for butter was 40d. per lb. commercial butter basis. The Government also decided that it would consider applying the same principle of underwriting a final equalized return at levels determined by it each year, after an examination of all relevant factors for the remaining period of the 1957-62 five year stabilization plan. For the 1959-60 season, the underwriting of a final minimum return of 40d. per lb. commercial butter was again determined. The principal value underlying this guarantee is that it enables the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. to strike a higher initial payment to factories than would otherwise be possible without risk of over payment.

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.

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. For the current five year plan, the Committee has been re-appointed to determine the cost of efficient production of butter-fat only.

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. From 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, it was 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. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. After allowing for outstanding debits, the amount standing to the credit of the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund at 30th June, 1959, totalled approximately £1,566,668.

(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.

15. Average Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold and Assessed Farm Production Costs.—

The first of the two following tables shows in respect of butter and cheese, particulars of the rates realized on local, interstate and oversea sales and the average equalization and subsidy rates in operation for the years ended June, 1955 to 1959. The second table shows the distribution between factory and farm of the overall return to manufacturers for butter. The assessed farm production cost for commercial butter is also shown for comparison with the average returns to dairy farmers.

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.						
1955	403 4.2	384 1.1	386 3.8	395 10.3	79 0.0	474 10.3
1956	438 1.5	419 7.3	353 0.2	400 10.5	65 1.0	465 11.5
1957	453 5.1	425 4.9	298 6.7	392 6.6	65 7.8	458 2.4
1958	453 11.5	431 11.3	238 4.3	380 9.3	71 7.8	452 5.1
1959	(a)	(a)	(a)	b395 8.0	64 10.9	b460 6.9
CHEESE.						
1955	246 3.1		191 11.1	220 2.3	29 10.9	250 1.2
1956	264 0.1		259 9.5	262 4.1	31 5.7	293 9.8
1957	267 11.2		166 8.4	223 11.9	26 2.6	250 2.5
1958	270 7.4		137 8.0	240 0.7	35 11.2	275 11.9
1959	(a)		(a)	b248 4.0	29 7.5	b277 11.5

(a) Not yet available. (b) Rates are of an interim nature and represent only payments made to date; further payments by the Dairy Produce Equalization Committee are expected.

(Source: Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Limited).

**COMMERCIAL BUTTER: OVERALL RETURNS AND ASSESSED FARM
PRODUCTION COSTS.**
(Pence per lb.)

Year ended 30th June.	Average Overall Returns on Commercial Butter.			Assessed Farm Production Cost.(a)
	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer.	Manufacturing Cost.	Return to Dairy Farmer.	
1955.. .. .	50.878	4.253	46.625	49.29
1956.. .. .	49.924	4.626	45.298	49.29
1957.. .. .	49.093	4.626	44.467	51.00
1958.. .. .	48.474	4.626	43.848	51.00
1959.. .. .	(b) 49.347	4.826	(b) 44.521	53.00

(a) Up to 1956-57, the figures shown are the guaranteed returns as recommended by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee and accepted by the Commonwealth Government; from 1957-58, they represent the cost of production as found by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee. (b) Rates are of an interim nature and represent only payments made to date; further payments by the Dairy Produce Equalization Committee are expected.

16. **Dairy Industry Extension Grant.**—An annual grant of £250,000, to be expended by State Governments for the purpose of promoting improved farming practices in the dairying industry, was first made by the Commonwealth Government for the five years from 1st July, 1948. This assistance was continued by the Commonwealth Government for a further period of five years from 1st July, 1953, again by means of annual grants of £250,000, and similarly for a further five years from 1st July, 1958, at the same rate.

17. **Dairy Industry Research and Sales Promotion.**—At the request of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, legislation was enacted in 1958 to provide for a sales promotion campaign for butter and cheese in Australia and also for research into industry problems. The legislation provides for a statutory levy to be imposed on all butter and cheese manufactured in Australia. The maximum rates of levy are $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb. on cheese but the initial rates which commenced in November, 1958, were $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. on cheese. The proceeds from the levy were divided equally between research and sales promotion. The rates of levy operative from November, 1959, were increased to the maximum provided under the Act, the increase being utilized solely for the purposes of intensifying the sales promotion campaign.

The Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute one half of the costs incurred on approved projects included in the programme of research, with a maximum contribution of £1 for £1 against funds raised by way of levy and allocated to research. The sales promotion programme is financed solely by the levy.

