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

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER
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1. INTRODUCTION

This report, the fourth 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 1948-49 together with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39) and for each of the years 1946-47 and 1947-48).

The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical survey of the production, imports, exports and consumption of foodstuffs for Australia. The method employed to estimate the quantities of foodstuffs available for human consumption is to deduct net exports and industrial and other non-food usage from production and adjust for changes in stocks where these data are available.

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 by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The statistical tables included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

I am indebted to the Department of Health, whose contribution has made it possible to amplify the report by the inclusion of section 3; and to Mr. R.G. Walker Acting Officer-in-Charge of the Production Branch of this Bureau for the compilation of the other sections of the Report.

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2. GENERAL REVIEW FOR YEAR 1948-49.(i) Production

Plentiful rainfall over most agricultural, pastoral and dairying areas of the Commonwealth during 1948-49 ensured the continuance of the generally excellent conditions for primary production experienced during the 1947-48 season. Outstanding achievements of the year were the remarkable recovery in the sugar industry and the considerable improvement in dairying and meat production. The principal cereal crops (viz. wheat, oats and barley) were somewhat smaller than the record crops harvested in 1947-48 but much in excess of the average pre-war crops.

The movement in the production of the principal foodstuffs in 1948-49 is summarized below:

Milk:- Production of milk for all purposes showed a further increase to 1,207 million gallons, this figure being exceeded on only one occasion, viz. in 1939-40 when output reached 1,254 million gallons. The 1948-49 output was 65.5 million gallons (5.7 per cent.) greater than the average of the three years ended 1938-39.

Butter and Other Milk Products:- Output of butter in 1948-49 at 165,800 tons showed a slight increase in the previous year but was 25,200 tons (13.2 per cent.) less than the pre-war average. Cheese production was well maintained at a level greatly above that of the pre-war period while the output of preserved milk products (86.4 million gallons whole milk equivalent) was a record.

Meat:- The total production of meat (bone-in weight; excluding offal) was 991,500 tons. This exceeded the 1947-48 output by 44,400 tons or 4.7 per cent. and the average of the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 by 9,300 tons or 0.9 per cent.

Sugar:- The production of raw sugar rose from 581,600 tons (raw basis) in the 1947 season to the record figure of 915,000 tons (raw basis) in the 1948 season. The latter figure exceeded the pre-war average by 135,700 tons or 17.4 per cent.

Cereals:- The 1948-49 wheat crop of 190.7 million bushels was 29.4 million bushels (13.4 per cent) less than the 1947-48 record crop of 220.1 million bushels but exceeded the average production for the five seasons ended 1938-39 by 36.4 million bushels (23.6 per cent.). The production of oats and barley was also less than the 1947-48 records but much above pre-war production.

Other Products:- The production of fresh fruit (including tomatoes) was 740,900 tons compared with 852,800 tons in 1947-48 and 672,000 tons for the pre-war average. Canned fruit production was well maintained but jam production declined steeply from 89,700 tons in 1947-48 (a record) to 60,800 tons in 1948-49. The 1948 dried vine fruit crop was 84,800 tons compared with 65,200 tons in the previous season and 80,500 tons pre-war. Egg production was a little higher than in the previous year. Honey production for the 1948-49 season at 23,750 tons was easily the highest figure ever recorded. Potato production continued to decline, but at 453,500 tons in 1948-49 was still above the pre-war level. Production of other vegetables was slightly higher than in 1947-48. Flour production constituted a new record at 1,498,900 long tons.

(ii) Exports

The movement in the volume of exports (including exports as ships' stores) of the principal foodstuffs during 1948-49 in comparison with the previous year and the average for the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 is summarized hereunder:-

Butter and Other Milk Products:- Butter exports at 83,400 tons were slightly less than in the previous year and fell short of the pre-war export level by 6,600 tons or 7.3 per cent. 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 1948-49 at 487.8 million gallons exceeded the pre-war average of 453.6 million gallons by 34.2 million gallons or 7.5 per cent.

Meat:- Exports of carcass meat in 1948-49 amounted to 157,800 tons (bone-in weight) this being 15,100 tons (8.7 per cent.) less than in 1947-48, and 65,600 tons or 29.4 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 1948-49, viz., 226,100 tons were only 6,300 tons (2.7 per cent.) below the pre-war average.

Sugar:- Exports of sugar (raw and refined) in 1948-49 amounted to 416,700 tons compared with 101,600 tons in 1947-48 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 44,312 tons in 1948-49.

Wheat and Flour:- Exports of wheat and flour as wheat during the cereal year ended 30th November, 1949 amounted to 119.5 million bushels (82.4 million bushels of wheat and 37.1 million bushels of flour as wheat). This was less than exports during the previous year but exceeded average exports during the three years ended 1938-39 by 12.7 million bushels or 11.9 per cent.

Other Products:- Exports of eggs and egg products, poultry and rabbits, honey and canned fruit in 1948-49 were much in excess of the figures recorded for the previous year and for the pre-war period. Fresh fruit exports were lower than in 1947-48 and little more than half the pre-war level. Exports of dried vine fruits were also below pre-war figures, while exports of jams, rice (milled) and oatmeal were less than in 1947-48 but much in excess of pre-war exports.

(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, vegetables and beverages and decreased consumption of sugar and potatoes.

With the notable exceptions of butter (which was subject to consumer rationing), rice (restricted to essential consumers) and oatmeal, total supplies available for consumption in 1948-49 were, in general, much greater than for the pre-war period (average 1936-37 to 1938-39). In addition to meeting the needs of the larger population (which rose from about 6,870,000 pre-war to 7,799,000 in 1948-49), these increased supplies permitted higher levels of consumption per head in the case of most foodstuffs.

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, 9,500 tons in 1948 and 6,400 tons in 1949. The principal items comprised canned meat, dripping and lard, jam, dried fruit, preserved milk, cheese and canned fruit.

The decline in the number of parcels despatched in 1948 and 1949 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 export 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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	47.8	49.2	48.8
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight)	253.0	201.7	216.8	228.1
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	18.2	19.2	18.4
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	26.6	29.2	27.4	27.1
5. Oils and Fats including Butter (fat content)	37.6	30.9	31.1	31.2
6. Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	112.0	121.6	131.2	123.3
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	134.8	133.5	109.7
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	9.4	10.6	10.5
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	47.6	64.1	62.8	56.8
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Product (fresh fruit equivalent)	131.7	135.6	149.0	150.6
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(b)69.1	56.4	49.9	53.0
12. Other Vegetables	(b)58.9	81.0	75.2	80.6
13. Grain Products	203.7	216.6	214.1	217.1
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	127.3	178.0	176.2	200.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) 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 1948-49 are shown in Table II following, with comparisons for previous years in Table III and with other countries in Table 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 those 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 1948-49:-

Calories: There has been a slight rise in total calorie intake, due to small rises in the consumption of meat, oils and fats, grain products and beverages.

Total Protein: There was little change in total protein intake. The slight fall in the consumption of milk and some other foodstuffs has been offset by a rise in meat.

Fat: The slight rise was due mainly to the increase in consumption of meat and meat products.

Carbohydrate: No significant change has occurred.

Calcium: There was a slight fall, owing to lower consumption of milk and milk products.

Vitamin A: There was no significant change in the intake of this nutrient.

Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C): A slight fall occurred, due to reduction of potato consumption.

Thiamin (Vitamin B1): No significant change was recorded.

The nutritive value of the average quantity of foodstuffs estimated to be available to the Australian population in 1948-49 in general showed little change compared with that available in 1947-48.

