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2 COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA,  
AUSTRALIA.



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

No.9      1953-54

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER  
BY  
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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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STATISTICAL BULLETIN : FOOD PRODUCTION

AND THE

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

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S. R. Carver

Acting Commonwealth Statistician

This Bulletin contains detailed statistics of the production, exports and consumption of foodstuffs and nutrient intake in Australia for the year 1953-54 with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), the immediate post-war period of three years (1946-47 to 1948-49) and each year 1951-52 to 1952-53. In addition, Section I contains a general review of food production exports and consumption (in terms of farm products) with relevant statistics for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), each year 1946-47 to 1953-54, and estimates for the year 1954-55.

The method employed in this Report in estimating the quantities of foodstuffs available for human consumption is to deduct exports and industrial and other non-food usage from production and adjust for changes in stocks where these data are available. The small quantities of foodstuffs imported are also taken into account. While the dependability of these estimates has been established for most of the commodities covered, there are some for which it is not possible to ascertain or estimate production and consumption with the accuracy desired. These include poultry and game and the quantities of visible oils and fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available about the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements, the quantity of fish caught by amateur fishermen and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs generally. Furthermore, the absence of particulars of stocks for certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in general "at producer-level", (i.e. no allowance is made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed and except in a few special cases no adjustment has been made for changes in stock held by wholesalers and retailers.) In recent years it is likely that there has been less wastage of foodstuffs than hitherto because of more efficient distribution and storage methods (including refrigerated transport, airfreight and a big increase in household refrigeration). In addition the quantities of foodstuffs shown in this Bulletin as available for consumption have possibly been supplemented by increased "back-yard" production in recent years. Neither of these factors has been taken into account in the calculations and it is probably that the decline which is apparent in recent years in certain of the consumption series in this Bulletin has in part at least been offset by them. While little factual information is available on wholesalers' and retailers' stocks an attempt has been made in certain cases (mentioned specifically in the body of the Bulletin) to allow for changes in them. In other cases no allowance is made for movements in these stocks but it is likely that they would have little effect on the estimates generally.

Allowance has not been made for foodstuffs purchased on the Australian market and sent overseas under certain schemes in bulk and by parcel post and this has caused slight overstatement in the consumption estimates ( see page 11 ).

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 broadly confirm the reliability of the method used in this Bulletin.

Section 2 of this Bulletin, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health to whom I extend my thanks. The estimates of nutrient intake included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

S. R. CARVER  
ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

## COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA

## AUSTRALIA

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AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

No. 9

1953-54

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## 1. GENERAL REVIEW OF FOOD PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION

(i) SUMMARY: The following table shows the variations which have occurred in post-war years in the main sources from which farm products for food use are derived in Australia.

TABLE 1. - PRINCIPAL AREAS CROPPED AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS : AUSTRALIA

Year	Areas sown for Grain			Sugar (Area cut for crushing)	Total Area Under Crop	Number of Livestock at end of Season		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats			Sheep (incl. Lambs)	Cattle	
							Dairy Cows (a)	Other Cattle
'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	Million	'000	'000	
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	13,466	613	1,572	258.1	22,018	111.6	3,211	9,933
1946-47	13,180	748	1,728	227.0	21,077	95.7	3,013	10,414
1947-48	13,880	839	2,105	222.5	22,272	102.6	3,085	10,700
1948-49	12,583	1,012	1,770	266.3	20,636	108.7	3,159	10,965
1949-50	12,240	1,040	1,748	281.3	20,601	112.9	3,191	11,449
1950-51	11,663	1,079	1,757	271.9	19,917	115.6	3,149	12,080
1951-52	10,384	1,118	2,365	281.7	19,802	117.6	2,973	11,920
1952-53	10,209	1,377	2,764	280.0	20,371	123.1	3,087	12,160
1953-54	10,751	1,803	2,137	340.5	21,139	126.9	3,173	12,345
1954-55(b)	10,499	1,250	2,000	386.0	(c)	128.4	(c)	(c)

(a) In milk and dry. (b) Estimated. (c) Not yet available.

Seasonal conditions in 1953-54 were again bountiful. During that season wheat yields per acre, were high being only 4 per cent below the record established during the previous season. The yields per acre of barley and maize were relatively high but both slightly below the 1952-53 season. Fruit and potato yields were also high. The production of beef and veal was a record, but output of other meats was below some earlier years although still fairly substantial. Owing to dry conditions in New South Wales and Queensland milk production for the Commonwealth was somewhat lower than the general level of recent years.

Conditions during 1954-55 were less satisfactory in some respects than the two previous seasons. Grain crops suffered during the germination period through lack of rain. Wheat production was approximately 15 per cent below 1952-53 and 1953-54, the decline being entirely due to decreased yields per acre. The harvests of barley, maize and oats were below the previous season. Barley production estimated at 27.5 million bushels was 33 per cent lower than in 1953-54. However, milk production is estimated at a record level as is beef and veal, while lamb production appears to be the highest since the record year in 1942-43. Sugar production reached a new peak owing to a substantial increase in the area cut.