The scheme is administered by the Australian Dairy Produce Board, which, in respect of research, is advised by a statutory committee—the Dairy Produce Research Committee.

18. **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 seasonal conditions. Exports of butter, which averaged 90,000 tons in the three years prior to the 1939-45 War, were maintained to a certain extent during the war 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. There was a substantial increase in exports in subsequent years and in 1958-59, 77,316 tons were shipped. In addition, small quantities of butter concentrate and 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 1958-59 amounted to only 14,411 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 was also a substantial reduction in the amount shipped to the United Kingdom up till 1954-55. This increased again to 72,400 tons (88 per cent.) in 1955-56, but fell once more in succeeding years and, in 1958-59, was 69,119 tons (89 per cent.).

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 14,411 tons exported in 1958-59, 11,574 tons or 80 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 1003.

(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, Part I.—Rural Industries, 1957-58, Bulletin No. 52.*

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

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
Choicest	56.8	61.0	58.8	11.7	11.8	7.7
First Quality	32.9	28.2	30.3	70.9	72.0	78.3
Second Quality	7.7	8.1	8.4	17.4	16.2	14.0
Third Quality(a)	2.6	2.7	2.5	(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 1,455,341, while in 1941 the record number of 1,797,340 was recorded. There was a decline in the two following 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. Numbers increased in succeeding years to 1,422,565 in 1958 but fell again in 1959 to 1,288,742. Details of the number of pigs in each State and Territory for each of the five years 1955 to 1959 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.C.T.	Australia.
1955	375,019	263,666	406,879	84,502	107,039	58,382	911	104	1,296,502
1956	343,030	227,223	372,871	72,920	99,097	49,498	1,076	115	1,165,830
1957	386,789	258,336	394,518	92,180	139,982	52,358	755	139	1,325,057
1958	397,011	278,628	422,713	108,343	150,783	62,595	3,071	167	1,423,311
1959	348,730	253,125	399,875	98,374	115,446	69,215	3,802	175	1,288,742

Further details relating to pig numbers are given in Chapter XXIII.—Pastoral Production. Maps showing the distribution of pigs in Australia at 31st March, 1955 and 1948, appeared on page 912 of Official Year Book No. 43 and on page 908 of Official Year Book No. 39, respectively.

2. **Size of Pig Herds.**—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1955-56 covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings by size of pig herd and by area of holding, area of wheat grown for grain, and size of dairy cattle herd. The tabulations have been published in full detail in a series of mimeographed bulletins, *Size Classification of Rural Holdings, 1955-56*, and also appear in summarized form in *Primary Industries, Part I.—Rural Industries, 1956-57*, Bulletin No. 51.

3. **Pigs Slaughtered.**—The number of pigs slaughtered during each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown in the following table:—

PIGS SLAUGHTERED.

('000.)

Year.	Slaughterings Passed for Human Consumption.							Total Slaughterings (including Boiled Down).
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (a)	
1954-55 ..	615	422	499	136	182	79	1,939	1,951
1955-56 ..	576	395	459	132	160	88	1,817	1,828
1956-57 ..	541	382	438	124	157	82	1,730	1,740
1957-58 ..	638	473	462	175	219	91	2,066	2,077
1958-59 ..	604	462	521	179	197	108	2,077	2,087

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

4. **Pigmeat.**—(i) *Production.* In the following table, details of the production of pigmeat in each State are shown for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59.

PRODUCTION OF PIGMEAT (BONE-IN WEIGHT).

(Tons.)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1954-55 ..	33,031	22,058	23,645	8,115	8,873	3,429	65	192	99,408
1955-56 ..	30,543	21,492	21,921	8,124	7,922	3,635	67	204	93,908
1956-57 ..	28,879	21,178	20,200	7,367	7,475	3,341	59	200	88,699
1957-58 ..	28,683	24,343	23,131	9,516	11,405	4,216	82	239	101,615
1958-59 ..	27,253	23,770	26,210	9,451	9,991	4,911	113	187	101,886

(ii) *Consumption.* As in the case of most 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. In 1954-55, consumption of pigmeat (as pork or smallgoods) reached 10.2 lb., only slightly below the immediate pre-war average, but fell during each of the two following years to 8.7 lb. per head in 1956-57. Consumption in 1957-58 rose to 10.9 lb. per head, but declined slightly in 1958-59 to 10.7 lb. per head. In the following table, details of the production and disposal of pigmeat are shown for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59.