TABLE II : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1948-49
(Subject to revision)

(Per Head Per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein gm.	Fat gm.	Carbo- hydrate gm.	Calcium mgm.	Iron mgm.	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid mgm.	Thiamin (Vitamin B1) mgm.	Ribo- flavin mgm.	Niacin mgm.	Energy Value Calories
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	16.7	19.7	22.1	584.8	0.52	938.9	6.0	0.20	0.73	0.51	331.9
Meats including cured, canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	33.7	51.7	0.2	23.0	6.96	722.4	-	0.37	0.54	10.67	601.7
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	4.8	1.4	-	5.6	0.54	10.2	-	0.02	0.03	1.20	31.1
Eggs and Egg products (fresh equivalent)	4.0	3.6	0.3	18.9	0.95	315.7	-	0.05	0.15	0.02	49.6
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.2	39.9	-	5.1	0.06	1,340.0	-	-	-	-	360.1
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	0.1	-	153.7	3.0	0.06	-	-	-	+	-	615.4
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.5	0.0	21.5	10.4	0.88	-	25.3	0.15	0.07	0.89	96.2
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	2.8	4.9	2.9	7.5	0.77	1.5	-	0.06	0.04	0.64	66.6
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	-	3.0	16.0	0.19	303.0	24.1	0.04	0.02	0.32	14.3
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.6	-	26.3	17.7	0.56	61.2	7.9	0.04	0.07	0.55	108.5
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	1.1	-	3.1	26.4	0.48	882.7	18.4	0.05	0.04	0.34	14.2
Other Vegetables	0.9	-	4.5	20.5	0.22	2.9	9.2	0.02	0.04	0.35	21.7
Grain Products	26.4	3.4	197.1	47.9	3.23	-	-	0.48	0.17	2.45	924.4
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.8
TOTAL:	94.3	124.6	434.7	786.4	15.42	4,578.5	90.9	1.48	1.90	17.94	3,321.5

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

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Protein (gm.) Animal	58.7	54.4	58.2	59.4
Vegetable	30.8	34.9	36.4	34.9
Total	89.5	89.3	94.6	94.3
Fat from all sources (gm.)	133.5	118.6	121.9	124.6
Carbohydrate (gm.)	376.8	424.8	439.1	434.7
Calcium (mgm.)	642	762	816	786
Iron (mgm.)	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.4
Vitamin A (IU)	4,949	4,783	4,497	4,579
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	85.6	99.5	98.0	90.9
Thiamin (Vitamin B1) (mgm)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Niacin (mgm.)	18.2	16.6	18.3	17.9
Energy Value - Calories	3,114	3,204	3,299	3,322

(a) Subject to revision.

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

(Per head per day)

Nutrient	United Kingdom			Canada		U.S.A.		Australia		
	Prewar (a)	1941 (b)	1946 (b)	1948/49 (c)	Prewar (d)	1945 (b)	1947-48 (c)	Prewar (e)	1946 (b)	1948-49 (c)
Protein:-										
Animal	42.7	35.7	44.3	40.7	47.9	55.5	59.0	51.6	54.8	59.4
Vegetable	37.2	46.7	46.0	47.5	37.5	38.8	36.0	38.7	34.6	34.9
Total	79.9	82.4	90.3	88.2	85.4	94.3	95.0	90.3	89.4	94.3
Fat from all sources	130.2	113.4	112.0	110.0	119.6	123.1	132.8	126.7	120.1	124.6
Carbohydrate	377.0	367.5	376.8	408.8		404.2			429.5	434.7
Calcium	693	698	1,078	1,216		1,002			783	786
Iron	12.4	12.9	17.1	15.8		15.4			14.8	15.4
Vitamin A	3,997	3,604	3,727	3,920		6,811			4,866	4,579
Ascorbic Acid	96	81	107	113		74.9			99.0	90.9
Thiamin										
(Vitamin B1)	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8		1.68			1.5	1.5
Riboflavin	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0		2.03			1.8	1.9
Niacin	13.4	13.0	17.0	14.3		15.8			16.6	17.9
Energy value - Calories	3,000	2,800	2,880	2,980	3,067	3,083	3,161	3,164	3,216	3,322

(a) Average, 1934 to 1938. (b) Civilian consumption. (c) Provisional. (d) Average, 1935 to 1939. (e) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39. (f) Not available.

Sources:-

United Kingdom: "Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom". Ministry of Food Cmd. 7842 - December, 1949.

Canada.

"Food Balance Sheets" - Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United States of } United Nations, April, 1949 for pre-war and 1947-48 data. Report to

America. } Combined Food Board for 1945 figures.

Note: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating quantity consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors, the figures for the countries shown are not strictly comparable.

4. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

There was a continuous decline in the production of whole milk in Australia from the peak of 1,254 million gallons reached in 1939-40 until 1944-45 when the output recorded was 1,013 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 of about 375,000 or 14 per cent. between 1939 and 1947. Increases in the numbers of dairy cows and good seasonal conditions have resulted in considerable improvement in milk production since 1946-47. .

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1948-49 was approximately 1,207.3 million gallons. This exceeded output during 1947-48 by 34.2 million gallons or 2.9 per cent. and was 65.5 million gallons or 5.7 per cent. higher than the average output for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Whole milk output in 1948-49 has been exceeded on only one occasion, viz. in 1939-40, when 1,254.0 million gallons were produced.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78.1 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 4.8 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2.9 per cent. for condensary products and 14.2 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. There has since been a considerable decline in the use of milk for butter, with corresponding increased in the quantities used for other purposes, the proportions in 1948-49 being 64.7 per cent. for butter, 7.8 per cent for cheese, 7.2 per cent. for condensary products and 20.3 per cent for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 are shown in the following table in comparison with the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

TABLE V : PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity used for -			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensary Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
1944-45	1,012,830	670,206	76,533	62,440	203,651
1945-46	1,077,469	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782
1946-47	1,079,640	678,293	91,086	70,450	239,811
1947-48	1,173,105	763,049	90,121	78,113	241,822
1948-49 (a)	1,207,269	781,694	93,723	86,434	245,418

(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 1948-49, in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

During 1948-49 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 1946-47. The production of cheese in 1948-49 was slightly below the high 1946-47 level but exports in the former year constituted a new record at 26,200 tons.

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

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
<u>FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million Gallons)</u>				
Net Change in stocks	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,080	1,173	1,207
<u>Total Supplies</u>	1,142	1,080	1,173	1,207
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	858	939	969
Australian Consumption (c)	161	222	234	238
<u>CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 Tons)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 2.9	(-) 1.3	(+) 0.7
Production	21.7	50.7	59.0	59.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	21.7	53.6	60.3	58.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	34.4	31.5	31.6
Australian Consumption	13.2	19.2	28.8	27.0
<u>POWDERED MILK ('000 Tons)</u>				
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(+) 0.4	(-) 1.1	(+) 0.1
Production	9.5	18.0	20.4	25.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	9.5	17.6	21.5	25.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	6.1	8.9	11.3
Australian Consumption	8.1	11.5	12.6	13.9
<u>INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 Tons)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.6	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.3
Production	3.2	8.5	9.5	9.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	3.2	9.1	9.6	9.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	4.1	4.5	7.0
Australian Consumption	3.0	5.0	5.1	2.5
<u>CHEESE ('000 Tons)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 2.2	-	(-) 0.7
Production	24.9	42.4	41.5	43.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	24.9	44.6	41.5	43.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.0	22.9	26.2
Australian Consumption	13.4	20.6	18.6	17.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed, etc. milk products and consumed as sweet cream.

