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REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

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PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER
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C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION

This report, the third of its kind issued from this Bureau, contains a comprehensive review of food production and the consumption of foodstuffs and nutrients in Australia in the year 1947-48 together with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39) for each of the calendar years 1945 and 1946 and the year ended 30th June, 1947. Future reports in this series will be issued for annual periods ended June and not at six-monthly intervals as previously.

The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical survey of (i) the production of foodstuffs: (ii) the quantities exported overseas; (iii) the quantities put to industrial or other non-food uses; and (iv) to enable estimates to be made, after allowance for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia.

While the dependability of the statistics presented in this report has been established for most of the commodities covered, there are, however, some for which it is not possible to determine production and consumption with the accuracy desired. These include poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available as to the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements, and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases, careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as "entering consumption in Australia" have been adjusted as far as possible to allow for these circumstances. Other difficulties occur in the compilation of statistics of consumption, and for these no allowance has been made. They include (i) the absence of particulars of stock movements in a limited number of cases; (ii) the disposal of surplus Army stores after the close of the war and (iii) the quantity of foodstuffs purchased on the civilian market and sent overseas in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the result.

The details of consumption per head included in the tables have been checked with data from other sources wherever possible. These were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. Such comparisons as are possible confirm the reliability of the method used in this report.

Section 3 of the report, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled under the direction of Dr. F. W. Clements, Chairman of the Nutrition Committee. The statistical tables included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

I am indebted to Dr. Clements, whose contribution has made it possible to amplify the report by the inclusion of section 3; and to Mr. J. C. Stephen, officer-in-charge of Production Statistics in this Bureau, and Mr. R. G. Walker, for the compilation of the other sections of the Report.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 14TH MARCH, 1949.

2. GENERAL REVIEW FOR SEASON 1947-48

(i) PRODUCTION

Beneficial rains which fell over most of the agricultural, pastoral and dairying areas of the continent during the latter months of 1947 established excellent conditions for primary production in Australia during the 1947-48 season. The year was noteable for the record harvests of wheat, oats, barley, onions and citrus fruit. There was a pronounced recovery in dairy and beef production in Queensland and New South Wales. Record output of processed foodstuffs was achieved in the case of flour, oatmeal, jams, canned fruit and preserved milk products.

The movement in the production of the principal foodstuffs during 1947-48 was as follows:-

Milk. Production of milk for all purposes increased sharply from 1,080 million gallons in 1946-47 to 1,168 million gallons during 1947-48, the output for the latter years being 26 million gallons or 2.3 per cent. above the average for the three pre-war years ended 1938-39.

Butter, and Other Milk Products. Output of butter in 1947-48 at 161,800 tons was 18,400 tons or 12.8 per cent. above that of the previous year but 29,200 tons (15.3 per cent.) below the pre-war average. The output of cheese and preserved milk products in 1947-48 was considerably above the pre-war levels.

Meat. The total production of meat (bone-in-weight; excluding offal) was 942,100 tons in 1947-48 compared with 885,200 tons during the previous year but was 40,100 tons or 4.1 per cent. below the pre-war average.

Sugar. The production of raw cane sugar rose from 532,100 tons in the 1946 season to 581,600 tons in the 1947 season. This was, however, 197,700 tons or 25.4 per cent. below the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The 1948 sugar crop is estimated to reach the record level of 910,000 tons of raw sugar.

Cereals. The harvests of wheat, oats and barley in the 1947-48 season were greater than in any previous year and exceeded average production for the five years ended 1938-39 by 42.6 per cent., 139.4 per cent., and 113.9 per cent. respectively. Maize production, although slightly above that of 1946-47 was 14.9 per cent. below the pre-war average. Rice production declined as compared with 1946-47 but exceeded the pre-war level.

Other products. The production of fresh fruit (including tomatoes) in 1947-48 reached a high level at 852,800 tons compared with 749,900 tons in 1946-47 and the average of 672,000 tons for the three years ended 1938-39. The output of jam and canned fruit reached record levels during the year. Dried vine fruit production declined from 80,500 tons pre-war to 73,800 tons in 1946-47 and to 65,200 tons in 1947-48. Potato production showed little change from the previous year but was considerably above that of pre-war, while the 1947-48 Onion crop was a record and was more than double the pre-war average. Egg production showed little change from 1946-47. Fresh fish production was slightly above the pre-war figure. The peanut crop harvested in April-May, 1948 was considerably below the record crop harvested in 1947.

(ii) EXPORTS

The following summarizes the movement in the volume of exports (including exports as ships' stores) of the principal foodstuffs during 1947-48 in comparison with the previous year and the average for the three pre-war years ended 1938-39:-

Butter and Other Milk Products. Butter exports as 83,800 tons exceeded the figure for the previous year by 23,100 tons or 38.1 per cent. but were 6,200 tons or 6.9 per cent. below the pre-war level. There has been a large increase in exports of cheese and preserved milk products since pre-war and consequently exports of all milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) in 1947-48 at 479.2 million gallons exceeded the pre-war average of 453.6 million gallons by 25.6 million gallons or 5.6 per cent.

Meat. Exports of carcass meat in 1947-48 were at practically the same level as in the previous year but were 50,500 tons or 22.6 per cent. below the pre-war average. However, as a result of the large increase in canned meat exports, exports of total meat (expressed in terms of carcass weight equivalent) in 1947-48, viz., 242,100 tons exceeded the pre-war figure by 9,700 tons or 4.2 per cent.

Sugar. Exports of sugar (raw and refined) in 1947-48 amounted to 101,600 tons compared with 118,300 tons in 1946-47 and 425,700 tons for the pre-war period. The estimated sugar content of manufactured products exported rose from 9,600 tons pre-war to 36,200 tons in 1947-48.

Wheat and Flour.- Exports of wheat and flour as wheat during the cereal year ended 30th November, 1948 amounted to 131.6 million bushels (87.0 million bushels of wheat and 44.6 million bushels of flour as wheat). This is the highest figure recorded since 1933 and exceeded average exports during the three years ended 1938-39 by 24.8 million bushels or 23.2 per cent.

Other products. Exports of eggs, jams and canned fruit, although less than in 1946-47 were above the pre-war levels. Exports of potatoes and onions exceeded both the 1946-47 and pre-war levels. Fresh fruit exports, although considerably greater than in 1946-47 were less than pre-war exports while dried vine fruit exports were less than in 1946-47 and the pre-war period.

(iii) CONSUMPTION

Details of the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table for the years specified. The principal changes since the previous year were increases in meat, sugar and syrups, and fruit and decreased consumption of eggs and vegetables.

The quantities of foodstuffs entering consumption as shown in the various tables throughout this report are over-stated by the inclusion of food which has been exported in the form of individual gifts forwarded by parcel post to the United Kingdom and elsewhere overseas. The total quantities involved are estimated to have been about 2,200 tons in 1945, 8,500 tons in 1946, 10,800 tons in 1947 and 9,500 tons in 1948, the principal items comprising canned meat, dripping and lard, jam, dried fruit, preserved milk, cheese and canned fruit.

The decline in the number of parcels despatched is probably due to the introduction of the scheme whereby, through the agency of central authorities in Australia and the United Kingdom, food is purchased and despatched in bulk from Australia and is distributed in the United Kingdom. The foodstuffs included under this arrangement consist principally of dripping, honey and golden syrup, (which are despatched in bulk and packed in the United Kingdom) canned meats, canned fruits, condensed milk, lemon butter, pastry mixtures, macaroni, jams, cheese, glucose, barley sugar, etc. These quantities are included in the exports entries of the Commonwealth and therefore when determining the quantities consumed in Australia due allowance has been made for these items.

TABLE I : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a)1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	(b) 1947-48
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat) ..	39.3	44.4	47.1	47.8	49.0
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight) ..	253.0	203.2	203.1	201.7	215.5
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	14.3	17.8	18.2	19.4
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	26.6	32.1	29.1	29.2	27.6
5. Oils and Fats including Butter (fat content) ..	37.6	32.3	30.9	30.9	31.1
6. Sugars and Syryps (sugar content)	112.0	120.2	127.6	121.6	131.8
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	122.2	126.6	134.8	133.5
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	6.7	8.9	9.4	10.6
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	47.6	50.0	58.5	64.1	62.8
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	131.7	143.2	140.8	135.6	157.2
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(c) 69.1	61.1	61.1	56.4	49.7
12. Other Vegetables	(c) 58.9	94.4	89.4	81.0	75.7
13. Grain Products	204.4	220.8	217.1	217.6	213.9
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	127.3	148.3	151.7	178.0	176.0

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) These figures relate to 1943; in the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943 for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

3. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

In order to determine whether the quantity of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption is sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The basis for the computation was the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on Food Consumption Levels in Australia and the United Kingdom. (Government Printer, Canberra, 1945). The nutritive values of the food passing into consumption during the year 1947-48 are shown in Table II following, with comparisons with previous years and with other countries in Tables III and IV.

No attempt has been made to compare Australian figures with any set of requirements for the community. A number of standards of recommended dietary allowances has been developed, the one most commonly used being that derived by the National Research Council of America. The principal objection to making any such comparison at this stage is that requirements for certain of the nutrients particularly vitamin A, riboflavin and niacin are not stable and a great deal of work has yet to be done on the human requirements for these nutrients. To make comparison at this stage of our knowledge may introduce inaccuracies.

The following summarizes the principal changes in the level of nutrient intake during the year 1947-48 :-

Calories: There has been a rise in the calorie intake. This has been brought about by a slightly greater consumption of milk, meat, sugar and nuts.

Total Protein: There has been a rise in the protein intake due to an increase in the amounts of milk, meat and fish consumed.

Fat: The figures show a slight rise due to the increases in the amounts of milk, meat and nuts consumed.

Calcium: The supply of calcium has improved compared with 1946-47 mostly owing to a greater consumption of milk.

Vitamin A: There has been a reduction in the vitamin A intake compared with previous years, due to decreased consumption of tomatoes and the green leafy vegetables. Other factors of less importance have been the decreased consumption of eggs and butter.

Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C): The intake of ascorbic acid showed little change from previous years, the decreased consumption of tomatoes and green leafy vegetables having been almost fully compensated by the increased consumption of fresh citrus fruit.

Thiamin: The figure is identical with those of 1946 and 1946-47.

Conclusion:

The nutritive value of the average quantity of foodstuffs estimated to be available to the Australian population in 1947-48 is in general terms slightly superior to that available in 1946-47, with the exception of vitamin A which shows a decline. The decrease in the vitamin A intake emphasizes the importance of maintaining supplies of leafy, green and yellow vegetables, especially when butter and eggs are in reduced supply.