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

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Curing and Canning.	Consumption (as Pork or Smallgoods) in Australia.	
					Total.	Per Head per annum.
		'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
1954-55 ..	-0.5	99.4	2.9	55.6	41.4	10.2
1955-56 ..	-0.7	93.9	1.1	53.2	40.3	9.7
1956-57 ..	+0.9	88.7	0.6	50.3	36.9	8.7
1957-58 ..	+0.8	101.6	1.0	52.6	47.2	10.9
1958-59 ..	-1.9	101.9	0.9	55.3	47.6	10.7

5. **Bacon and Ham.**—(i) *Production.* As in the case of pork, the increased demand for bacon and ham during the 1939–45 War 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 decline in output in each succeeding year to 36,628 tons in 1951–52. Production has been maintained at about this level in subsequent years, 38,671 tons being recorded in 1958–59. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for each year 1954–55 to 1958–59.

PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT).(a)
(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1954–55	11,769	8,074	10,807	3,378	3,316	1,027	38,371
1955–56	11,463	7,929	10,224	3,587	3,231	1,040	37,474
1956–57	10,322	7,721	9,901	3,415	3,054	917	35,330
1957–58	11,468	8,345	9,682	3,340	2,952	880	36,667
1958–59	11,606	8,832	11,299	3,069	2,955	910	38,671

(a) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to bone-in weight, except in pre-war years.

(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. A decline to a relatively steady level of from 7 lb. to 8 lb. per head per annum followed. In 1958–59, consumption amounted to 7.1 lb. per head. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham for the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 are shown in the following table.

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

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per Head per annum.
		'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
1954–55	–0.2	38.4	1.0	5.4	32.2	7.9
1955–56	+0.4	37.5	0.7	5.1	31.3	7.5
1956–57	+0.3	35.3	0.5	5.6	28.9	6.8
1957–58	–0.2	36.7	0.5	6.1	30.3	7.0
1958–59	+0.2	38.7	0.3	6.4	31.8	7.1

(a) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to bone-in weight, except in pre-war years.

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 XXIII.—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 1956–57 to 1958–59 are shown on page 1003.

§ 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. Details of production in the respective States as recorded by these authorities for the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 are shown in the following table:—

SHELL EGGS: PRODUCTION(a) RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.
(’000 Dozen.)

State.	1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.
New South Wales	55,057	51,635	52,334	49,168	45,221
Victoria	26,377	24,985	24,874	25,956	23,447
Queensland	8,312	7,848	8,848	7,894	8,692
South Australia	12,359	11,820	11,375	11,219	9,692
Western Australia	8,909	7,687	8,589	8,602	7,577
Tasmania	889	943	912	(b)	(b)
Total	111,903	104,918	106,932	(c) 102,839	(c) 94,629

(a) Receipts from consignors and sales by producer agents. Tasmania.

(b) Not available.

(c) Excludes

(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 was increased further in post-war years to supply a large export market and also a substantially increased home consumption. During recent years, however, production has fallen somewhat and, in 1958–59, was only 19.4 million lb. (compared with the post-war maximum of 45.2 million lb.), the lowest recorded since the end of the war.

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.	1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.
New South Wales	17,057	14,649	18,755	13,198	9,808
Victoria	6,564	6,879	6,245	6,591	3,473
Queensland	2,419	2,901	3,302	1,658	2,011
South Australia	6,516	5,991	4,501	4,461	2,495
Western Australia	1,924	1,532	2,024	2,855	1,600
Tasmania	246	236	133	(a)	(a)
Total	34,726	32,188	34,960	(b) 28,763	(b) 19,387

(a) Not available.

(b) Excludes Tasmania.

In addition to liquid whole egg, production was also recorded of liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1958–59 amounted to 631,000 lb. and 337,000 lb. respectively, compared with 514,000 lb. and 355,000 lb. respectively in the previous year. These figures exclude small quantities produced in Tasmania for which details are not available.