(c) Consumption as fluid milk, including milk consumed as ice-cream, etc.

(d) Including Imports.

(e) 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 the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39.

**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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk -				
Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	302.4	313.7	312.6
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(29.5)	(30.6)	(30.5)
Fresh Cream	6.4	2.4	1.0	1.0
Condensed Milk - Full Cream -				
Unsweetened	3.2	2.9	4.5	4.0
Sweetened				
Skim-Sweetened				
Concentrated Whole Milk	1.1	2.8	3.9	3.7
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5
Skim	-	0.7	0.6	0.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.7
Cheese	4.4	6.1	5.5	5.1
Total - As Milk Solids (c)	39.3	47.8	49.2	48.8

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb.
 (c) 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 48.8 lb. in 1948-49 compared with 49.2 lb. in 1947-48 and 39.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39. This increase since the pre-war period is due mainly to the substantial rise in fluid whole milk consumption from 240.2 lb. pre-war to 312.6 lb. in 1948-49. Consumption of cheese and condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in 1948-49 was also above the pre-war levels. In general, consumption of milk and milk products was lower in 1948-49 than in the previous year.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1948-49 is estimated at 991,500 tons, exclusive of approximately 47,100 tons of edible offal. This represents an increase on the 1947-48 figures of 44,400 tons or 4.7 per cent. and 9,300 tons or 0.9 per cent. on the average production for the three years ended 1938-39.

The production of both beef (incl. veal) and lamb in 1948-49 exceeded the corresponding output for the previous year and also that for the pre-war period. Mutton production, which declined from 201,400 tons pre-war to 165,600 tons in 1947-48, recovered to 181,300 tons in 1948-49. The production of total pigments in 1948-49, although greater than in 1947-48, was slightly below the pre-war average. Bacon and ham production declined from its peak of 56,246 tons (cured weight) in 1944-45 to 41,600 tons (cured weight) in 1948-49.

The production of edible offal, which is not included in the carcass weight of meat, is estimated at 47,100 tons in 1948-49 compared with 45,900 tons in 1947-48 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
('000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	487.8	562.0	577.3
Mutton	201.4	182.6	165.6	181.3
Lamb	117.6	120.0	129.7	139.1
Pork (b)	45.4	30.0	27.4	37.3
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight)	32.5	47.7	45.9	41.6
Total Pignmeats (as Pork)	94.1	94.8	89.8	93.8
<u>Total</u>	982.2	885.2	947.1	991.5
<u>Offal</u> (Edible)	48.0	44.9	45.9	47.1

(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 and curing. 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 1948-49 exports of carcass meat amounted to 157,800 tons (bone-in-weight) this being 15,100 tons (8.7 per cent.) less than in 1947-48 and 65,600 tons (29.4 per cent.) below average exports during the three years ended 1938-39. There has, however, been a remarkable expansion in exports of canned meat from 5,500 tons (canned weight) pre-war to 40,700 tons in 1948-49 and as a result, total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat), estimated at 226,100 tons in 1948-49, were only 6,300 tons (2.7 per cent.) below the corresponding pre-war average of 232,400 tons. Total meat exports (expressed in carcass weight equivalent) in 1948-49 were 6,700 tons (2.9 per cent.) less than in 1947-48.

Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) was 764,900 tons in 1948-49 compared with 708,700 tons in 1947-48 and average consumption for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 of 749,800 tons.

TABLE IX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons, Bone-in Weight)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
<u>BEEF AND VEAL</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 7.7	(+) 0.3	(-) 3.4
Production	569.1	487.8	562.0	577.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	569.1	480.1	561.7	580.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	120.8	90.7	116.5	97.5
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	18.0	65.3	73.6	60.7
Australian Consumption	430.3	324.1	371.6	422.5
<u>MUTTON</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 5.0	(-) 1.5	(+) 6.1
Production	201.4	182.6	165.6	181.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	201.4	188.6	167.1	175.2
Exports	17.3	23.3	8.7	12.3
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	10.6	7.6	6.5
Australian Consumption	184.1	154.7	150.8	156.4
<u>LAMB</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 2.9	(-) 3.8	(+) 2.0
Production	117.6	120.0	122.7	139.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	117.6	122.9	133.5	137.1
Exports	71.6	50.1	46.0	39.0
Australian Consumption	46.0	72.8	87.5	98.1
<u>PIGMEATS (AS PORK)</u>				
Net change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 4.1	-	(+) 0.5
Production	94.1	94.8	89.8	92.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	94.1	98.9	89.8	93.3
Exports	13.7	6.3	1.7	9.0
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	48.6	67.7	64.1	58.5
Australian Consumption (g)	31.8	24.9	24.0	25.8
<u>TOTAL CARCASS MEAT</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 5.3	(-) 5.0	(+) 5.2
Production	982.2	885.2	947.1	991.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	982.2	890.5	952.1	986.3
Exports (inc. Ships' Stores)	223.4	172.4	172.9	157.8
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	66.6	143.6	145.3	125.7
Australian Consumption	692.2	574.5	633.9	702.8

(a) Excludes offal.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Includes imports.

(d) Not available.

(e) For canning.

(f) For canning and curing.

(g) Consumption as pork, including smallgoods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

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

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(b)
<u>CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in weight)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 5.3	(-) 5.0	(+) 5.2
Production	982.2	885.2	947.1	991.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	982.2	890.5	952.1	986.3
Exports (inc. Ships' Stores)	223.4	172.4	172.9	157.8
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	66.6	143.6	145.3	125.7
Australian Consumption	692.2	574.5	633.9	702.8
<u>CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(f)(-)10.8	(+) 5.6	(-) 3.4
Production	12.0	51.2	50.1	45.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	12.0	62.0	44.5	49.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	53.5	34.5	40.7
Australian Consumption	6.5	8.5	10.0	8.4
<u>BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.1
Production	32.5	47.7	45.9	41.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	32.5	47.9	45.8	41.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.3	2.7	3.4
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	2.1	2.1	2.2
Australian Consumption	31.5	42.5	41.0	36.1
<u>TOTAL MEAT (In terms of Carcass Equivalent Weight)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c) (h)	(d)	(-)16.1	(+) 5.6	(+) 0.5
Production	982.2	885.2	947.1	991.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	982.2	901.3	941.5	991.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (h)	232.4	255.2	232.8	226.1
Australian consumption (h)	749.8	646.1	708.7	764.9

(a) Excludes Offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available. (e) Used for canning and curing. (f) Includes allowances for quantities exported from surplus Service stocks. (g) For canning. (h) Canned 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 were given in Section 5 of Report No. 2.

As a result of the rationing of meat, the consumption per head fell from the pre-war figure of 253.0 lb. carcass weight (179.6 lb. retail weight) and reached its lowest point in 1946-47 at 201.7 lb. carcass weight (143.2 lb. retail weight). There was a rise in 1947-48 (the last year of rationing) to 216.8 lb. carcass weight (153.9 lb. retail weight) and a further increase in 1948-49 following the lifting of rationing, to 228.1 lb. carcass weight (162.0 lb. retail weight). Consumption in the latter year was, however, 9.8 per cent. lower than in the pre-war period.