TABLE II : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1947-48

(Subject to revision)

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Commodity Group	Calories	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid	Thiamin	Ribo-flavin	Niacin
		gm.	gm.	gm.	mgm.	mgm.	I.U.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	333.4	16.9	19.9	22.8	572.0	0.53	910.4	6.1	0.205	0.73	0.51
Meats including cured, canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	568.9	31.9	49.0	-	21.7	6.52	743.0	-	0.349	0.50	10.83
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	33.1	5.1	1.4	-	5.9	0.58	10.2	-	0.027	0.03	1.28
Eggs and Egg products (fresh equivalent)	48.2	3.8	3.5	0.3	18.3	0.92	306.6	-	0.046	0.14	0.02
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	353.5	0.1	39.2	-	5.0	0.06	1340.0	-	-	-	-
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	612.0	-	-	152.0	2.7	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	116.9	3.0	-	26.1	12.6	1.07	-	30.8	0.180	0.08	1.08
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	68.4	2.8	5.2	2.8	7.1	0.80	1.4	-	0.055	0.04	0.64
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	15.2	0.5	-	3.2	17.0	0.20	327.5	25.7	0.041	0.02	0.34
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	118.5	0.7	-	30.0	17.9	0.53	67.2	8.6	0.042	0.07	0.57
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	13.5	1.1	-	2.3	24.6	0.45	725.3	17.6	0.048	0.03	0.30
Other Vegetables	21.3	1.0	-	4.4	19.6	0.22	2.8	9.1	0.022	0.03	0.35
Grain Products	915.8	27.3	3.4	195.1	46.9	3.17	-	-	0.464	0.16	2.36
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	71.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3290.2	94.2	121.6	439.0	771.3	15.10	4434.4	97.9	1.479	1.83	18.28

TABLE III : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	(b) 1947-48
Calories	3,114	3,174	3,216	3,204	3,290
Protein (gm.) Animal	58.7	53.6	54.8	54.4	57.8
Vegetable	30.8	34.2	34.6	34.9	36.4
Total	89.5	87.8	89.4	89.3	94.2
Fat (gm.)	133.5	120.3	120.1	118.6	121.6
Carbohydrate (gm.)	376.8	419.9	429.5	424.8	439.0
Calcium (mgm.)	642	750	783	762	771
Iron (mgm.)	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.1
Vitamin A (IU)	4,949	4,803	4,866	4,783	4,434
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	85.6	95.6	99.0	99.5	97.9
Thiamin (mgm.)	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Niacin (mgm.)	18.2	16.2	16.6	16.6	18.3

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision.

TABLE IV : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Nutrient	United Kingdom		Canada	U.S.A.	Australia		
	1946	1946-47 (a)	1945	1945	1946	1946-47	(b) 1947-48
Calories	2,890	2,880	3,083	3,315	3,216	3,204	3,290
Protein (gm.) Animal	44.3	45.6	55.5	60	54.8	54.4	57.8
Vegetable	45.7	43.8	38.8	40	34.6	34.9	36.4
Total	90.0	89.4	94.3	100	89.4	89.3	94.2
Fat (gm.)	111.9	110.6	123.1	136	120.1	118.6	121.6
Carbohydrate (gm.)	380.2	380.8	404.2	422	429.5	424.8	439.0
Calcium (mgm.)	1,037	1,032	1,002	1,105	783	762	771
Iron (mgm.)	17.0	17.7	15.4	18.3	14.8	14.8	15.1
Vitamin A (IU)	3,722	3,763	6,811	9,909	4,866	4,783	4,434
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	108.8	107.6	74.9	141	99.0	99.5	97.9
Thiamin (mgm.)	1.86	1.87	1.68	2.17	1.46	1.45	1.48
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.99	2.02	2.03	2.53	1.80	1.76	1.83
Niacin (mgm.)	17.3	16.7	15.8	21.0	16.6	16.6	18.3

(a) Provisional. (b) Subject to revision.

Note : For United Kingdom, Canada and United States, Report to Combined Food Board.

4. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

There was a continuous decline in the production of wholemilk in Australia from the peak of 1,254 million gallons reached in 1939-40 until 1945 when the output recorded was 993 million gallons. A number of factors contributed to this decrease, including man-power difficulties during the war and seasonal conditions, which caused a reduction in the number of dairy cows in milk by about 375,000 or 14 per cent. between 1939 and 1947. The decline in dairy cow numbers was arrested during 1947-48 and the numbers at 31st March, 1948 exceeded those recorded in the previous year by 40,200 or 1.8 per cent.

The production of wholemilk for all purposes during the year 1947-48, estimated at 1,168 million gallons, exceeded the output of 1,080 million gallons in 1946-47 by 88.5 million gallons or 8.2 per cent. Output in 1947-48 was the highest recorded since 1940-41 and was slightly in excess of average production of 1,142 million gallons during the three pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Since 1938-39 there has been considerable expansion in the consumption of fluid milk, while substantial quantities of milk have been diverted to the manufacture of cheese and preserved milk. This has been reflected in a pronounced decline in the quantity of milk used for butter, from 925 million gallons in 1938-39 to 762 million gallons in 1947-48. During the year 1947-48 approximately 65.3 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter making, 7.6 per cent. for the manufacture of cheese, 6.4 per cent. for preserved milk and 20.7 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1938-39 and 1944-45 to 1947-48 are shown in the following table.

TABLE V : PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA
(In thousand gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity used for -			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensary Products	Other Purposes
1938-39	1,189,174	925,308	64,994	33,367	165,505
1944-45	1,012,830	670,206	76,533	62,440	203,651
1945-46	1,077,469	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782
1946-47	1,079,640	678,293	91,086	70,450	239,811
1947-48 (a)	1,168,157	762,454	89,247	74,636	241,820

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the table below for the year 1947-48, in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

During 1947-48 the quantities of powdered milk and infants' and invalids' foods produced and exported exceeded those of any previous year. The output of condensed and concentrated milk also constituted a record but exports were lower than in the previous year. Production and exports of cheese were slightly below the high 1946-47 levels.

TABLE VI : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million Gallons)					
Net Change in stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1142	993	1076	1080	1168
Total Supplies	1142	993	1076	1080	1168
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	10	3	(b)	(b)
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	981	798	864	858	934
Civilian Consumption (d)	161	185	209	222	234
CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(f)	(-)3.4	(+)2.7	(-)2.9	(-)1.3
Production	21.7	44.5	56.2	50.7	59.3
Total Supplies	21.7	47.9	53.5	53.6	60.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	4.8	23.0	34.4	31.3
Services	-	27.8	8.8	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	13.2	15.3	21.7	19.2	29.3
POWDERED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net change in stocks (e)	(f)	(-)0.5	(+)0.6	(+)0.4	(-)1.1
Production	9.5	14.6	18.4	18.0	19.5
Total Supplies	9.5	15.1	17.8	17.6	20.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	1.9	4.4	6.1	8.8
Services	-	2.9	0.7	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	8.1	10.3	12.7	11.5	11.8
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(f)	(+)0.1	-	(-)0.6	(-)0.2
Production	3.2	6.6	7.6	8.5	8.9
Total Supplies	3.2	6.5	7.6	9.1	9.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	2.0	2.2	4.1	4.9
Services	-	0.5	-	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	3.0	4.0	5.4	5.0	4.2
CHEESE ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(f)	(+)4.3	(-)0.5	(-)2.3	-
Production	24.9	35.5	43.1	42.3	41.3
Total Supplies	24.9	31.2	43.6	44.6	41.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	10.2	18.4	24.0	22.9
Services	-	3.0	4.5	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	13.4	18.0	20.7	20.6	18.4

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Included with civilian consumption.
(c) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed, etc., milk products and consumed as sweet cream.
(d) Consumption as fluid milk, including milk consumed as ice-cream, etc.
(e) Including Imports.
(f) Not available.

In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) moving into consumption per head of population are shown for 1947-48 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39 and the years 1945, 1946 and 1946-47.

TABLE VII : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Fluid Whole Milk -					
Estimated Weight (c)	240.2	282.0	292.0	302.4	313.7
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(27.5)	(28.5)	(29.5)	(30.6)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.0
Condensed Milk - Full Cream - Unsweetened, Sweetened, Skim-Sweetened	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.7
Concentrated Whole Milk	1.1	1.6	3.7	2.8	3.9
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.0
- Skim	-	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2
Cheese	4.4	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.4
Total - As Milk Solids (d)	39.3	44.4	47.1	47.8	49.0

(a) Civilian consumption.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb.
(d) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The consumption per head of milk products (excluding butter) expressed as milk solids was 49.0 lb. in 1947-48 compared with 47.8 lb. in 1946-47 and 39.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39. This increase is due mainly to the substantial rise in fluid whole milk consumption from 240.2 lb. pre-war to 313.7 lb. in 1947-48. Consumption of condensed, concentrated and powdered full cream milk in 1947-48 was above both the 1946-47 and pre-war levels. The consumption of cheese, infants' and invalids' foods and powdered skim milk declined slightly from the 1946-47 levels but exceeded that for the three years ended 1938-39.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in-weight) in Australia during 1947-48 is estimated at 942,100 tons, exclusive of approximately 45,400 tons of edible offal. This represented an increase on the 1946-47 figures of 56,900 tons or 6.4 per cent. but was 40,100 tons to 4.1 per cent. below average production for the three years ended 1938-39.

The increase in meat production was confined almost entirely to beef and veal, the output of which rose from 478,800 tons in 1946-47 to 561,100 tons in 1947-48, and in the latter year was only slightly below average production of 569,100 tons for the three years ended 1938-39. There was a small increase in lamb production but the output of mutton and pigmeats declined compared with 1946-47. The pronounced drop in mutton production

from 182,600 tons in 1946-47 to 166,700 tons in 1947-48 resulted from a substantial reduction in sheep slaughterings, which is attributed to action being taken by sheep farmers to build up flocks following serious losses caused by drought in 1944 and 1945. The high level of wool prices was, no doubt, another contributing factor.

The production of edible offal which is not included in the carcass weight of meat is estimated at 45,400 tons in 1947-48 compared with 44,900 tons in 1946-47 and average production of 48,000 tons during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Comparative details of the production of each class of meat are shown in the table below.

TABLE VIII : PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN-WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	449.5	438.0	487.8	561.1
Mutton	201.4	229.1	201.8	182.6	166.7
Lamb	117.6	93.0	117.7	120.0	128.2
Pork (b)	45.4	42.2	35.0	30.0	26.3
Bacon and Ham (Cured weight)	32.5	51.8	48.9	47.7	43.9
Total Pigmeats (as Pork)	94.1	119.9	108.4	94.8	86.1
Total	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	942.1
Offal (edible)	48.0	44.3	42.8	44.9	45.4

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the two tables following. In table IX separate details are given for each class of carcass meat, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning, curing and dehydration. Table X shows particulars of the production and utilization of total carcass meat, canned meat and bacon and ham and of all meat (excluding offal) expressed in terms of carcass equivalent weight.