(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 to the United Kingdom under war-time conditions. 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 Australia as Human Food.	
					Total.	Per Head per Annum.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(c)	89.5	7.6	3.2	78.7	25.7
1954-55	-0.2	115.4	12.2	17.5	85.9	21.2
1955-56 .. .. .	..	113.2	9.9	15.4	87.9	21.1
1956-57	+0.9	115.8	6.3	16.9	91.7	21.5
1957-58	-0.7	111.8	7.3	13.9	91.3	21.0
1958-59	-0.1	106.1	3.3	9.6	93.3	21.0

(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 1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
Shell Eggs lb.	25.7	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.0	21.0
Liquid Whole Egg and Egg Powder(a) lb.	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
Total { lb. Number(b)	26.6 243	22.8 209	22.4 205	23.0 210	22.2 203	22.3 203

(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 Market.* Details of the annual contracts entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments up to 1952-53 and of the results of trading under free market conditions in the four years following appear in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

Because of the United Kingdom policy of expanding egg production, the United Kingdom's importance as a market for Australian shell eggs has been declining. In 1952-53, the United Kingdom took 86 per cent. of Australia's exports of shell eggs. In 1957-58, it took only 17 per cent. This proportion rose to 28 per cent. in 1958-59, though total exports were only 5 million dozen in 1958-59, as against nearly 21 million dozen in 1952-53.

The United Kingdom remains virtually the only export market for egg pulp. Australian exports of pulp thereto were approximately 7,000 tons in 1957-58 and 3,700 tons in 1958-59, the prices received on an f.o.b. basis averaging approximately £stg.197 a ton and £stg.201 10s. a ton respectively.

(ii) *Other Markets.* West Germany was the second largest export market for some years but her relative importance has declined. Other outlets for Australian eggs have been Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Malta, and New Guinea.

(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, 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 as laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

6. Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.—The Australian oversea export of poultry products has been confined in the past 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 million dozen. Shipments were at a lower level in subsequent years and, in 1958-59, 5.0 million dozen only were exported.

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 after the close of the war there was a further expansion to 37.9 million lb. of egg contents in 1953-54. There was a decline in subsequent years and in 1958-59 8.5 million lb. only were exported.

Since 1945, there has also been a considerable increase in the exports of frozen poultry. Exports, which amounted to 0.5 million lb. in 1958-59, were, however, much lower than in most preceding years.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of poultry products (live poultry, frozen poultry, eggs in shell, egg pulp and powder) for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59, are shown on page 1003.

§ 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 1958-59 showed an average of 103 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 1958–59 are shown in the following table.

BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEES-WAX, 1958-59.

State or Territory.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro-ductive.	Un-pro-ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	'000 lb.	£'000.	'000 lb.	£'000.
New South Wales ..	116	71	187	10,583	661	137	38
Victoria ..	74	27	101	7,624	532	86	24
Queensland ..	25	12	37	1,766	94	25	7
South Australia ..	56	17	73	5,453	266	80	18
Western Australia ..	38	7	45	6,680	221	84	16
Tasmania ..	5	2	7	342	26	4	2
Aust. Cap. Territory ..	1	..	1	39	3	1	..
Australia ..	315	136	451	32,487	1,803	417	105

The production of honey and bees-wax fluctuates considerably and is determined mainly by the flow of nectar from flora, particularly 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 1958–59 at 32,487,000 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 1958–59.

HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

('000 lb.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus-tralia.(a)
HONEY.							
1954–55 ..	16,411	8,834	1,732	3,671	2,721	243	33,633
1955–56 ..	15,207	7,010	2,329	5,115	4,482	302	34,464
1956–57 ..	14,946	8,210	3,075	8,169	5,650	372	40,458
1957–58 ..	13,029	5,884	1,373	4,151	7,313	481	32,286
1958–59 ..	10,583	7,624	1,766	5,453	6,680	342	32,487
BEES-WAX.							
1954–55 ..	194	94	37	60	52	4	441
1955–56 ..	184	78	34	70	57	4	427
1956–57 ..	188	90	42	116	70	5	511
1957–58 ..	165	67	25	86	87	5	436
1958–59 ..	137	86	25	80	84	4	417

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and 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 32.1 million lb., was exported. Exports amounted to 19.7 million lb. in 1957–58 and 11.2 million lb. in 1958–59.

The quantity of bees-wax imported generally exceeded that exported up to 1945–46, but 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 1958–59, exports exceeded imports by an amount of 110,000 lb.

Total quantities and values of exports of honey and bees-wax for the years 1956–57 to 1958–59 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 the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 are shown below.