Beef and veal consumption per head has risen from 96.5 lb. (carcass weight) in 1946-47 to 108.9 lb. in 1947-48 and 121.3 lb. in 1948-49 but is still substantially below the pre-war figure of 144.1 lb. Mutton consumption in 1948-49 at 44.9 lb. per head was also much below the pre-war level of 59.6 lb. but lamb consumption per head has risen from 15.0 lb. pre-war to 28.2 lb. in 1948-49. The consumption of bacon and ham has fallen from high war-time levels to about the pre-war figure, while pork consumption, although increasing, is still much less than before the war.

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 in those areas not subject to rationing control.
- (iv) 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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Beef and Veal, Bone-in Weight	144.1	96.5	108.9	121.3
Mutton, Bone-in Weight	59.6	46.1	44.2	44.9
Lamb, Bone-in Weight	15.0	21.7	25.6	28.2
Pork, Bone-in Weight	10.4	6.8	7.1	7.4
Offal	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.4
Canned Meat (b)	(c)	2.5	2.9	2.4
Bacon and Ham (d)	10.3	12.7	12.0	10.4
In Terms of Carcass Weight				
<u>Total</u> (e)	253.0	201.7	216.8	228.1
In Terms of Retail Weight (f)				
	179.6	143.2	153.9	162.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Canned Weight. (c) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) Cured weight. (e) Including Offal. (f) 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 due to the shortage of foodstuffs for poultry, resulting in the disposal of surplus birds for table use and the demand for meat off the ration.

Available data indicates that since the lifting of meat rationing on 21st June, 1948 there has been a fall in the consumption of poultry and game per head, which is estimated at 15.1 lb. carcass weight (8.8 lb. edible weight) in 1948-49 compared with 16.1 lb. carcass weight (9.3 lb. edible weight) in 1947-48 and average consumption of 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 is now slightly above the pre-war level. However, owing to the increase in population and to the larger quantities being used for canning, the consumption per head is lower. The consumption of fish (fresh and shell) per head of population was about 6.5 lb. (edible weight) in 1948-49 compared with 6.4 lb. (edible weight) in 1947-48 and 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 1948-49 approximately one-quarter 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 1948-49 at 3.1 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 1946-47 to 1948-49 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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	10.7	10.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (Edible Weight)	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.7
Shell (Edible Weight)	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8
Canned (Edible Weight)	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.1
<u>Total Edible Weight</u>	16.8	18.2	19.2	18.4

(a) 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 from areas under their control plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and by "back yard" poultry-keepers based on data obtained from other sources. The level of production in 1948-49 was about 119,000 tons (the equivalent of about 204 million dozen) compared with the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. Egg production is estimated to have reached a peak of about 122,000 tons (208 million dozen) in 1946-47. Exports of shell eggs during 1948-49 amounted to 11,900 tons, compared with 8,800 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, 12,700 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) of pulp were exported in 1948-49.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in Australia and has since continued on a reduced scale 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
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
<u>SHELL EGGS</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.1
Production (c)	89.5	121.7	118.8	119.4
<u>Total Supplies</u>	89.5	122.1	118.4	119.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.5	8.8	11.9
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	3.2	22.3	23.7	22.8
Australian Consumption	78.7	89.3	85.9	84.6
<u>EGG POWDER (e)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 3.2	(-) 0.4	-
Production	-	6.4	2.0	1.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	-	9.6	2.4	1.2
Exports	-	9.6	2.3	1.1
Australian Consumption	-	-	0.1	0.1
<u>EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (e)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 4.5	(+) 1.4	(-) 1.2
Production	3.2	17.7	21.2	21.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	3.2	22.2	19.8	22.5
Exports	0.3	11.3	12.2	12.7
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	2.3	0.1	0.2
Australian Consumption	2.9	8.6	7.5	9.6
<u>TOTAL EGGS (e)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 8.1	(+) 1.4	(-) 1.1
Production	89.5	121.7	118.8	119.4
<u>Total Supplies</u>	89.5	129.8	117.4	120.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	31.4	23.3	25.7
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	0.5	0.6	0.5
Australian Consumption	81.6	97.9	93.5	94.3

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

While the greater part of the increase in egg production since before the war 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 27.1 lb. (248 eggs) in 1948-49, although below consumption of 1946-47 and 1947-48 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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
Shell Eggs	25.7	26.6	25.2	24.3
Egg Powder (b)	-	-	-	-
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole) (b)	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.8
<u>Total Shell Equivalent -</u>				
lb. per head	26.6	29.2	27.4	27.1
No. per head (c)	243	267	251	248

(a) Subject to revision. (b) In terms of shell eggs. (c) 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 since 1938-39 and the factors contributing to this decline. Production dropped from the pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39) 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 and this was followed by a further rise to 165,700 tons in 1948-49.

The rationing of butter, which was introduced in June, 1943 and continued until 16th June, 1950, 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 were higher in 1947-48 and 1948-49 but the figure in the latter year (83,400 tons) was 6,600 tons or 7.3 per cent. below average exports during the three years ended 1938-39.

The production of margarine in 1948-49 was 9,000 tons of table grade and 21,000 tons of industrial grade, compared with 4,800 tons and 18,700 tons respectively in 1947-48 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 been restricted because of the shortage of coconut oil and other oils and fats used in its manufacture, although considerable improvement was evident in 1948-49.

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
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
<u>BUTTER</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.2	(-) 6.4	(-) 2.1
Production	191.0	143.4	162.1	165.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	191.0	145.6	168.5	167.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(c)	90.0	60.7	83.8	83.4
Australian Consumption	101.0	84.9	84.7	84.5
<u>MARGARINE - TABLE</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 2.1	(+) 0.6	(-) 0.4
Production	2.8	5.7	4.8	9.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	2.8	7.8	4.2	9.4
Exports	-	5.4	0.9	5.9
Australian Consumption	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.5
<u>MARGARINE - OTHER</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	12.2	17.2	18.7	21.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	12.2	17.3	18.5	21.1
Exports	-	0.5	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
Australian Consumption	12.2	16.6	18.3	20.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (d) 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, which during the three years ended 1938-39 averaged 32.9 lb., declined following the introduction of rationing to 27.5 lb. in 1944. This was followed by further diminution in each succeeding year to 1948-49, when consumption was 24.3 lb. per head. Consumption of margarine per head was 1.0 lb. table grade and 6.0 lb. industrial grade in 1948-49 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 1948-49 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 1946-47 to 1948-49.

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

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Butter	32.9	25.3	24.8	24.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Other	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.0
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
<u>Total Fat Content</u>	37.6	30.9	31.1	31.2

(a) 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 (605,300 tons at 94 net titre) in the 1947 season, arose chiefly from war-time contingencies. Labour shortages, insufficient supplies of fertilizers and variations in seasonal conditions have all contributed to the lowering of output.

Following improvement in the labour supply for cutting and milling and excellent seasonal conditions cane sugar production showed a remarkable increase during the 1948 season, reaching the record figure of 915,000 tons of raw sugar (943,100 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 1949 crop is at present estimated at about 906,400 tons or 940,000 tons at 94 net titre.