The index numbers in Table 2 show the quantum of total production of farm products for food use for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 and each year 1946-47 to 1954-55. During the years 1947-48 to 1950-51, generally good seasonal conditions were experienced fairly uniformly throughout farming areas of Australia. In those years the quantum of such production averaged about 12 per cent. more than in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, which was a period of fairly normal seasonal conditions although droughts occurred in Queensland in 1936 and 1937 and in Victoria and Southern New South Wales towards the end of the period. In 1951-52, the quantum of total farm production of food fell to approximately the same level as in the pre-war period, while in 1952-53, when seasonal conditions were exceptionally good, production rose sharply to 19 per cent. above the pre-war level, followed in 1953-54 by a further increase of 3 per cent. Estimates made of the prospects for 1954-55 indicate a small decline in the quantum, brought about principally by decrease in the harvests of barley and wheat, very largely offset by increases in sugar, lamb, pigmeats and milk production. The quantum of farm production of food per head of population during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 averaged about 3 per cent. less than in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. This was followed in 1951-52 by a decline to 19 per cent. less than pre-war production per head. In 1952-53 and 1953-54 the good seasons and increased farming activity assisted recovery in production per head of population but it was still about 6 per cent. less than the pre-war level falling again in 1954-55 to 9 per cent below pre-war. This comparison is intended to indicate relative growth of total Australian population and of farm production for food use. It is not relevant to the consideration of productivity of farm population.

The quantum of farm food products exported during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 averaged about 11 per cent. more than during the pre-war years 1936-37 to

1938-39, but in 1951-52 lower production with about the same quantities consumed in Australia resulted in a pronounced fall in the quantum of food exported to approximately 30 per cent. below the pre-war level. In the following year there was a substantial increase to 13 per cent. above the pre-war level but during 1953-54 exports were turned to approximately the pre-war level. Preliminary calculations for 1954-55 point towards a further rise to 12 per cent. above pre-war. Estimated exports of farm food products in 1954-55 represent about 37 per cent. of total food production, compared with 33 per cent. in 1953-54, 38 per cent. during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 and 39 per cent. in the pre-war period, 1936-37 to 1938-39. The quantum of farm products exported per head of population has been below pre-war levels in all post-war years, except 1947-48; in 1953-54 it was 78 per cent. and in 1954-55, 85 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

The index numbers of quantum of food (in terms of farm products) consumed in Australia per head of population in Table 2 have been derived by dividing the index of quantum of food available for consumption by the index of population. They indicate that the quantum of food consumed per head in each post-war year has been somewhat below the level of consumption in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. Certain adjustments have been made for unrecorded stock movements in calculating the index numbers for recent years, and the figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 should be regarded as provisional. The index numbers of food available for consumption per head have been about 3 per cent. lower in the four years ending 1954-55 than in the preceding four years. While there has been a decrease in the quantity of food available for consumption per head it is possible that this may have been offset in part at least by reduced wastage before ultimate consumption within the home. Factors conducing to this are more efficient distribution methods (e.g. refrigerated transport and airfreight of perishable commodities) and the large increase in household refrigeration. In addition there has possibly been increased home production of vegetables, fruit and eggs. It is extremely difficult to gauge this trend and the calculations in this Bulletin contain a constant allowance for supplies from home production. The particularly low consumption per head in 1952-53 (estimated at 6 per cent. less than the pre-war level) was due in part to seasonal falls in the production of such items as fruit and vegetables.

While there has been a slight downward tendency in consumption of food per head, the increase in the Australian population has resulted in a continuous rise (except in 1951-52 and 1952-53) in the quantum of total consumption of food in Australia in each post-war year and in 1954-55 it was 26 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. The increase in population over the same period was approximately 32 per cent.

The quantum indexes shown in Table 2 have been constructed by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used for each index being constant unit gross values (1936-37 to 1938-39) of each farm product. Tests have disclosed that the use of corresponding weights based on post-war prices (or unit values) would not have affected the indexes materially. The items included in each index comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent, e.g. the quantities of meat exports used in calculating the index include estimated carcass weight equivalents of canned and cured meat exported in addition to the exports of carcass meat as such. The index of quantum of production relates basically to gross output of farm products for food use (including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas) and therefore measures the combined effect of many influences such as (a) trends in farming activity (i.e. acres cropped, livestock raised and/or slaughtered, cows milked etc.), (b) variations in yields of crops per unit of area cropped and of livestock products per unit of livestock, (c) the effects of variable seasonal conditions and (d) changes in farming efficiency, labour supply and the level of internal costs in Australia. Data showing trends in farming activity in the case of principal individual types of farming are included in the sub-sections following.