During 1947-48, exports of carcass meat amounted to 172,900 tons (bone-in-weight) and although slightly in excess of the 1946-47 figure of 172,400 tons, fell short of average exports during the three years ended 1938-39 by 50,500 tons or 22.6 per cent. There has, however, been a remarkable expansion in exports of canned meat from 5,500 tons (canned weight) pre-war to 42,300 tons (canned weight) in 1947-48 and as a result, total meat exports (including canned, cured and dehydrated meat expressed as carcass meat) are estimated at 242,100 tons in 1947-48 which is 9,700 tons or 4.2 per cent. in excess of the corresponding pre-war figure of 232,400 tons. However, due to the reduction in exports of canned meat, total meat exports (expressed in carcass weight equivalent) in 1947-48 were 13,100 tons or 5.1 per cent. below the 1946-47 figure of 255,200 tons.

Australian consumption of meat (including canned and cured meat in terms of carcass weight) was 705,000 tons in 1947-48, compared with 646,100 tons in 1946-47 and average consumption of 749,800 tons during the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE IX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons, bone-in-weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
BEEF AND VEAL					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-)1.5	(-) 7.5	(+) 7.7	(+) 0.3
Production	569.1	449.5	438.0	487.8	561.1
Total Supplies	569.1	451.0	445.5	480.1	560.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	120.8	41.5	69.6	90.7	116.5
Services	-	60.6	17.3	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	18.0	88.3	53.4	65.3	63.2
Civilian Consumption	430.3	260.6	305.2	324.1	381.1
MUTTON					
Net Change in Stocks (f)	(c)	(-)15.5	(+) 1.7	(-) 6.0	(-) 1.5
Production	201.4	229.1	201.8	182.6	166.7
Total Supplies	201.4	244.6	200.1	188.6	168.2
Exports	17.3	14.2	17.8	23.3	8.7
Services	-	16.8	5.3	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	31.6	8.9	10.6	9.6
Civilian Consumption	184.1	180.0	168.1	154.7	149.9
LAMB					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 5.0	(+) 0.9	(-) 2.9	(-) 3.8
Production	117.6	93.0	117.7	120.0	128.2
Total Supplies	117.6	98.0	116.8	122.9	132.0
Exports	71.6	20.1	42.2	50.1	46.0
Services	-	1.9	-	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	46.0	76.0	74.6	72.8	86.0
PORK					
Net Change in Stocks (f)	(c)	(-) 0.4	(-) 2.8	(-) 4.1	-
Production	94.1	119.9	108.4	94.8	86.1
Total Supplies	94.1	120.3	111.2	98.9	86.1
Exports	13.7	15.8	13.1	8.3	1.7
Services	-	4.1	0.5	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Used (h)	48.6	85.8	78.3	67.7	62.5
Civilian Consumption (i)	31.8	14.6	19.3	22.9	21.9
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT					
Net Change in Stocks (f)	(c)	(-)22.4	(-)7.7	(-)5.3	(-)5.1
Production	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	942.1
Total Supplies	982.2	913.9	873.6	890.5	947.2
Exports (inc. Ships' Stores)	223.4	91.6	142.7	172.4	172.4
Services	-	85.4	23.1	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (j)	66.6	205.7	140.6	143.6	135.4
Civilian Consumption	692.2	531.2	567.2	574.5	636.9

TABLE X : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in-weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)22.4	(-) 7.7	(-) 5.3	(-) 5.1
Production	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	942.1
Total Supplies	982.2	913.9	873.6	890.5	947.2
Exports (inc. Ships' Stores)	223.4	91.6	142.7	172.4	172.9
Services	-	85.4	23.1	(e)	(e)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	66.6	205.7	140.6	143.6	135.4
Civilian Consumption	692.2	531.2	567.2	574.5	638.9
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 6.6	(-) 8.5	(g)(-)10.8	(-) 0.1
Production	12.0	83.0	46.3	51.2	49.5
Total Supplies	12.0	76.4	54.8	62.0	49.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	22.1	45.4	53.5	42.3
Services	-	48.8	1.4	(e)	(e)
Civilian Consumption	6.5	5.5	8.0	8.5	7.3
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.1	-	(-)0.2	(+) 0.1
Production	32.5	51.8	48.9	47.7	43.9
Total Supplies	32.5	51.9	48.9	47.9	43.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	5.9	2.1	3.3	2.7
Services	-	13.0	2.2	(e)	(e)
Miscellaneous Uses (h)	-	3.0	5.1	2.1	2.0
Civilian Consumption	31.5	30.0	39.5	42.5	39.1
TOTAL MEAT (In terms of Carcass Equivalent Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c) (i)	(d)	(-) 12.6	(-) 22.3	(e)(-)16.1	(-) 5.0
Production	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	942.1
Total Supplies	982.2	904.1	888.2	901.3	947.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(i)	232.4	141.6	224.0	255.2	242.1
Services (i)	-	178.1	28.7	(e)	(e)
Civilian consumption (i)	749.8	584.4	635.5	646.1	705.0

(a) Excluding Offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available. (e) Included with civilian consumption. (f) Used for canning, curing and dehydration. (g) Includes allowances for quantities exported from surplus Service stocks. (h) For canning. (i) Canned, dehydrated and cured meat is included at its carcass equivalent weight.

Details of the supplies of meat moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table in terms of both carcass weight and retail weight.

The basic data relating to supplies of meat moving into consumption are given in terms of primary distribution weight, i.e. on a cold carcass weight basis, as this is a convenient measure for the comparison of the weights of meat consumed in different forms. For example, some 2½ lbs. of carcass meat are required to produce 1 lb. of canned corned beef although some of the fat does not go into the canned product but remains available for consumption or for separate export from the producing country. Carcass weight indicates

"quantity" from the production point of view; retail weight represents "quantity" from the retail purchase point of view; edible weight represents "quantity" from the consumption point of view and is used in the calculation of nutrients.

Meat rationing in Australia commenced on 17th January, 1944, and terminated on 21st June, 1948. Details of the ration scales operating during this period are given in Section 5.

The rationing of meat caused a reduction in consumption from the pre-war figure of 253.0 lb. carcass weight (179.6 lb. retail weight) of all meat per head per annum to 203.2 lb. carcass weight (144.3 lb. retail weight) in 1945, 203.1 lb. carcass weight (144.2 lb. retail weight) in 1946 and 201.7 lb. carcass weight (143.2 lb. retail weight) in 1946-47. Preliminary estimates for 1947-48 indicate a rise in consumption per head to 215.5 lb. carcass weight (153.0 lb. retail weight).

There has been a pronounced upward trend in the consumption of beef and veal since 1945, when 86.7 lb. (carcass weight) per head was consumed, to 93.2 lb. in 1946, 96.5 lb. in 1946-47 and 111.7 lb. in 1947-48. On the other hand, mutton consumption has declined from 59.9 lb. (carcass weight) in 1945 to 51.3 lb. in 1946, 46.1 lb. in 1946-47 and 43.9 lb. in 1947-48.

It should be noted that the particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeat other than bacon and ham, including that used for small-goods.

It should also be noted that effective comparison cannot be made between the consumption per head of those meats which were the subject of rationing and the actual quantity allowed under the ration scale unless allowance is made for the following factors, viz.,

(i) allowance for bone, trimmings and waste to reduce carcass weight to its retail equivalent.

(ii) consumption of meat outside ordinary consumers' ration, e.g. meals served in cafes, hotels, etc., manufacture of small goods, extra ration for medical cases.

(iii) consumption of meat by Services in Australia.

(iv) consumption of meat in those areas not subject to rationing control.

(v) meat slaughtered on farms for farm supplies.

TABLE XI : SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED, CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL) MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity		Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Beef and Veal, Bone-in-Weight		144.1	86.7	93.2	96.5	111.7
Mutton, Bone-in-Weight		59.6	59.9	51.3	46.1	43.9
Lamb, Bone-in-Weight		15.0	25.2	22.8	21.7	25.2
Pork, Bone-in-Weight		10.4	4.9	5.9	6.8	6.5
Offal		8.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	8.8
Canned Meat (c)		(d)	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.1
Bacon and Ham (e)		10.3	10.0	12.1	12.7	11.4
Total	In Terms of Carcass Weight (f)	253.0	203.2	203.1	201.7	215.5
	In Terms of Retail Weight (g)	179.6	144.3	144.2	143.2	153.0

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Canned Weight. (d) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (e) Cured weight. (f) Including Offal. (g) Retail weight is calculated at 71 per cent. of carcass weight to allow for bone, trimmings and waste.

(iii) Poultry, Game and Fish

Although details of the quantities of poultry and game entering consumption in Australia cannot be measured precisely, evidence available suggests that consumption during the years 1945 to 1947-48 was higher than in previous years. The shortage of foodstuffs for poultry, necessitating the disposal of surplus birds for table use and the demand for meat off the ration had the effect of increasing consumption. Consumption of poultry and game (rabbits and hares) per head in 1947-48 is estimated at 16.1 lb. carcass weight (9.3 lb. edible weight) compared with 14.5 lb. carcass weight (8.4 lb. edible weight) in 1945 and 9.7 lb. carcass weight (5.6 lb. edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Local production of fresh and shell fish which declined during the war years had recovered by 1947-48 to the pre-war level. Owing to the increase in population however, the consumption per head of fish (fresh and shell) in 1947-48, estimated at 6.8 lb. (edible weight) was below the average of 7.1 lb. (edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Although an important foodstuff in most countries, fish is not a staple item in the diet of Australians. During the period of meat rationing the demand for fish increased but production declined and it continued to be in short supply. It is still regarded, rather as a luxury.

Prior to the war, consumption of canned fish in Australia was almost entirely from imported supplies. Since the war, fish canning in Australia has shown a marked development and during 1947-48 approximately one-third of the total quantity of canned fish consumed was of local origin. However, importations of fish which were drastically curtailed during the war are still much below the pre-war level and consequently the total consumption of canned fish in 1947-48 at 3.3 lb. per head fell short of the pre-war figure of 4.1 lb.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group entering consumption during the three pre-war years, and in each year 1945, 1946, 1946-47 and 1947-48 are shown in the table below.

TABLE XII : SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	9.5	10.7	10.7	10.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (Edible Weight)	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.4
- Shell (Edible Weight)	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
- Canned (Edible Weight)	4.1	0.2	2.8	2.5	3.3
Total Edible Weight	**16.8**	**14.3**	**17.8**	**18.2**	**19.4**

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision.