The following table gives details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1948-49 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
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2 (c)	(-) 42.9	(+) 42.9	(+) 7.3
Production (Raw)	779.3	521.0	633.2	897.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	773.1	563.9	590.3	890.5
Exports (d) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	153.6	140.3	461.0
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	11.2	21.3	22.1	20.0
Civilian consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (f)	326.6	389.0	427.9	409.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Including sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) By Balance. (d) Raw and refined, including ships' stores. (e) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle), industrial uses and losses in refining. (f) 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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	65.9	72.1	68.0
In manufactured products	35.9	50.0	53.3	49.6
<u>Total</u>	106.5	115.9	125.4	117.6
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar content)	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7
<u>Total Sugar Content</u>	112.0	121.6	131.2	123.3

(a) 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 the early 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 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, but this was followed by a drop to 68.0 lb. in 1948-49.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products rose from 35.9 lb. per head pre-war to 53.3 lb. per head in 1947-48 but fell to 49.6 lb. in 1948-49.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 5.7 lb. per head in 1948-49 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 123.3 lb. in 1948-49 compared with 131.2 lb. in 1947-48 and 112.0 lb. in the pre-war 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, 1947 to 1949. The data relating to white potatoes for 1947 and 1948 comprise estimates furnished by the Australian Potato Committee of potatoes marketed commercially and used for seed together with an allowance for home-garden production, while the estimates for 1949 have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by State Statisticians.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the Armed Forces' requirements for fresh and processed potatoes. Although considerable reduction in potato growing has occurred since the end of the war, the present level of production is still some 93,000 tons (25.8 per cent.) above that of the pre-war period. However, the expansion in exports of potatoes which are now considerably above the pre-war figure, and increased seed requirements have absorbed a large portion of the higher production, supplies available for consumption in 1949 being 58,400 tons or 18.3 per cent. above the quantities available annually during the period 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1948-49 is estimated at 5,000 tons compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

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

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -		
		1947	1948	1949(a)
<u>POTATOES, WHITE</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 18.4	(-) 23.0	(-) 6.1
Production	360.4	536.7	529.9	453.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	360.4	555.1	552.9	459.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	27.9	26.7	22.1
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	37.0	80.6	75.9	60.6
Australian Consumption (d)	318.5	446.6	450.3	376.9
<u>POTATOES, SWEET</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	(e) 5.6	(e) 5.3	(e) 5.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.0
Exports	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	7.4	(e) 5.6	(e) 5.3	(e) 5.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (d) Fresh potatoes only. (e) 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, followed by a sharp fall to 109.7 lb. (108.3 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet) in 1948-49. The maintenance of consumption at the high levels recorded in 1947-48 and earlier years may be attributed, in part, to the subsidy paid by the Commonwealth for the purpose of price stabilization, this being withdrawn from 31st October, 1948. 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 -		
		1947	1948	1949 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	133.1	132.0	108.3
Sweet Potatoes	2.4	(c) 1.7	(c) 1.5	(c) 1.4
<u>Total</u>	106.2	134.8	133.5	109.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes.
(c) 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 import requirements to some extent. Formerly large quantities of peanuts were 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 22,800 tons harvested in April-May, 1947, but fell to 15,800 tons harvested in 1948 and to 10,000 tons harvested in 1949.

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
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
<u>DRIED PULSE</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 5.2	(-) 6.6	(-) 6.3
Production	(c)	11.3	10.9	19.4
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(c)	16.5	17.5	25.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	4.9	6.5	14.5
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(c)	1.6	0.7	1.1
Australian Consumption	(e) 4.5	10.0	10.3	10.1
<u>PEANUTS (IN SHELL)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(-) 4.1	(-) 1.2	(+) 4.0	(-) 4.0
Production	7.0	13.3	22.8	15.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	11.1	14.5	18.8	19.8
Exports	-	-	-	1.1
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	6.9	2.7	6.2	4.5
Australian Consumption	4.2	11.8	12.6	14.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes imports. (c) Not available. (d) Seed and waste. (e) Survey data. (f) 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 2.9 lb. in 1948-49 was almost double the pre-war figure. 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 2.7 lb. per head in 1948-49, while the consumption of cocoa beans has risen from 2.1 lb. before the war to 3.5 lb. The consumption of tree-nuts declined during the war but in 1948-49 amounted to 1.4 lb. per head 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 10.6 lb. in 1947-48 but fell slightly in 1948-49 to 10.5 lb.

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

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.3	2.6	2.7
Edible tree nuts (b)	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.4
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.5
<u>Total (Edible Weight)</u>	5.3	9.4	10.6	10.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Weight without shell.

(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit

The estimated total production of fresh tomatoes and citrus fruit is shown in the following table. The figures are based on the output recorded on growers' annual returns together with 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 at 101,100 tons in 1948-49 was somewhat higher than in 1947-48, the production of citrus fruit declined to 144,700 tons compared with the record crop of 151,400 tons in 1947-48.

The quantity of 22,100 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1948-49, represents the estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products (mainly tomato juice) exported during the year. Exports of citrus fruit during 1948-49 totalled 18,400 tons (13,100 tons as fresh and 5,300 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 FRUITS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
<u>TOMATOES, FRESH (b)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(d)(-)3.4	(d)(-)10.0	(c)
Production	(e) 50.0	116.1	94.9	101.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	50.0	119.5	104.9	101.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	11.6	19.2	22.1
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	2.0	5.1	4.2	4.4
Australian Consumption	48.0	102.8	81.5	74.6
<u>CITRUS FRUIT (b)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	111.0	124.2	151.4	144.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	111.0	124.2	151.4	144.7
Exports	13.2	9.7	13.9	18.4
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	2.2	4.9	3.0
Australian Consumption	97.8	112.3	132.6	123.3

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

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, 30.6 lb. in 1946-47. This has been followed by falling consumption which is placed at 23.9 lb. in 1947-48 and 21.4 lb. in 1948-49.

The consumption of citrus fruit rose from 31.9 lb. per head pre-war to 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 for 1947-48 allowance for wastage was confined to estimated normal marketing losses of oranges and reported losses of lemons not marketed in New South Wales. Consumption in 1948-49 was somewhat lower at 35.4 lb.

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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Fresh Tomatoes (b)	(c) 15.7	30.6	23.9	21.4
Fresh Citrus (b)	31.9	33.5	38.9	35.4
<u>Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent</u>	47.6	64.1	62.8	56.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh.

(c) 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 495,100 tons in 1948-49 compared with 606,500 tons in the previous year and with an average production of 511,000 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of fresh fruit, which declined from the pre-war level of 116,000 tons to negligible proportions during the war increased to 73,600 tons by 1947-48 but fell again to 54,900 tons in 1948-49.

Jam production has expanded greatly since the pre-war period and the peak of 89,700 tons in 1947-48, was 50,800 tons or more than 130 per cent. above the average production for the three years ended 1938-39. In 1947-48, however, some 14,400 tons were added to factory stocks and in 1948-49 output fell sharply to 60,800 tons, a drop of 28,900 tons (32.2 per cent.) compared with the previous year. Exports of jam in 1948-49 were 24,100 tons compared with the pre-war average of 3,800 tons.

The production of dried vine fruit was 84,800 tons in 1948 compared with 65,200 tons in 1947 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 54,600 tons in 1948.

The production of total canned fruit (including solpack and crushed apples) reached a record level in 1947-48 at 84,900 tons, exceeding the average production for the three years ended 1938-39 by 18,300 tons or 27.5 per cent. In 1948-49, total canned fruit production was 80,700 tons, a fall of 4,200 tons or 4.9 per cent. on output in the previous year. The production of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was 55,200 tons in 1948-49 compared with the record output of 62,800 tons in 1947-48 and average production of 54,800 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of all canned fruit in 1948-49 at 53,600 tons exceeded the pre-war export level by 18,900 tons or 54.5 per cent. It should be noted, however, that withdrawals from factory stocks amounting to 15,700 tons were necessary to achieve the high export recorded in 1948-49.