EXPORTS OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value (£A'000 f.o.b. Port of Shipment).		
		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
Bees-wax	lb.	117,193	170,167	121,441	35	43	30
Butter	'000 lb.	170,834	113,779	173,189	25,824	15,639	24,956
Cheese	"	39,265	20,675	32,282	3,861	2,208	4,467
Eggs in shell	'000 doz.	10,142	11,828	5,032	1,997	1,851	899
Eggs not in shell— In liquid form	'000 lb.	20,457	17,897	8,518	2,568	1,967	832
Dry	"	8	43	5	10	19	8
Honey	"	12,828	19,685	11,194	841	936	509
Lard	"	126	397	146	15	23	13
Meats—							
Bacon and Ham (including canned)	"	2,612	2,896	2,534	620	686	565
Frozen Poultry	"	1,059	606	461	215	133	110
Frozen Pork	"	1,437	2,149	1,870	271	318	276
Milk—							
Condensed, Preserved, etc.—							
Sweetened Full Cream	"	63,234	67,995	50,671	4,222	5,101	3,542
Unsweetened	"	2,932	1,909	4,509	189	120	265
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream	"	15,269	13,898	17,195	2,155	2,128	2,525
Skim	"	45,417	29,795	52,082	2,181	1,182	1,905
Malting	"	6,088	5,343	5,998	906	750	898
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of Milk	"	7,382	8,207	7,313	1,091	1,228	1,103
Other	"	7,246	6,388	5,675	1,334	1,238	1,099
Pigs, live	Number	918	1,030	938	25	27	21
Poultry, live (a)	"	50,823	143,869	198,616	7	20	31

(a) Including day-old chicks.

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

NOTE.—Values of imports in this section are expressed in £ sterling c.i.f. at the landed 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 1957, 1958 and 1959.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Product.	Unit of Quantity.	1957.		1958.		1959.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£'000.		£'000.		£'000.
Butter	'000 cwt.	7,306	99,483	8,454	97,397	8,017	134,368
Cheese	"	2,465	25,059	2,372	23,575	2,726	38,403
Milk, powdered and preserved	"	..	5,493	..	5,230	..	9,655
Bacon and ham	'000 cwt.	7,095	91,828	7,272	96,860	7,594	101,621
Pork(a)	"	497	4,642	370	3,401	280	3,212
Eggs in shell	'000 doz.	11,773	1,954	14,854	2,192	12,761	1,594
Eggs not in shell, liquid or frozen	'000 cwt.	417	5,806	473	5,445	253	3,555

(a) Excludes 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. After 1950, when butter rationing was abolished in Australia, the quantity shipped was considerably lower, but in 1956 it again amounted to 1,515,000 cwt., or 21.4 per cent. of the total United Kingdom imports. Shipments fell away again in subsequent years. In 1959, Australia supplied 1,282,000 cwt. or 16.0 per cent. of the United Kingdom imports, New Zealand supplied 40.6 per cent. and Denmark 23.6 per cent.

In the following table, particulars of the quantity and value of butter imported into the United Kingdom are shown for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 according to country of origin.

BUTTER: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Country from which Imported.	1957.		1958.		1959.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	'000 cwt.	£'000.	'000 cwt.	£'000.	'000 cwt.	£'000.
New Zealand	2,924	39,067	3,400	38,877	3,253	53,527
Australia	1,067	13,615	986	11,634	1,282	20,206
Other Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland	316	4,479	373	4,474	160	3,611
Denmark	1,740	25,757	1,907	23,244	1,891	33,187
Netherlands	254	3,720	593	6,609	270	5,111
Other Foreign Countries	1,005	12,845	1,195	12,559	1,161	18,726
Total	7,306	99,483	8,454	97,397	8,017	134,368

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1959 was £38,403,000. Of this, £21,950,000 was imported from New Zealand, £3,724,000 from Australia, £3,409,000 from the Netherlands, £2,721,000 from Canada and £2,610,000 from Denmark.

4. **Bacon.**—Of a total import, in 1959, of bacon (excluding bacon in airtight containers), valued at £87,146,000, the value of that supplied by Denmark was £62,799,000, Poland, £11,478,000, the Irish Republic, £5,354,000, and the Netherlands, £3,929,000.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (excluding pork in airtight containers) was £3,212,000 in 1959. Imports were mainly from New Zealand (£972,000) and the Argentine Republic (£881,000).

6. **Eggs.**—In 1959, the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £5,149,000, comprising eggs in shell, £1,594,000, and liquid or frozen eggs, £3,555,000. Eggs in shell were supplied principally by Denmark and the Union of South Africa.

7. **Milk Products.**—In 1959, the value of preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £9,655,000. Of this total, imports from New Zealand amounted to £3,736,000, Australia, £2,068,000, and the Netherlands, £2,018,000.

8. **Other Dairy and Farmyard Products.**—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of poultry, bees-wax, lard and honey in 1959 were unimportant.