(iv) Eggs and Egg Products

Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. In the absence of a complete census of egg production, which would involve considerable labour and expense with results that might not be very different from the data now obtained, it is more expedient to compute a figure based upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table, therefore, is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production in the areas under their control plus an estimate of production from uncontrolled areas and an estimate of the production of "back yard" poultry-keepers. Checks applied indicate that the results obtained are reasonably in accord. The level of production in 1947-48 was about 120,000 tons (the equivalent of about 206 million dozen) compared with the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. Exports of shell eggs during 1947-48 amounted to

8,700 tons, compared with 10,500 tons during the previous year and average exports of 7,600 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. While the quantity of egg pulp exported prior to the war was negligible, 12,200 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) of pulp were exported in 1947-48.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in Australia and has since continued chiefly for export purposes. A market in Australia for this product has not yet been established due, no doubt to the availability of fresh eggs.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of eggs and egg products are shown in the following table.

TABLE XIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
SHELL EGGS					
New Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.4
Production (c)	89.5	121.5	120.1	121.9	119.5
Total Supplies	89.5	121.5	120.8	122.3	119.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	7.5	10.3	10.5	8.7
Services	-	6.4	1.9	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	3.2	20.3	20.4	22.3	23.7
Civilian Consumption	78.7	87.3	88.2	89.5	86.7
EGG POWDER (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(+) 0.6	(-) 1.1	(-) 3.2	(-) 3.9
Production	-	7.9	4.0	6.4	2.0
Total Supplies	-	7.3	5.1	9.6	5.9
Exports	-	-	4.6	9.6	5.9
Services	-	7.3	0.5	-	-
Civilian Consumption	-	-	-	-	-
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 2.8	(-) 3.5	(-) 4.5	(+) 1.4
Production	3.2	12.0	16.1	17.7	21.2
Total Supplies	3.2	9.2	19.6	22.2	19.8
Exports	0.3	-	12.2	11.3	12.2
Services	-	-	-	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	-	0.2	2.3	0.1
Civilian Consumption	2.9	9.2	7.2	8.6	7.5
TOTAL EGGS (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 3.4	(-) 5.3	(-) 8.1	(-) 2.1
Production	89.5	121.5	120.1	121.9	119.5
Total Supplies	89.5	118.1	125.4	130.0	121.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	7.5	27.1	31.4	26.8
Services	-	13.7	2.4	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (h)	-	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Civilian Consumption	81.6	96.5	95.4	98.1	94.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) For Pulping and powder and wastage. (f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Processed into powder. (h) Wastage.

While the greater part of the increase in egg production has been exported in the form of shell eggs and egg pulp and powder, increased supplies have also been available for consumption in Australia. Consumption of eggs (shell eggs and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head at 27.6 lb. (252 eggs) in 1947-48, although below consumption of 29.2 lb. (267 eggs) in 1946-47 exceeded the average of 26.6 lb. (243)eggs during the three years ended 1938-39. Supplies of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg per head moving into consumption are detailed in the following table -

TABLE XIV : SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Shell Eggs	25.7	29.0	26.9	26.6	25.4
Egg Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)(c)	0.9	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.2
Total Shell Equivalent -					
lb. per head	26.6	32.1	29.1	29.2	27.6
no. per head (d)	243	293	266.	267	252

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) In terms of shell eggs.
(d) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.

(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)

Reference is made in Section 4 (i) to the decline in the production of butter and the factors contributing to this decline. Production dropped from the pre-war average of 191,000 tons to 141,400 tons in 1945 and by 1946-47 had risen only slightly to 143,400 tons. During 1947-48, however, as a result of improved seasonal conditions and other factors, output increased more sharply reaching 161,800 tons.

The rationing of butter, which was introduced in June, 1943 and still continues, depressed the quantity consumed in Australia and offset to some extent the effect of the decline in production, thus enabling exports to be increased by the margin of savings through rationing. Nevertheless, exports declined greatly and during 1946-47 amounted to 60,700 tons which was considerably below the pre-war figure of 90,000 tons. Mainly as a result of increased output, butter exports in 1947-48 rose to 83,800 tons but this figure was 6,200 tons or 6.9 per cent. below average exports during the three years ended 1938-39.

The production of margarine in 1947-48 was 4,400 tons of table grade and 19,400 tons of industrial grade, compared with 5,700 tons and 17,200 tons respectively in 1946-47 and with average output of 2,800 tons and 12,200 tons respectively during the three years ended 1938-39. Prior to the war the production of table margarine in Australia was restricted by State legislation but output was considerably expanded during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 11,900 tons in 1944. There has been a demand for this product in subsequent years for export purposes but output has declined because of the shortage of coconut oil and other oils and fats used in its manufacture.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of butter and of both grades of margarine are shown in the following table.

TABLE XV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 1.3	(-) 3.1	(-) 2.2	(-) 6.3
Production	191.0	141.4	146.8	143.4	161.8
Total Supplies	191.0	140.1	149.9	145.6	168.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(c)	90.0	39.7	65.1	60.7	83.8
Services	-	21.9	2.0	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	101.0	78.5	82.8	84.9	84.3
MARGARINE - TABLE					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 0.2	(-)0.2	(-) 2.1	(+) 0.2
Production	2.8	11.7	6.7	5.7	4.4
Total Supplies	2.8	11.5	6.9	7.8	4.2
Exports	-	4.0	4.6	5.4	0.9
Services	-	6.5	-	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	2.8	1.0	2.3	2.4	3.3
MARGARINE - OTHER					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+)0.1	(-)0.1	(-)0.1	(+) 0.2
Production	12.2	17.6	15.5	17.2	19.4
Total Supplies	12.2	17.5	15.6	17.3	19.2
Exports	-	-	-	0.5	-
Services	-	0.1	0.3	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	-	-	0.2	0.3
Civilian Consumption	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.6	18.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) Used in the manufacture of table margarine.

Butter rationing was introduced in Australia on 7th June, 1943, at the rate of 8 oz. per head per week, but was reduced to 6 oz. per week on 5th June, 1944. Consumption per head during the three years ended 1938-39 averaged 32.9 lb., and declined following the introduction of rationing to 27.5 lb. in 1944, 26.1 lb. in 1945, 25.3 lb. in 1946 and 1946-47 and 24.7 lb. in 1947-48. Consumption of margarine per head was 1.0 lb. table grade and 5.5 lb. industrial grade in 1947-48 compared with 0.9 lb. and 4.0 lb. respectively in the pre-war period.

For the purpose of calculating civilian consumption, lard production has been estimated on the basis of a return of 6 lb. per pig slaughtered. This places the consumption per head in 1947-48 at 1.2 lb.

Little information is available concerning supplies of vegetable oils and other fats available for consumption and accordingly it has been necessary to use survey data in estimating consumption of these commodities. The estimates obtained exclude allowance for "invisible" fats entering into consumption, e.g. those present in meat, fish, cheese and milk.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils entering consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and for each year 1945, 1946, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

TABLE XVI : SUPPLIES OF "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Butter	32.9	26.1	25.3	25.3	24.7
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0
Other	4.0	5.8	4.7	5.0	5.5
Lard	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
Total Fat Content	37.6	32.3	30.9	30.9	31.1

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision.

(vi) Sugar and Syrups

The decline in the production of cane sugar in Australia from the average for the three pre-war seasons of 775,700 tons of raw sugar (804,400 tons at 94 net titre) to 581,600 tons of raw sugar (603,300 tons at 94 net titre) in the 1947 season, arose chiefly from war-time contingencies. Labour shortages, insufficient supplies of fertilizers and variations in seasonsal conditions have all contributed to the lowering of output. Although the area of canecut for crushing declined from a pre-war average of 258,000 acres to about 222,500 acres in 1947, the consequential reduction in output was less than that caused by the factors mentioned above. The total effect, however, was a drop from 5.5 million tons of cane, the average for the three seasons ended 1938-39, to 4.4 million tons in 1947. Expressed in terms of raw sugar, this meant a drop from 775,700 tons to 581,600 tons in 1947. Production for the season 1948 is expected to consititute a record in excess of 910,000 tons of raw sugar (945,000 tons at 94 net titre). The previous largest Australian sugar crop was 895,200 tons of raw sugar (928,600 tons at 94 net titre) in 1939.

The following table gives details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1947-48 with comparative details for the previous years indicated. It should be noted that the details given below refer to the annual periods shown at the head of the table, without regard to season in which the sugar was produced. They include beet sugar.

TABLE XVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
Net Change in Stocks	(+) 6.2 (b)	(-)53.0	(-) 78.3	(-) 42.9	(+) 45.8
Production (Raw)	779.3	640.1	535.9	521.0	633.2
Total Supplies	773.1	693.1	614.2	563.9	587.4
Exports (c) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	212.4	172.8	153.6	137.8
Services - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (d)	-	92.4	10.1	(e)	(e)
Miscellaneous uses (f)	11.2	44.1	32.2	21.3	19.2
Civilian consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed)(d)	326.6	344.2	399.1	389.0	430.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) By Balances. (c) Raw and refined including ships' stores. (e) Included with civilian consumption. (f) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle), industrial uses and losses in refining. (d) In terms of refined

In the next table details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups moving into consumption per head of population are shown for the same period -

TABLE XVIII : SUPPLIES OF SUGAR AND SYRUPS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	73.5	70.7	65.9	72.1
- In manufactured products	35.9	41.1	51.2	50.0	54.0
Total	106.5	114.6	121.9	115.9	126.1
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar content)	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Total Sugar Content	**112.0**	**120.2**	**127.6**	**121.6**	**131.8**

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision.

Sugar rationing operated in Australia from 31st August, 1942 to 2nd July, 1947, at the rate of 1 lb. per head per week. Owing to deficiencies in the supply of refined sugar, the coupon rating was altered in some States in 1945 and theearly portion of 1946 to permit consumers to obtain 2 lb. of raw sugar in lieu of 1 lb. of refined. In addition to the general ration, special allowances for jam-making were made available from time to time.

The table above shows details of the consumption of sugar from 1st January, 1945 to 30th June, 1947, when sugar was rationed, in comparison with average consumption during the three years ended 1938-39 and consumption during the year 1947-48. The consumption of sugar (excluding that consumed in manufactured products) during 1946-47, the last complete year of rationing, was 65.9 lb. per head compared with 70.6 lb. per head during the pre-war period. In 1947-48, which included only two days of official rationing, consumption rose to 72.1 lb. per head.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products rose from 35.9 lb. per head pre-war to 54.0 lb. per head in 1947-48.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 5.7 lb. per head in 1947-48 compared with 5.5 lb. per head during the three years ended 1938-39.

The consumption per head of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) amounted to 131.8 lb. in 1947-48 compared with 121.6 lb. in 1946-47 and 112.0 lb. in the prewwar period.