**TABLE XXV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT
PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)**

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c)(-)0.3	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 511.0	509.6	606.5	495.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	511.0	509.9	606.5	495.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.0	23.7	73.6	54.9
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	131.0	177.4	188.8	106.3
Australian Consumption	264.0	308.8	344.1	333.9
JAMS				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+)2.3	(+) 14.4	(-) 2.0
Production	38.9	72.5	89.7	60.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	38.9	70.2	75.3	62.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	29.5	26.8	24.1
Australian Consumption	35.1	40.7	48.5	38.7
DRIED VINE FRUITS				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	(e) 73.8	(f)65.2	(g) 84.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	80.5	(e) 73.8	(f)65.2	(g) 84.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	(e) 51.1	(f)39.8	(g) 54.6
Miscellaneous Uses (h)	1.7	(e) 3.4	(f) 5.7	(g) 4.3
Australian Consumption	15.8	(e)19.3	(f)19.7	(g) 25.9
DRIED TREE FRUIT				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(-) 5.5	(-) 4.2	(-) 5.3	(-) 5.1
Production	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	10.8	9.6	11.0	11.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3
Australian Consumption	9.0	7.7	8.9	9.4
CANNED FRUIT				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 4.5	(+) 9.0	(-)15.7
Production	66.6	71.3	84.9	80.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	66.6	66.8	75.9	96.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	38.7	38.5	53.6
Australian Consumption	31.9	28.1	37.4	42.8

(a) Subject to reversion. (b) Not available. (c) Includes imports. (d) Processing and waste. (e) Year 1946. (f) Year 1947. (g) Year 1948. (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. Supplies of jam from factories for consumption fell from 14.2 lb. per head in 1947-48 to 11.1 lb. per head in 1948-49, the latter figure being below consumption during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Fresh fruit consumption also declined in 1948-49 compared with the previous year, while the consumption of dried and canned fruit was higher. Consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, was 150.6 lb. in 1948-49 compared with 149.0 lb. in the previous year and 131.7 lb. in the pre-war period.

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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Fresh Fruit	86.1	92.0	100.9	95.9
Jam	11.4	12.1	14.2	11.1
Dried Fruit - Vine	5.2	(b) 5.7	(c) 5.8	(d) 7.4
Tree	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.7
Canned Fruit	10.7	8.4	11.0	12.3
<u>Total</u> (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	131.7	135.6	149.0	150.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Year 1946. (c) Year 1947. (d) Year 1948.

(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 1948-49 seas was sufficient to maintain consumption at a level comparable with earlier years.

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 15,800 tons in 1946-47, 14,100 tons in 1947-48 and 11,900 tons in 1948-49. Green peas comprise the principal portion of vegetables now being canned.

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

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

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
<u>FRESH</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	215.7	194.6	203.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(b)	215.7	194.6	203.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	5.8	4.3	3.2
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	30.7	27.8	24.0
Australian Consumption	(b)	179.2	162.5	176.1
<u>CANNED</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 4.0	(+) 2.0	(-) 2.8
Production	(b)	13.2	12.2	9.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(b)	17.2	10.2	12.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	(-) 7.2	2.6	3.6
Australian Consumption	(b)	10.0	7.6	8.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) 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 was slightly higher in 1948-49 than in the previous year.

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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Cabbage and Greens	(b) 25.9	28.4	22.5	23.3
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	3.9	4.3	4.5
Carrots	(b) 10.8	10.8	8.7	10.4
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	10.3	12.2	12.4
Canned	-	3.0	2.2	2.4
<u>Total</u>	(b) 69.1	56.4	49.9	53.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) 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.

(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
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (b)
<u>FRESH</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(d)(-)0.1	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	294.6	306.2	307.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(c)	294.7	306.2	307.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	10.3	20.5	13.7
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	(c)	15.9	30.4	15.8
Australian Consumption	(c)	268.5	255.3	277.6
<u>CANNED</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-)1.0	(+) 0.4	(-) 0.5
Production	(c)	2.6	1.9	2.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(c)	3.6	1.5	3.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.7	0.4	0.5
Australian Consumption	(c)	2.9	1.1	2.6

(a) Vegetables other than leafy, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Not available.

(d) Imports of onions.

(e) Canning and dehydration and waste.

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

AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	80.1	74.9	79.8
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.9	0.3	0.8
<u>Total</u>	(b) 58.9	81.0	75.2	80.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) 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 production of these crops, in 1948-49, although below the 1947-48 records, was considerably greater than the average production for the five years ended 1938-39. Maize and rice production has remained fairly steady in recent years. The 1949-50 wheat crop is at present estimated at approximately 217 million bushels, this being the third successive year of abundant wheat harvests.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1945-46 to 1948-49 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 are shown below.

TABLE XXXI : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAINS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average, Five years ended 1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
Barley - 2 Row	8,459	9,581	10,558	18,937	15,930
6 Row	1,293	1,536	1,038	1,919	1,855
Maize	7,338	5,729	5,808	6,168	5,187
Oats	17,002	25,774	15,566	40,697	23,602
Rice	2,274	2,735	2,978	2,676	2,739
Wheat	154,325	142,410	117,262	220,116	190,703

(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 1946-47 to 1949-50.

TABLE XXVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

(Million bushels)

Particulars	Average, Three years ended 30th November 1939	Year ended 30th November			
		1947	1948	1949(d)	1950(e)
Opening Stocks (incl. flour as wheat)	(a) 10.4	20.2	13.5	26.4	19.1
Production	164.7	117.3	220.1	190.7	217.1
<u>Total available supplies</u>	175.1	137.5	233.6	217.1	236.2
Exports - Wheat	75.0	12.0	87.0	82.4	} 138.3
Flour as Wheat	31.8	34.0	44.6	37.1	
Local Consumption - Flour as wheat	30.9	33.5	33.6	34.5	33.7
Stock Feed	8.2	22.2	20.7	22.6	25.0
Seed	14.6	13.8	12.5	(d)12.5	12.5
Breakfast Foods and Other Uses	(b)	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.8
Balance retained on farms (excl. Seed)	(c)	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.9
Closing Stocks (incl. flour as wheat)	(a)14.6	13.5	26.4	19.1	20.0
<u>Total Disposals and Stocks</u>	175.1	137.5	233.6	217.1	236.2

(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) in 1948-49, totalling 1,498,900 tons of 2,240 lb., constituted a new record and exceeded the previous year's output by 72,000 long tons, or 5.0 per cent., and the average production for the three pre-war years by 349,900 long tons or 30.5 per cent. Flour exports in 1948-49 at 768,100 long tons exceeded average exports during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 by 193,100 long tons, or 33.6 per cent. local consumption rose from 574,000 long tons pre-war to 680,200 long tons in 1947-48 and 709,300 long tons in 1948-49.

Production of milled rice has remained fairly steady at a level slightly above that of the pre-war period. By restricting local consumption (3,300 tons in 1948-49) to the requirements of essential consumers, mainly Asiatics and those in hospitals, large quantities have been exported. Exports during 1948-49 totalled 29,300 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 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Output in 1948-49 was considerably lower at 24,000 tons, but this exceeded the pre-war average by 6,800 tons or 39.5 per cent. Exports increased from 1,900 tons pre-war to 11,000 tons in 1948-49 while consumption declined from 15,300 tons to 13,000 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 porridge as a substitute for oatmeal for the Armed Services and subsequent curtailment in wheatmeal production has caused a reduction in output of all wheaten breakfast foods which amounted to 20,100 tons in 1948-49. Consumption of the group at 20,000 tons in 1948-49 was, however, much above the pre-war figure of 12,500 tons.