(vii) Potatoes (White and Sweet)

In the following table details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown for the pre-war period and the potato years ended October, 1945 to 1948. The data relating to white potatoes for 1945 and later years comprise estimates furnished by the Australian Potato Committee of potatoes marketed commercially and used for seed together with an allowance for home-garden production.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the Armed Forces' requirements for fresh and processed potatoes. Although curtailment in potato growing has occurred since the end of the war, the present level of production is considerably above that of the pre-war period. Production of white potatoes during the 1947-48 season was about 529,900 tons compared with 536,700 tons in 1946-47 and average production of 360,400 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of fresh potatoes in 1947-48 amounted to 26,700 tons compared with 4,900 tons pre-war.

Production of sweet potatoes was 5,300 tons in 1947-48 compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE XIX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October - 1945	1946	1947	1948(a)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+)42.5	(-) 6.8	(-)18.4	(-) 23.0
Production	360.4	686.4	581.5	536.7	529.9
Total Supplies	360.4	643.9	588.3	555.1	552.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	19.0	22.3	27.9	26.7
Services	-	75.5	25.6	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	318.5	359.3	408.6	446.6	450.3
Civilian Consumption (e)	37.0	190.1	131.8	80.6	75.9
POTATOES, SWEET					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	(f) 7.8	(f) 5.6	(g) 5.6	(g) 5.3
Total Supplies	7.4	7.8	5.6	5.6	5.3
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	0.1	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	7.4	(f) 7.8	(f) 5.5	(g) 5.6	(g) 5.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (e) Fresh potatoes only. (f) Year ended December. (g) Year ended June.

The consumption of potatoes rose continuously from the pre-war level of 106.2 lb. per head (103.8 lb. of white and 2.4 lb. of sweet) until 1946-47, when a total of 134.8 lb. (133.1 lb. of white and 1.7 lb. of sweet) was consumed. There was a small decline to 133.5 lb. per head (132.0 lb. of white and 1.5 lb. of sweet) in 1947-48. The maintenance of consumption at this high level may be attributed, in part, to the subsidy paid by the Commonwealth for the purpose of price stabilization. Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table.

TABLE XX : SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October - (a) 1945	(a) 1946	1947	(b) 1948
White Potatoes (c)	103.8	119.6	124.9	133.1	132.0
Sweet Potatoes	2.4	(d) 2.6	(d) 1.7	(e) 1.7	(e) 1.5
Total	106.2	122.2	126.6	134.8	133.5

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes. (d) Year ended December. (e) Year ended June.

(viii) Pulse and Nuts

Details of the production and utilization of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts, the principal locally-produced commodities in this group, are shown in the following table. Prior to the war, Australia's supplies of navy beans were entirely imported, but the development of local production in recent years has reduced imports requirements to some extent. Normally, large quantities of peanuts are imported from India for oil extraction but due to food shortages in that country exports of these nuts have been withheld since January, 1946. Australia's supplies have since been confined to local production, which rose from 7,000 tons pre-war to 22,750 tons harvested in April-May, 1947. The crop harvested in April-May, 1948 was about 16,000 tons.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa. Edible tree nuts consumed in Australia now consist principally of imported coconuts and locally grown almonds and walnuts, while cocoa supplies are obtained entirely from imported beans.

TABLE XXI : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PULSE AND PEANUTS : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
DRIED PULSE					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 9.6	(-) 5.8	(-) 5.2	(-) 6.6
Production	(c)	16.1	9.9	11.3	9.9
Total Supplies	(c)	25.7	15.7	16.5	16.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	10.3	3.7	4.9	6.9
Services	(c)	4.9	0.7	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	(c)	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.8
Civilian Consumption	(f) 4.5	7.1	9.5	10.0	8.8
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(-)4.1	(-) 5.9	(-)1.2	(-)1.2	(+) 4.0
Production	7.0	10.2	13.3	13.3	22.8
Total Supplies	11.1	16.1	14.5	14.5	18.8
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	1.4	(d)	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	6.9	12.0	2.7	2.7	6.2
Civilian Consumption	4.2	2.7	11.8	11.8	12.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes imports. (c) Not available. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) Seed and waste. (f) Survey data. (g) Oil extraction and seed.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of dried pulse per head has increased considerably and at 3.0 lb. in 1946-47 was double the pre-war figure. However, mainly as a result of reduced production and increased exports of blue peas, consumption declined to 2.6 lb. per head in 1947-48. The consumption of peanuts (as salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) has shown remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to 2.3 lb. per head in 1946-47 and 2.5 lb. per head in 1947-48, while the consumption of cocoa beans has risen from 2.1 lb. before the war to 4.0 lb. in 1947-48. The consumption of tree-nuts, after having declined during the war, rose to 1.5 lb. per head in 1947-48 compared with 0.8 lb. pre-war.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 5.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39 to 6.7 lb. in 1945, 8.9 lb. in 1946, 9.4 lb. in 1946-47 and 10.6 lb. in 1947-48.

TABLE XXII : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.6
Peanuts (c)	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.5
Edible tree nuts (c)	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.0
Total	5.3	6.7	8.9	9.4	10.6

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Weight without shell.

(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit

The estimated total production of fresh tomatoes and citurs fruit is shown in the following table. The figures are based on the output recorded on growers' annual returns together with rough estimates of production by self-suppliers. Tomato production in the pre-war period is probably understated, owing to the lack of complete data at that time.

The table also shows details of the utilization of tomatoes (including tomato products expressed in terms of fresh tomatoes) and citrus fruit (including citrus products in terms of fresh fruit). Rough allowances for wastage of both products are included.

While tomato production declined from 116,100 tons in 1946-47 to 94,900 tons in 1947-48, the production of citrus fruit rose from 124,200 tons to 151,400 tons. The production of citrus fruit in 1947-48 exceeded that of any previous year and was 40,400 tons or 36.4 per cent above average production for the three years ended 1938-39.

The quantity of 19,200 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1947-48, represents the estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products (mainly tomato juice) exported during the year. Exports of citrus fruit during 1947-48 totalled 13,900 tons (12,199 tons as fresh and 1,720 tons fresh equivalent of natural citrus juice) compared with average exports of 13,200 tons of fresh citrus fruit during the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE XXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIS : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
TOMATOES, FRESH (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(g)(-)3.4	(g)(-)10.0
Production	(f) 50.0	106.2	93.5	116.1	94.9
Total Supplies	50.0	106.2	93.5	119.5	104.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	0.4	4.8	11.6	19.2
Services	-	35.1	2.6	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	2.0	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.2
Civilian Consumption	48.0	66.0	82.1	102.8	81.5
CITRUS FRUIT (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	111.0	117.3	124.2	124.2	151.4
Total Supplies	111.0	117.3	124.2	124.2	151.4
Exports	13.2	3.8	5.1	9.7	13.9
Services	-	26.8	7.5	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses	-	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.9
Civilian Consumption	97.8	84.6	109.3	112.3	132.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Including fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Not available. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) Waste. (f) Probably under-stated because of the absence of complete data. (g) Accumulated service stocks exported overseas.

In the next table, details are given of the estimated supplies of these commodities, moving into consumption, per head of population. As mentioned above, the figures relating to tomato consumption in the pre-war period are probably understated due to the absence of complete data relating to production. There was however, a distinct upward trend in the consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb. in 1945 to 25.1 lb. in 1946 and 30.6 lb. in 1946-47, however, production caused a reduction in consumption to 23.9 lb. per head in 1947-48.

The consumption of citrus fruit has risen from 31.9 lb. per head pre-war to 33.5 lb. in 1946-47 and 38.9 lb. in 1947-48. It is probable, however, that the figure of 38.9 lb. consumed per head in 1947-48 is overstated to some extent because of the high proportion of low grade fruit which would doubtless not be marketed from that year's heavy citrus crop. In calculating consumption, allowance for wastage has been confined to estimated normal marketing losses of oranges and reported losses of lemons not marketed in New South Wales because of low prices.

It should be noted that the figures relating to consumption of citrus fruit include some duplication as no allowance has been made for fruit used in jam manufacture.

TABLE XXIV - SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Fresh Tomatoes (c)	(d) 15.7	21.9	25.1	30.6	23.9
Fresh Citrus (c)	31.9	28.1	33.4	33.5	38.9
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent	47.6	50.0	58.5	64.1	62.8

(a) Civilian Consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh. (d) Probably understated due to absence of complete data.

(x) Other Fruit and Fruit Products

Details of the production and utilization of fresh fruit (other than tomatoes and citrus fruit) and products thereof, viz., jams, dried fruit and canned fruit, are shown in the table below.

The production of fresh fruit (excluding citrus and tomatoes) amounted to 606,500 tons in 1947-48 compared with 509,600 tons in the previous year and average production of 511,000 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of fresh fruit declined from the pre-war level of 116,000 tons to negligible proportions during the war but had risen to 73,600 tons by 1947-48.

Jam production has more than doubled since the pre-war period and reached the highest level yet recorded in 1947-48. This has permitted increased supplies to be made available for consumption in Australia, and has allowed for a remarkable expansion in exports from 3,800 tons pre-war to 26,800 tons in 1947-48. The figures of jam production include an allowance to account for production by self-suppliers.

The production of dried vine fruit decreased to 65,200 tons in 1947, compared with 73,800 tons in 1946 and average production of 80,500 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports declined from the pre-war level of 63,000 tons to 51,100 tons in 1946 and 39,800 tons in 1947.

The production of total canned fruit (including solpack and crushed apples) reached a record level in 1947-48 at 83,400 tons, exceeding output in 1946-47 by 12,100 tons or 17.0 per cent. and the average production for the three years ended 1938-39 by 16,800 tons or 25.2 per cent. The production of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was also a record at 61,800 tons and exceeded annual output for the pre-war period by 7,000 tons or 12.8 per cent. Exports of all canned fruit in 1947-48 amounted to 38,500 tons compared with 38,700 tons in 1946-47 and the average of 34,700 tons during the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE XXV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT.)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c) (-) 0.3	(b)
Production	(c) 511.0	(c) 449.4	554.6	509.6	606.5
Total Supplies	511.0	449.4	554.6	509.9	606.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.0	3.4	40.1	23.7	73.6
Services	-	15.0	5.0	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	131.0	132.3	199.3	177.4	169.8
Civilian Consumption	264.0	298.7	310.2	308.8	363.1
JAMS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 7.1	(+) 2.8	(+) 2.3	(+) 14.4
Production	38.9	63.2	72.3	72.5	89.2
Total Supplies	38.9	70.3	69.5	70.2	74.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	15.5	15.6	29.5	26.8
Services	-	17.2	4.5	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	35.1	37.6	49.4	40.7	48.0
DRIED VINE FRUITS				(f)	(g)
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	68.0	73.8	73.8	65.2
Total Supplies	80.5	68.0	73.8	73.8	65.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	43.0	51.1	51.1	39.8
Services	-	3.6	1.0	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (h)	1.7	0.6	3.4	3.4	3.0
Civilian Consumption	15.8	20.8	18.3	19.3	22.4
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(-) 5.5	(-) 3.0	(-) 3.2	(-) 4.2	(-) 5.3
Production	5.3	5.2	6.7	5.4	5.7
Total Supplies	10.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.1
Services	-	3.3	1.1	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	9.0	4.5	7.7	7.7	8.9
CANNED FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.7	(+) 0.1	(+) 4.5	(+) 9.0
Production	66.6	50.6	55.2	71.3	83.4
Total Supplies	66.6	54.3	55.1	66.8	74.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	10.0	28.2	38.7	38.5
Services	-	24.7	0.9	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	31.9	19.6	26.0	28.1	35.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes imports. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) Processing and waste. (f) Year 1946. (g) Year 1947. (h) Duplication and Waste.