TABLE XXXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons of 2,240lb.)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
<u>FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.3	(+) 41.2	(+) 21.5
Production	1,149.0	1,369.4	1,426.9	1,498.9
<u>Total Supplies</u>	1,149.0	1,369.7	1,385.7	1,477.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	689.9	705.5	768.1
Australian Consumption	574.0	679.8	680.2	709.3
<u>RICE (MILLED)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.5	(+) 1.0	(-) 0.4
Production	28.1	29.6	33.4	32.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	28.1	29.1	32.4	32.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	25.9	29.6	29.3
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-
Australian consumption	12.2	3.2	2.8	3.3
<u>BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1	-
Production	17.2	24.8	34.0	24.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	17.2	24.9	34.1	24.0
Exports	1.9	12.4	17.2	11.0
Australian Consumption	15.3	12.5	16.9	13.0
<u>BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1
Production	12.5	22.0	19.1	20.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	12.5	21.9	19.2	20.2
Exports	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Consumption	12.5	21.7	19.0	20.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) 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 1948-49 was 217.1 lb., compared with 214.1 lb. in 1947-48 and 203.3 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. Flour consumption at 203.7 lb. per head in 1948-49 exceeded average pre-war consumption by 16.6 lb. or 8.9 per cent.

The importation of sago and tapioca, which ceased during the war years, was resumed in 1946-47. Consumption per head during 1948-49 was 0.6 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	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
Flour	187.1	202.5	199.4	203.7
Rice (milled)	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Breakfast Foods -				
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	3.7	4.9	3.7
From Wheat (including Wheatmeal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	6.5	5.6	5.7
From Maize and Rice		Not available for Publication		
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.4	0.5	0.5
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (b)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.6
<u>Total</u>	203.7	216.6	214.1	217.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) 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 1948-49 was a record at 148.0 million gallons, and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 64.5 million gallons or 77.3 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 1938-39, being 14.7 million gallons compared with 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 11.0 million gallons in 1948-49.

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

(1000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
<u>BEER</u>				
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,468	127,885	126,728	147,971
Imports	124	24	126	522
<u>Total Supplies</u>	83,592	127,909	126,854	148,493
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	550	1,029	554	574
Miscellaneous uses (c)	5,114	7,342	8,093	8,559
Consumption in Australia	77,928	119,538	118,207	139,360
<u>WINE</u>				
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+) 2,216	(+) 1,534	(+) 1,911
Production (e)	8,442	13,136	14,679	14,732
Imports	42	3	19	44
<u>Total Supplies</u>	8,156	10,923	13,164	12,865
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,726	2,697	1,895
Consumption in Australia	4,245	8,197	10,467	10,970

(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) Movement in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond. (e) Production of beverage wine.

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

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 figures for later periods have been based on imports of coffee cleared during the year. The details in the table disclose that consumption per head of tea was 6.3 lb. in 1948-49 compared with 6.4 lb. in 1946-47 and 6.9 lb. pre-war, while that of coffee was 0.9 lb. in 1948-49 1.0 lb. in 1947-48 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 of beer per head was 17.9 gallons (178.7 lb.) in 1948-49, compared with 15.5 gallons (154.7 lb.) in 1947-48 and 11.3 gallons (113.4 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1948-49 at 1.4 gallons (14.5 lb.) per head. This compares with 1.4 gallons (14.1 lb.) in 1947-48 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 INTOCONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49(a)
Tea	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3
Coffee	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.3)	(15.9)	(15.5)	(17.9)
Estimated wt. in lb. (b)	113.4	159.0	154.7	178.7
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.4)
Estimated wt. in lb. (c)	6.4	11.2	14.1	14.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of Beer:10 lb.
(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine: 10.3 lb.

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 was also controlled and the 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. The restrictions have again been lifted from 24th May, 1950.

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 issue No. 2 of this Report.

TABLE XXXVII : RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

Foodstuffs	Original Rates		Present Rates	
	Date of Commencement	Rate per head per week	Date of Commencement	Rate per head per week
Tea	6.7.42	1.6 oz.	19.10.42	(b)2 oz.
Butter	7.6.43	8 oz.	5. 6.44	(a)6 oz.

(a) Butter rationing was lifted on 16th June, 1950

(b) Tea rationing was lifted on 2nd July, 1950.

6. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES
AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1948-49

The data given in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1948-49 are 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, 1949. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature e.g. tomatoes, citrus and other fresh fruit and 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 have 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 1948-49 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1949.
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers						Duplication	Per head per annum	
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a) 1,207	(b)	-	(a) 1,207	-	-	-	(a) 969	(a) 238	1b.
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	3,500	(b)	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	3,500	(c) 312.6
Condensed Milk-Full Cream - Sweetened	2,552	3,238	(+) 686	46,232	-	2	45,548	31,554	-	-	-	13,994	4.0
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened	-	14	(+) 14	13,057	-	-	13,043	-	-	-	-	13,043	3.7
Concentrated Whole Milk	782	927	(+) 145	18,629	-	179	18,654	6,634	-	-	-	12,020	3.5
Powdered Milk - Full Cream Skim	156	402	(+) 246	6,630	-	-	6,384	4,542	-	-	-	1,842	0.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,328	2,016	(+) 688	9,841	-	404	9,557	7,008	-	-	-	2,549	0.7
Cheese	3,324	2,686	(-) 638	43,160	42	43	43,883	26,209	-	-	-	17,674	5.1
(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Equivalent to 30.5 gallons.													
2. MEAT													
Beef and Veal (d)	27,752	24,295	(-) 3,457	577,325	(e)	2	580,784	97,527	-	-	60,820	422,437	121.3
Mutton (d)	1,309	7,435	(+) 6,126	181,270	(e)	-	175,144	12,281	-	-	6,471	156,392	44.9
Lamb (d)	195	2,200	(+) 2,005	139,113	(e)	-	137,108	38,998	-	-	-	98,110	28.2
Pigmeats (as Pork (d))	1,372	1,923	(+) 551	93,815	(e)	-	93,264	8,985	-	(f) 58,459	(g) 25,820	7.4	
Total Carcass Meat (d)	30,628	35,853	(+) 5,225	991,523	(e)	2	986,300	157,791	-	-	125,750	702,759	201.8
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(h) 998	(h) 889	(-) 109	45,670	-	130	49,045	40,690	-	-	-	8,355	2.4
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	998	889	(-) 109	41,584	(e)	7	41,700	3,344	-	-	2,223	36,133	10.4
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight (i))	(h)	(h)	(+)	991,523	(e)	196	991,046	226,115	-	-	-	764,931	219.7
Offal	2,613	3,708	(+) 1,095	47,092	(e)	-	45,997	13,903	3,000	-	-	29,094	8.4

(d) Carcass weight. (e) Included with Commercial Production. (f) Includes pork used for curing. (g) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes offal, shown below.