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. There wer increases in the consumption of each commodity in 1947-48 compared with the previous year. The consumption of fresh fruit and jam reached levels considerably above those of the pre-war period, while canned fruit consumption, which declined considerably during the war, is now only slightly below its pre-war level.

TABLE XXVI : SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (OTHER THAN TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT) AND PRODUCTS THEREOF MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION - AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Fresh Fruit	86.1	99.4	94.7	92.0	106.4
Jam	11.4	12.5	15.1	12.1	14.1
Dried Fruit - Vine	5.2	6.9	5.6	(c) 5.7	(d) 6.6
- Tree	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.6
Canned Fruit	10.7	6.5	7.9	8.4	10.5
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent	131.7	143.2	140.8	135.6	157.2

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Year 1946. (d) Year 1947.

(xi) Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables -

Data relating to production of vegetables included in this and the following group are obtained from commercial output as returned by growers at the annual census of farm production, to which have been added allowances for production by self-suppliers. The vegetables included in these groups do not include potatoes, which are shown in Section 4 (vii) and Tomatoes, shown in Section 4 (ix).

It is emphasised that the annual census makes provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed (e.g. potatoes and other root crops are collected in tons, cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. in dozens whilst others are obtained in such units as bushels, bags, bunches, cases, etc.). In expressing these items in terms of tons of 2,240 lb. care has been taken to obtain appropriate factors from official sources enabling conversion to that unit. Their precision has not been wholly established but it is accepted that any margin of error is not sufficient seriously to impair their reliability.

The production of vegetables was considerably expanded during the war years to provide increased supplies in fresh and processed form for the Armed Forces. Since the cessation of hostilities in 1945, curtailment of production has taken place but the output during the 1947-48 season was sufficient to maintain consumption at a level comparable with earlier years.

The commercial production of onions in 1947-48 was nearly double the 1946-47 crop and at 87,500 tons constituted a record, from which 18,500 tons were exported. The production of french beans, green peas, parsnips and sweet corn in 1947-48 was higher than in the previous year while that of other main vegetable crops declined.

Following the end of the war, production of the canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and (xii) declined from 41,200 tons in 1945 to 14,600 tons in 1946 but rose slightly to 15,800 tons in 1946-47, mainly as a result of expansion in green pea canning for local consumption and export. Output was well maintained at 15,250 tons in 1947-48.

Particulars relating to the production and utilization of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in the fresh, canned and dehydrated form are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 Tons.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	284.0	236.7	215.7	194.6
Total Supplies	(b)	284.0	236.7	215.7	194.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	-	3.9	5.8	4.3
Services	(b)	14.3	3.4	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(b)	88.3	36.6	30.7	29.9
Civilian Consumption	(b)	181.4	192.8	179.2	160.4
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(-)13.1	(-) 4.0	(+) 2.0
Production	(b)	25.8	10.7	13.2	13.4
Total Supplies	(b)	25.8	23.8	17.2	11.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	3.6	9.7	7.2	2.6
Services	(b)	19.8	6.6	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	(b)	2.4	7.5	10.0	8.8
DEHYDRATED					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(+) 0.1	(-) 1.2	(-) 1.0
Production	(b)	2.2	0.3	-	-
Total Supplies	(b)	2.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
Exports	(b)	-	-	1.2	1.0
Services	(b)	2.2	0.2	-	-
Civilian Consumption	(b)	-	-	-	-

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption.
(d) For Canning and dehydration and waste.

In the next table details are shown of the consumption per head of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943, but there has been an increase in consumption of canned vegetables (mainly peas).

TABLE XXVIII : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Cabbage and Greens	(c) 25.9	30.5	30.0	28.4	22.5
Lettuce	(c) 7.9	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.5
Carrots	(c) 10.8	12.7	12.8	10.8	8.7
Fresh Legumes	(c) 24.5	12.9	11.1	10.3	12.4
Canned	-	0.8	2.3	3.0	2.6
Total	(c) 69.1	61.1	61.1	56.4	49.7

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) These figures relate to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

(xii) Other Vegetables

The vegetables included in this group are listed in the appropriate table shown in Part 6. They exclude those specified in group (xi) - leafy, green and yellow vegetables - and also exclude potatoes, white and sweet (see group (vii)), pulse (see group (viii)) and tomatoes (see group (ix)).

The comments included above in respect of group (xi) apply also to this group of vegetables. The relevant details relating to production, utilization and consumption per head are shown in the two tables following. Consumption per head of this group in total has increased since 1943.

TABLE XXIX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER VEGETABLES (a): AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 Tons.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(f)(-)0.1	(c)
Production	(c)	340.7	324.4	294.6	307.6
Total Supplies	(c)	340.7	324.4	294.7	307.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	-	8.6	10.3	20.5
Services	(c)	23.6	2.6	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	(c)	34.2	22.1	15.9	30.1
Civilian Consumption	(c)	282.9	291.1	268.5	257.0
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 1.0	(+) 0.4
Production	(c)	15.4	3.9	2.6	1.9
Total Supplies	(c)	15.4	4.6	3.6	1.5
Exports (incl. Ships'Stores)	(c)	3.3	1.5	0.7	0.4
Services	(c)	11.4	1.2	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	(c)	0.7	1.9	2.9	1.1
DEHYDRATED					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	-	-	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	(c)	0.8	0.7	-	-
Total Supplies	(c)	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1
Exports	(c)	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
Services	(c)	0.8	0.5	-	-
Civilian Consumption	(c)	-	-	-	-

(a) Vegetables other than leafy, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) Canning and dehydration and waste. (f) Imports of onions.

TABLE XXX : SUPPLIES OF OTHER VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(c) 58.9	94.1	88.8	80.1	75.4
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
Total	(c) 58.9	94.4	89.4	81.0	75.7

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) This figure relates to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

(xiii) Grain Products

The harvests for grain of wheat, oats and barley in the 1947-48 season exceeded those of any previous season. The 1947-48 maize crop exceeded that of 1946-47 but was below average production for the five years ended 1938-39. Rice production was lower than in 1946-47 but above the pre-war level. The 1948-49 wheat crop is at present estimated at about 190 million bushels.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1944-45 to 1947-48 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 are shown below.

TABLE XXXI : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 bushels)

Crop	Average Five years ended 1938-39	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
Barley - 2 Row	8,459	4,188	9,581	10,558	18,937
- 6 Row	1,293	841	1,536	1,038	1,920
Maize	7,338	6,463	5,729	5,808	6,245
Oats	17,002	8,970	25,774	15,566	40,697
Rice	2,274	1,693	2,735	2,978	2,676
Wheat	154,325	52,880	142,410	117,262	220,116

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and each year 1945-46 to 1948-49. The accumulation of wheat due to war-time shipping difficulties and the need to expand production of food-stuffs led during the war years, to a greatly increased consumption of wheat as stock feed. Since 1945, however, the quantity of wheat available for stock feed has been restricted to about 25 million bushels which has permitted a corresponding increase in exports.

TABLE XXXII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : Million bushels)

Particulars	Average Three years ended 30th November, 1939	Year ended 30th November			
		1946	1947	1948 (d)	1949 (e)
Opening Stocks (incl. flour as wheat)	(a) 10.4	11.5	20.2	13.5	26.4
Production	164.7	142.4	117.3	220.1	189.7
Total available supplies	175.1	153.9	137.5	233.6	216.1
Exports - Wheat	75.0	19.4	12.0	87.0	) 120.6
- Flour as Wheat	31.8	37.7	34.0	44.6	)
Local Consumption - Flour as wheat	30.9	32.2	33.5	33.6	33.7
- Stock Feed	8.2	24.4	22.2	20.7	22.0
- Breakfast Foods, etc.	(b)	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.4
- Seed	14.6	13.2	13.8	13.2	13.5
Balance retained on farms (excl. Seed).	(c)	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.2
Closing Stocks (incl. flour as wheat)	(a)14.6	20.2	13.5	26.4	17.7
Total Disposals and Stocks	175.1	153.9	137.5	233.6	216.1

(a) Average of opening or closing stocks for each of the three years. (b) Included with flour. (c) Included with stock feed. (d) Subject to revision. (e) Estimated.

Details of the production and utilization of the principal products from wheat and other cereals are shown in the following table.

The production of flour (including wheatmeal for baking) totalled about 1,410,100 tons of 2,240 lb. during 1947-48. This constituted a record and was 40,700 long tons or 3.0 per cent. above output during 1946-47 and 261,100 tons or 22.7 per cent. greater than average output during the three years ended 1938-39. The quantity of flour exported in 1947-48 amounted to 705,500 long tons compared with 689,900 long tons in 1946-47, and average exports of 575,000 long tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Local consumption rose from 574,000 long tons pre-war to 680,200 long tons during 1947-48.

Production of milled rice has remained fairly steady at a level slightly above that of the pre-war period. By restricting local consumption (3,500 tons in 1947-48) to the requirements of essential consumers, mainly Asiatics and those in hospitals, large quantities have been exported. Exports during 1947-48 totalled 29,400 tons, compared with the average of 14,300 tons for the three years ended 1938-39.

The production of oatmeal (including rolled or Crushed Oats) reached the record level of 29,200 tons in 1947-48 and exceeded average output during the three years ended 1938-39 by 12,000 tons or 69.8 per cent. Exports increased from 1,900 tons pre-war to 17,200 tons in 1947-48 while consumption declined from 15,300 tons to 12,100 tons.

The output of wheaten breakfast foods rose during the war years to a peak of 36,100 tons during 1945. This increase resulted mainly from the expansion in output of wheatmeal for poridge as a substitute for outmeal for the Armed Services and subsequent curtailment in wheatmeal production has caused a reduction in output of all wheaten breakfast foods to 19,100 tons in 1947-48. Consumption of the group at 19,000 tons in 1947-48 was, however, much above the pre-war figure of 12,500 tons.

TABLE XXXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 6.8	(+)14.7	(-) 0.3	(+) 24.4
Production	1,149.0	939.1	1,398.3	1,369.4	1,410.1
Total Supplies	1,149.0	945.9	1,383.6	1,369.7	1,385.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	240.8	705.1	689.9	705.5
Services	-	86.1	17.4	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	574.0	619.0	661.1	679.8	680.2
RICE (MILLED)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.7	(+) 0.5	(-) 1.3
Production	(b) 28.1	31.9	30.9	29.6	31.6
Total Supplies	28.1	31.8	30.2	29.1	32.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	7.9	23.2	25.9	29.4
Services	-	20.4	4.0	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	1.0	-	-	-
Civilian consumption	12.2	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.5
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(b)	-	(+)0.3	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1
Production	17.2	6.7	26.8	24.8	29.2
Total Supplies	17.2	6.7	26.5	24.9	29.3
Exports	1.9	-	14.1	12.4	17.2
Services	-	0.2	0.2	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	15.3	6.5	12.2	12.5	12.1
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.4	(+)0.3	(+)0.1	(-) 0.1
Production	12.5	36.1	26.0	22.0	19.1
Total Supplies	12.5	36.5	25.7	21.9	19.2
Exports	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2
Services	-	10.6	1.5	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	12.5	25.9	23.9	21.7	19.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Included with the civilian consumption. (d) Includes imports.

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Total consumption per head of the group in 1947-48 was 213.9 lb., compared with 217.6 lb. in 1946-47 and 204.4 lb. pre-war. Since the pre-war period there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been more than offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from wheat, mainly prepared foods.

The imporation of sago and tapioca, which ceased during the war years, was resumed in 1946-47. Consumption per head during 1947-48 was 1.0 lb. compared with 1.2 lb. pre-war.

TABLE XXXIV : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Flour	187.1	206.0	201.9	202.5	199.4
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Semolina	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Catmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.6
From Wheat (including Wheatmeal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	8.6	7.3	6.5	5.6
From Maize and Rice	Not available for Publication				
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4
Barley Meal and Rycena	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (c)	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	1.2	-	-	0.5	1.0
Total	204.4	220.8	217.1	217.6	213.9

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Of Maize Origin.

(xiv) Beverages

The items included in this group comprise tea, coffee, beer and wine. Particulars of the production and utilization of beer and wine are shown in the following table.

The production of beer in 1947-48, amounted to 126.3 million gallons, and although slightly below that of 1946-47, exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 42.9 million gallons or 51.4 per cent. As the quantity of beer exported is small, most of this increase was consumed in Australia.

Wine production has also increased greatly, the output of beverage wine (fortified and unfortified) in 1947-48, being 14.5 million gallons compared with 13.1 million gallons in 1946-47 and average production of 8.4 million gallons during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Exports have declined and although there has been a considerable increase in stocks of fortified wine in bond during the past three years, local consumption of wine has risen from 4.2 million gallons pre-war to about 10.3 million gallons in 1947-48.

TABLE XXXV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEER AND WINE : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
BEER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,468	103,350	108,392	127,885	126,349
Imports	124	1	1	24	126
Total Supplies	83,592	103,351	108,393	127,909	126,475
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	550	4,093	3,750	1,029	554
Miscellaneous uses (c)	5,114	4,679	4,972	7,342	7,714
Consumption in Australia	77,928	(d)94,579	(d)99,671	119,538	118,207
WINE					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(+) 328	(-) 2,956	(+) 2,258	(+)2,216	(+) 1,534
Production (f)	8,442	7,259	11,150	13,136	14,500
Imports	42	-	-	3	19
Total Supplies	8,156	10,215	8,892	10,923	12,985
Exports (Incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	1,555	1,791	2,726	2,697
Consumption in Australia	4,245	(d) 8,660	(d)7,101	8,197	10,288

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. See footnote (c). (c) Balance figure; includes beer waste and allowance for net change in beer stocks. (d) Includes consumption by the Armed Services. (e) Movement in stocks of Australian wine in Bond. (f) Production of beverage wine.

Details of the consumption per head of each commodity included in the group are shown in the following table.

Tea rationing was introduced in Australia on 6th July, 1942 at the rate of 1.6 oz. per head per week. The ration rate was subsequently increased on 19th October, 1942 to 2 oz. per week and still remains at that level.

Data covering the consumption of tea and coffee (up to the year 1946-47) are based on civilian sales of imported supplies, as recorded by the Tea Control Board. In the case of coffee, control of supplies by the Tea Control Board ceased in October, 1947, and the consumption figure for 1947-48 has been based on imports of coffee cleared during the year. The details in the table disclose that consumption per head of tea was 6.4 lb. in 1947-48 compared with 6.7 lb. in 1946-47 and 6.9 lb. pre-war, while that of coffee was 1.0 lb. in 1947-48, 1.1 lb. in 1946-47 and 0.6 lb. pre-war.

The figures for beer consumption represent quantities on which excise duty was paid to which has been added the small quantities imported. Consumption per head of beer was 15.5 gallons (154.7 lb.) in 1947-48, compared with 15.9 gallons (159.0 lb.) in 1946-47 and 11.3 gallons (113.4 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1947-48 at 1.3 gallons (13.9 lb.) per head. This compares with 1.1 gallons (11.2 lb.) in 1946-47 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

TABLE XXXVI : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a) 1945	(a) 1946	1946-47	1947-48 (b)
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4
Coffee	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.3)	(e)(12.9)	(f)(13.4)	(15.9)	(15.5)
Estimated wt. in lb.(c)	113.4	(e)128.7	(f)134.1	159.0	154.7
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(e) (1.2)	(f) (1.0)	(1.1)	(1.3)
Estimated wt. in lb.(d)	6.4	(e) 12.1	(f) 9.8	11.2	13.9

(a) Civilian consumption. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Estimated weight of a gallon of Beer; 10lb. (d) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine; 10.3 lb. (e) Year 1944-45. (f) Year 1945-46.

5. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

War conditions necessitated civilian rationing of certain foodstuffs in Australia. The supply to the United Kingdom and the Australian and Allied Services of maximum quantities of foodstuffs necessitated the rationing of sugar, butter and meat, while reduction in imports consequent upon enemy occupation of Java, necessitated the rationing of tea. In addition, other commodities including bacon and ham, eggs, milk, etc., although not included in the ration scale, were subjected to a measure of control and were available for civilian consumption only after other priorities had been met. Cream also was controlled and supplies were diverted for the manufacture of butter except in the case of hospitals and certain other medical cases. However, the restrictions on the sale of cream were lifted from 11th November, 1946, but were reimposed on 1st September, 1947.

From August, 1942, all supplies of rice have been diverted from civilian consumption except in the cases of resident Asiatics and other priorities including invalids and hospital patients. The production of beer was controlled between March, 1942 and March, 1946; this limited output for civilian supplies to an average of about 86 million gallons annually.

The rationing of sugar ceased on 2nd July, 1947 and of meat on 21st June, 1948.

The ration rates and their operative dates are given in the following table for the foodstuffs at present covered by the rationing scheme in Australia. Similar details for sugar and meat were included in the previous issue of this Report (Report No. 2).

TABLE XXXVII : RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

Foodstuffs	Date Commenced	Ration Rate per head per week	Date Altered	Amended Rate per head per week	Date Altered	Present Rate per head per week
Tea	6. 7.42	1.6 ozs.	19.10.42	2 ozs.	-	2 ozs.
Butter	7. 6.43	8 ozs.	5. 6.44	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.

6. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1947-48

The data given in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1947-48 have been based upon the statistics shown in the following table which gives for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, the supply position in Australia and a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1948. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature e.g. tomatoes, citrus and other fresh fruit, vegetables including potatoes, it is not possible strictly to relate production and distribution to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary therefore to apply details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by the years specified.

It will be noted that particulars in respect of glucose and breakfast foods from maize and rice are not available for publication. The concealment of these data is necessary in order to avoid the release of information which must be regarded as confidential. Allowances has been made for the nutrient value of these commodities in the appropriate nutrient tables.

With the exception of fluid whole milk, beer and wine, particulars of which are shown in gallons, all other commodities are recorded in units of tons of 2,240 lb. In those cases where this unit is not appropriate the consumption per head has been expressed in terms of common usage (e.g. fresh milk is shown in gallons as a footnote to the table).

The data included in the following table in respect of the year 1947-48 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 1948.
(Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a)1,168	(b)	-	(a)1,168	-	-	-	(a) 934	(a) 234	(c) 313.7
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	3,500	(b)	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	3,500	1.0
Condensed Milk-Full Cream-Sweetened / Unsweetened	3,845	2,552	(-)1,293	46,005	-	1	47,299	31,262	-	-	-	16,037	4.7
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened													
Concentrated Whole Milk	3	-	(-) 3	13,252	-	-	13,255	-	-	-	-	13,255	3.9
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	1,683	782	(-)901	15,382	-	82	16,365	6,290	-	-	-	10,075	3.0
- Skim	311	156	(-)155	4,065	-	-	4,220	2,520	-	-	-	1,700	0.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,020	1,328	(+)308	8,949	-	443	9,084	4,940	-	-	-	4,144	1.2
Cheese ..	3,212	3,324	(+)112	41,211	132	86	41,317	22,873	-	-	-	18,444	5.4

(a) Unit : Million Gallons. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Equivalent to 30.6 gallons

2. MEAT													
Beef and Veal (d)	27,474	27,752	(+) 278	561,105	(e)	-	560,827	116,544	-	-	63,220	381,063	111.7
Mutton (d)	2,787	1,309	(-)1,478	166,693	(e)	3	168,174	8,658	-	-	9,656	149,860	43.9
Lamb (d)	3,992	195	(-)3,797	128,241	(e)	-	132,038	46,022	-	-	-	86,016	25.2
Pork (d)	1,387	1,372	(-) 15	86,104	(e)	-	86,119	1,664	-	-	(f)62,518	(g)21,937	6.5
Total Carcass Meat (d)	35,640	30,628	(-)5,012	942,143	(e)	3	947,158	172,888	-	-	135,394	638,876	187.3
Canned Meat (canned weight)	1,680	1,618	(-) 62	49,529	-	9	49,600	42,289	-	-	-	7,311	2.1
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	849	998	(+) 149	43,929	(e)	-	43,780	2,734	-	-	1,990	39,056	11.4
Dehydrated Meat (dehydrated weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight (h)	40,166	35,186	(-)4,980	942,143	(e)	22	947,145	242,122	-	-	-	705,023	206.7
Offal ..	3,086	2,613	(-) 473	45,397	(e)	-	45,870	12,759	3,000	-	-	30,111	8.8