TABLE XXXVIII. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1949.
 (Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers					Waste	Duplication	
												Total
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH.												lb.
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	42,714	(b)	-	42,714	8,802	-	-	-	33,912
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	51,700	(b)	-	51,700	32,899	-	-	-	18,801
Fish - Fresh	(a)	(a)	(a)	34,870	3,500	7,637	46,007	1,583	(c)	16,205	8,413	(d) 9,806
Shell	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,963	(b)	-	7,963	46	(c)	5,170	-	(d) 1,747
Canned (canned weight)	690	1,012	(+)	4,674	-	8,646	12,998	2,159	-	-	-	(d) 10,839
												(a) 3.1
(a) Not available. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Inedible portion of quantity consumed in Australia. (d) Edible weight.												
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS												
Shell	423	540	(+)	117	70,435	48,927	119,246	11,920	-	528	(f) 22,247	84,551
Powder (e)	32	14	(-)	18	1,210	-	1,228	1,140	-	-	-	88
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (e)	3,362	2,133	(-)	1,229	21,236	-	22,465	12,625	-	8	(g) 199	9,633
Total Eggs (e)	3,817	2,687	(-)	1,130	70,435	48,927	120,493	25,685	-	536	-	94,272
												27.1
(e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) For pulp and powder. (g) For powder manufacture.												
5. OILS AND FATS												
Butter	(h) 6,052	(h) 6,100	(i) (-)	2,101	161,080	4,740	167,921	(j) 83,375	-	-	-	84,546
Margarine - Table	(k) 51	(k) 90	(l) (-)	352	9,018	-	9,370	5,904	-	-	-	3,466
- Other	443	326	(-)	117	21,010	-	21,127	-	-	(m)	282	20,845
Lard	(n)	(n)	(n)	4,427	4,427	-	4,427	53	-	(o)	64	4,310
Vegetable Oils & Other Fats	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(p) 14,101
												(p) 4.0

(h) Stocks held in main cold stores. (i) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.
 (j) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (k) Factory stocks. (l) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by factories. (m) Used in manufacture of table margarine. (n) Not available. (o) Used in margarine manufacture. (p) Based on survey data.

TABLE XXVIII. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1949 (CONTINUED)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-suppliers						Duplication	Per head per annum		
	(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)									
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS														
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	98,609	2,500	-	101,109	22,153	-	4,400	-	74,556	1b.	
Citrus Fruit (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	137,661	7,000	-	144,661	18,399	-	2,950	-	123,312	21.4	
(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Not available.														
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS:														
Fresh Fruit	(c)	(c)	(c)	480,073	15,000	34	495,107	54,855	-	-	(d)	106,327	333,925	95.9
Jam	37,964	36,004	(-)	1,960	1,000	38	62,833	24,126	-	-	-	-	38,707	(e) 11.1
Dried Fruit - Vine (f)	(c)	(c)	(c)	84,828	-	-	84,828	54,589	-	313	(g)	4,000	25,926	7.4
Tree	1,155	1,079	(-)	76	-	5,052	11,684	2,328	-	-	-	-	9,356	2.7
Canned Fruit	51,798	36,073	(-)	15,725	500	21	96,442	53,606	-	-	-	-	42,836	12.3
(c) Not available. (d) For the manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit. (e) Fresh equivalent 4.4 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (f) Year 1948. (g) For the manufacture of wine.														
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES														
Cabbage and Greens	(h)	(h)	(h)	83,523	4,200	-	87,723	(j) 1,966	-	4,500	207	81,050	23.3	
Lettuce	(h)	(h)	(h)	14,942	1,500	-	16,442	(j) 46	-	750	-	15,646	4.5	
Carrots	(h)	(h)	(h)	37,652	1,500	-	39,152	(j) 925	-	1,100	959	36,168	10.4	
Fresh Legumes	(h)	(h)	(h)	48,954	11,000	-	59,954	(j) 207	-	5,000	11,505	43,242	12.4	
Total	(h)	(h)	(h)	185,071	18,200	-	203,271	(j) 3,144	-	11,350	12,671	176,106	50.6	
Canned (canned weight)	4,653	1,852	(-)	2,801	-	-	12,135	3,657	-	-	-	8,478	2.4	
Dehydrated (Dehydrated weight)	(h)	(h)	(i)	90	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	
(h) Not available. (i) Estimated; balance figure. (j) Partly estimated.														

TABLE XXXVIII. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED
 JUNE, 1949 (CONTINUED)
 (Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Use	Utilization			Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers	Waste				Duplication	Total	Per head	Per annum	
														lb.
12. OTHER VEGETABLES														
Pumpkins				67,213	3,000			70,213	(b) 92				70,121	20.1
Turnips, White & Swede				36,859	1,750			38,609	(b) 554				38,049	10.9
Beetroot				13,468	650			14,118	(b) 232		1,813		12,073	3.5
Onions				56,569	8,500			65,069	12,208			2,800	50,061	14.4
Parsnips		(a)	(a)	13,298	700			13,998	(b) 116				13,802	4.0
Cauliflowers				85,974	5,000			90,974	(b) 348				81,884	23.5
Cucumbers				5,000	250			5,250	(b) 46				5,204	1.5
Marrows and Squashes				5,000	250			5,250	(b) 91				5,159	1.5
Sweet Corn				3,000	600			3,600	-			2,380	1,220	0.4
Total	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 286,381	20700			307,081	(b) 13,687			11,300	277,573	79.8
Canned (canned weight)	1,273	728	(-)	2,591	-	545		3,136	521				2,615	0.8
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	(a)	(a)	(c)	-	-	89		89	89				-	-
(a) Not available. (b) Partly estimated. (c) Estimated; balance figure.														
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS														
Flour - White	(d) 76,641	(d) 91,314	(e) (+) 21,672	1,455,588	-			10 1,433,926	762,947 (f)				670,979	192.7
- Wheatmeal for baking	(d) 1,180	(d) 1,605	(e) (-) 119	43,342	-			- 43,461	5,176				38,285	11.0
Total	(d) 77,821	(d) 92,919	(e) (+) 21,553	1,498,930	-			10 1,477,387	768,123				709,264	203.7
Rice (Milled)	(d) 1,258	(d) 1,750	(e) (-) 328	32,182	-			25 32,535	29,265				3,270	0.9

(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, 1949 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization			Consumption in Australia as human food		
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Waste	Duplication	Per head per annum		
											Total	lb.	
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (CONTD.)													
Breakfast Foods -													
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	501	434	(-)	24,000	-	-	24,067	11,035	-	-	-	13,032	3.7
From Wheat (including wheatmeal)	297	193	(-)	20,059	-	-	20,163	182	-	-	-	19,981	5.7
From Maize and Rice (a)	-	-	{	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl Barley	397	283	{	4,800	-	-	4,914	3,462	-	-	-	1,452	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished wheat (Rice Substitute)	868	6	{	21,458	-	-	22,320	(b)20,620	-	-	-	(b) 1,700	0.5
Edible Starch (cornflour)	151	362	(+)	6,440	-	-	6,229	606	-	-	-	5,623	1.6
Sago and Tapioca	(d)	(a)	(d)	-	-	2,169	2,169	153	-	-	-	2,016	0.6
(a) Details not available for publication. (b) Estimated. (c) Of maize origin. (d) Not available.													
14. BEVERAGES.													
Tea	(d)	(a)	(e) (-)	-	-	19,005	22,400	345	-	-	-	(f) 22,055	6.3
Coffee	(d)	(d)	(e) (-)	-	-	3,240	(g)3,310	51	-	-	-	3,259	0.9
Beer	(d)	(d)	(a)	147,971	-	522	148,493	574	-	(i)8,559	-	(j)139,360	(k)178.7
Wine	(l)19,026	(l)20,937	(+)	(m)14,732	-	44	12,865	1,895	-	-	-	10,970	(n) 14.5
(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 17.9 gallons. (l) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (m) Beverage wine. (n) Unit:lb.; equivalent to 1.4 gallons.													

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

5TH JULY, 1950