(d) Carcass weight. (e) Included with Commercial production. (f) Includes pork used for curing. (g) Includes trimmings from baconer carcasses.
(h) Excluding offal shown below.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1948.
(Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH.													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	43,280	(b)	-	43,280	6,639	-	-	-	36,641	10.7
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	35,461	(b)	-	35,461	17,038	-	-	-	18,423	5.4
Fish - Fresh	(a)	(a)	(a)	34,000	3,400	6,769	44,169	990	-	(c)17,856	3,500	(d)21,823	(d)6.4
- Shell	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,771	(b)	-	6,771	43	-	(c)4,391	1,000	(d) 1,337	(d)0.4
- Canned (e) (canned weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,125	-	9,148	12,273	1,173	-	-	-	11,100	3.3
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS													
Shell	2	423	(+) 421	69,888	49,643	1	119,111	8,774	-	574	(g)23,122	86,641	25.4
Powder (f)	(h)	(h)	(i)(-)3,881	1,973	-	-	5,854	5,854	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (f)	1,845	3,256	(+) 1,411	21,215	-	-	19,804	12,167	-	-	(j) 66	7,571	2.2
Total Eggs (f)	(h)	(h)	(i)(-)2,049	69,888	49,643	1	121,581	26,795	-	574	-	94,212	27.6
5. OILS AND FATS													
Butter	(k)13,854	(k)6,052	(l)(-)6,330	157,294	4,500	-	168,124	(m)3,793	-	-	-	84,331	24.7
Margarine - Table	(n) 86	(n) 51	(o)(+) 212	4,382	-	-	4,170	859	-	-	-	3,311	1.0
- Other	246	443	(+) 197	19,373	-	-	19,176	-	-	-	(p) 242	18,934	5.5
Lard	(q)	(q)	(q)	4,143	-	-	4,143	61	-	-	(r) 129	3,953	1.2
Vegetable Oils & Other fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)13,817	(s)4.0

(a) Not available. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Inedible portion of quantity consumed in Australia. (d) Edible weight.
(e) Canned fish and shell-fish.
(f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) For pulp and powder. (h) Not available. (i) Includes allowance for withdrawals from surplus Service stocks. (j) For powder manufacture.
(k) Stocks held in main cold stores. (l) includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores. (m) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (n) Factory stocks. (o) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by factori
(p) Used in manufacture of table margarine. (q) Not available. (r) Used in margarine manufacture. (s) Based on survey data.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFSS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1948.

(Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	57,764	102,298	(a)(+)46,082	633,249	-	(b)241	587,408	(c)137,843	(d)	(e)10,79	8,444	(f)430,331	(f)126.1
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(g)	(g)	(h)(-) 256	31,012	-	353	31,621	7,374	-	-	-	24,247	(i) 7.1
(a) Includes allowance for changes in refined sugar stocks. (b) Sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) Includes sugar in exported products. (d) Included with waste. (e) Refining losses and industrial use. (f) In terms of refined sugar, including 22,989 tons or 6.7 lb. per head used for making beer. (g) Not available. (h) Incomplete; refining stocks of syrups only. (i) Sugar content 5.7 lb.													
7. POTATOES													
White (j)	30,000	7,039	(-) 22,961	508,682	21,250	-	552,893	26,676	-	(k)9,254	(l)66,712	450,251	132.0
Sweet	(m)	(m)	(m)	5,250	-	-	5,250	-	-	-	-	5,250	1.5
Canned (canned weight)	(m)	(m)	(-) 7,181	153	-	-	7,334	7,334	-	-	-	-	-
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	(m)	(m)	(-) 946	7	-	-	953	953	-	-	-	-	-
(j) Year ended 31st October, 1948. (k) Wastage in marketing. (l) Processing and seed. (m) Not available.													
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	3,711	2,059	(-) 1,652	9,855	-	5,009	16,516	6,876	-	(n) 73	(o) 751	8,816	2.6
Peanuts (p)	-	4,000	(+) 4,000	22,775	-	8	18,783	-	-	-	(r)6,171	12,612	(s)3.7
Tree Nuts (p)	(q)	(q)	(q)	953	-	5,764	6,717	5	-	-	-	6,712	(t)2.0
Cocoa (raw beans)	(q)	(q)	(u)(-) 737	-	-	13,414	(v) 14,151	546	-	-	-	13,605	4.0
(n) Cleaning waste. (o) Retained on farms and seed sold. (p) In terms of nuts in shell. (q) Not available. (r) Includes 5,508 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 663 tons for seed. (s) Kernel equivalent, 2.5 lb. (t) Kernel equivalent, 1.5 lb. (u) Balance figure. (v) Estimated quantity used in factories in 1947-48.													

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1948 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per Head per annum lb.
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS													
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)	(b)	(c)(-)10,000	92,595	2,300	-	104,895	19,168	-	4,200	-	81,527	23.9
Citrus Fruit (e)	(b)	(b)	(b)	144,397	7,000	-	151,397	13,919	-	4,900	-	132,578	38.9
(a) Including fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Not available. (c) Estimated movement in stocks of exported tomato products expressed in terms of fresh.													
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS:													
Fresh Fruit	(d)	(d)	(d)	591,468	15,000	-	606,468	73,619	-	(e)39,000	130,776	363,073	106.4
Jam	23,566	37,964	(+)14,398	88,134	1,100	1	74,837	26,779	-	-	-	48,058	(f) 14.1
Dried Fruit - Vine (g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,197	-	7	65,204	39,771	-	75	3,000	22,358	6.6
- Tree	1,201	1,155	(-) 46	5,704	-	5,283	11,033	2,086	-	-	-	8,947	2.6
Canned Fruit	42,788	51,798	(+)-9,010	82,922	500	2	74,414	38,480	-	-	-	35,934	10.5
(d) Not available. (e) Mainly apples and pears not marketed. (f) Fresh fruit equivalent 5.6 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (g) Year 1947.													
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES													
Cabbage and Greens	(h)	(h)	(h)	79,477	4,000	-	83,477	(j)2,680	-	4,000	109	76,688	22.5
Lettuce	(h)	(h)	(h)	11,412	1,100	-	12,512	(j) 65	-	500	-	11,947	3.5
Carrots	(h)	(h)	(h)	30,880	1,400	-	32,280	(j)1,260	-	900	509	29,611	8.7
Fresh Legumes	(h)	(h)	(h)	55,316	11,000	-	66,316	(j) 285	-	5,500	18,367	42,164	12.4
Total	(h)	(h)	(i)	177,085	17,500	-	194,585	(j)4,290	-	10,900	18,985	160,410	47.1
Canned (canned weight)	2,682	4,653	(+)1,991	13,361	-	-	11,370	2,559	-	-	-	8,811	2.6
Dehydrated (Dehydrated weight)	(h)	(h)	(i) (-) 981	-	-	-	981	(j) 981	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Not available. (i) Estimated; balance figure. (j) Partly estimated.													

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1948 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
12. OTHER VEGETABLES													
Pumpkins	(a)	(a)	(a)	60,024	3,000	-	63,024	(b) 130	-	-	-	62,894	18.4
Turnips, White & Swede	(a)	(a)	(a)	25,039	1,250	-	26,289	(b) 760	-	-	17	25,512	7.5
Beetroot	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,455	600	-	13,055	(b) 310	-	-	376	12,369	3.6
Onions	(a)	(a)	(a)	87,457	8,000	10	95,467	18,477	-	18,400	-	58,590	17.2
Parsnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,926	700	-	14,626	(b) 155	-	-	11	14,460	4.2
Cauliflowers	(a)	(a)	(a)	79,103	4,000	-	83,103	(b) 442	-	8,000	374	74,287	21.8
Cucumbers	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)3,500	200	-	3,700	(b) 65	-	-	-	3,635	1.1
Marrows and Squashes	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)4,500	250	-	4,750	(b) 130	-	-	-	4,620	1.4
Sweet Corn	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)3,000	600	-	3,600	-	-	-	2,980	620	0.2
Total	(a)	(a)	(a)	289,004	18,600	10	307,614	(b)20,469	-	26,400	3,758	256,987	75.4
Canned (canned weight)	840	1,273	(+)433	1,887	-	-	1,454	408	-	-	-	1,046	0.3
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	(a)	(a)	(c)(-)100	-	-	-	100	(b) 100	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Not available. (b) Partly estimated. (d) Estimated; balance figure.													
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Flour - White	(d)73,252	(d)75,937	(e)(+)25,250	1,375,362	-	-	1,350,112	702,274	(f)	-	-	647,838	189.9
- wheatmeal for baking	(d) 1,237	(d) 1,252	(e)(-) 878	34,713	-	-	35,591	3,256	-	-	-	32,335	9.5
Total	(d)74,489	(d)77,189	(e)(+)24,372	1,410,075	-	-	1,385,703	705,530	-	-	-	680,173	199.4
Rice (Milled)	2,542	1,258	(-) 1,284	31,638	-	-	32,922	29,386	-	-	-	3,536	1.0

(d) Mill Stocks only. (e) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers. (f) Complete details are not available.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1948 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (CONTD.)													
Semolina	711	605	(-) 106	11,000	-	-	11,106	7,832	-	-	-	3,274	1.0
Breakfast Foods -													
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	645	501	(-) 144	29,228	-	10	29,382	17,238	-	-	-	12,144	3.6
From Wheat (including wheatmeal)	445	297	(-) 148	19,050	-	-	19,198	246	-	-	-	18,952	5.6
From Maize and Rice (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl Barley	171	397	(+) 226	14,019	-	-	13,793	12,320	-	-	-	1,473	0.4
Barley Meal and Rycena	213	868	(+) 655	9,351	-	-	8,696	7,000	-	-	-	1,696	0.5
Edible Starch (cornflour)(b)	270	151	(-) 119	6,044	-	2	6,165	1,526	-	-	-	4,639	1.4
Sago and Tapioca	(c)	(c)	(c)	-	-	3,614	3,614	155	-	-	-	3,459	1.0
14. BEVERAGES													
Tea	(d)	(d)	(e)(+)2,379	-	-	24,350	21,971	257	-	-	-	21,714	(f) 6.4
Coffee	(d)	(d)	(e)(-) 703	-	-	2,631	(g)3,334	3	-	-	-	3,331	1.0
Beer (h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	126,349	-	126	126,475	554	-	(i)7,714	-	118,207	(j) 154.7(k)
Wine (h)	(l)17,492	(l)19,026	(+) 1,534	(m)14,500	-	19	12,985	2,697	-	-	-	10,288	13.9(n)

(a) Details not available for publication. (b) Of maize origin. (c) Not available.

(d) Not available. (e) Balance figure. (f) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (g) Imports cleared. (h) Unit : '000 gallons. (i) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in stocks. (j) Quantity on which excise duty was paid, plus imports. (k) Unit lb.; equivalent to 15.5 gallons. (l) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (m) Beverage wine. (n) Unit lb.; equivalent to 1.3 gallons.

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