TABLE 2. INDEXES OF MEAN POPULATION AND QUANTUM (a) OF PRODUCTION  
EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (b) OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA

(Base in each case - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Index of mean Population	Indexes of Quantum (a) of Farm Products for Food use-					
		Production		Exports		Consumption (b) in Australia	
		Total	Per head of Population	Total	Per head of Population	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946-47	109.4	90	82	73	66	107	98
1947-48	111.2	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948-49	113.5	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50	117.1	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51	120.9	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52	124.1	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53	127.1	119	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54	129.6	122	94	101	78	124	96
1954-55 (d)	132.3	120	91	112	85	126	95

(a) Value at constant prices; see text preceding the table.

(b) Available for consumption.

(c) Subject to revision.

(d) Estimated.

A comparison of trends in food production in Australia and selected overseas countries is provided by the following "Index Numbers of Agricultural Production - Food" published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

TABLE 3. INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - FOOD.

(Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

(Base in each case: - Pre-War = 100) (a)

Country	Pre-war (a)	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (b)
Argentina	100	105	101	104	89	113
Australia (c)	100	116	109	100	119	122
Canada	100	123	139	147	178	161
New Zealand	100	111	114	114	121	122
Union of South Africa	100	128	140	145	137	153
United Kingdom	100	124	123	123	127	130
United States of America	100	138	138	136	148	147

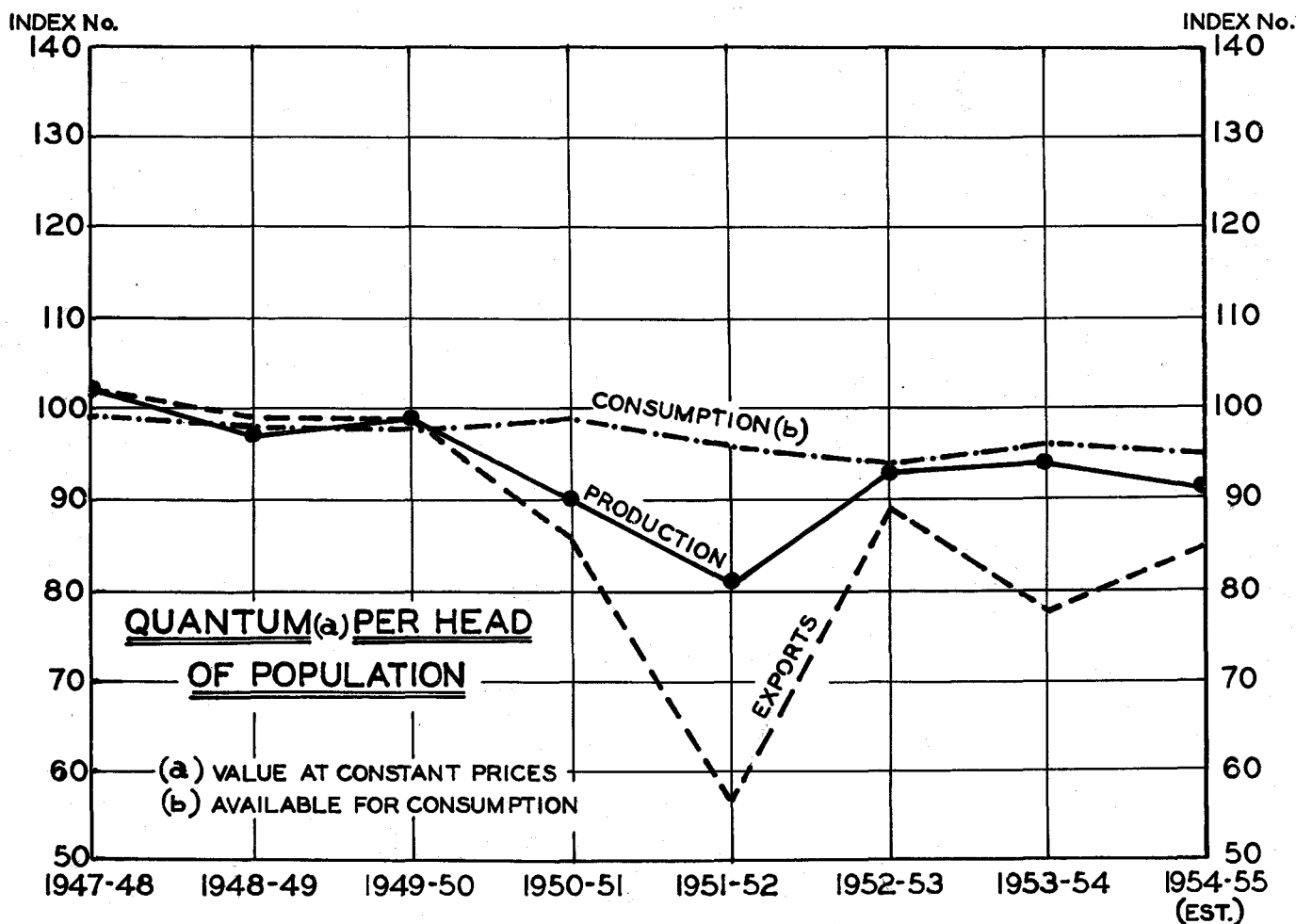
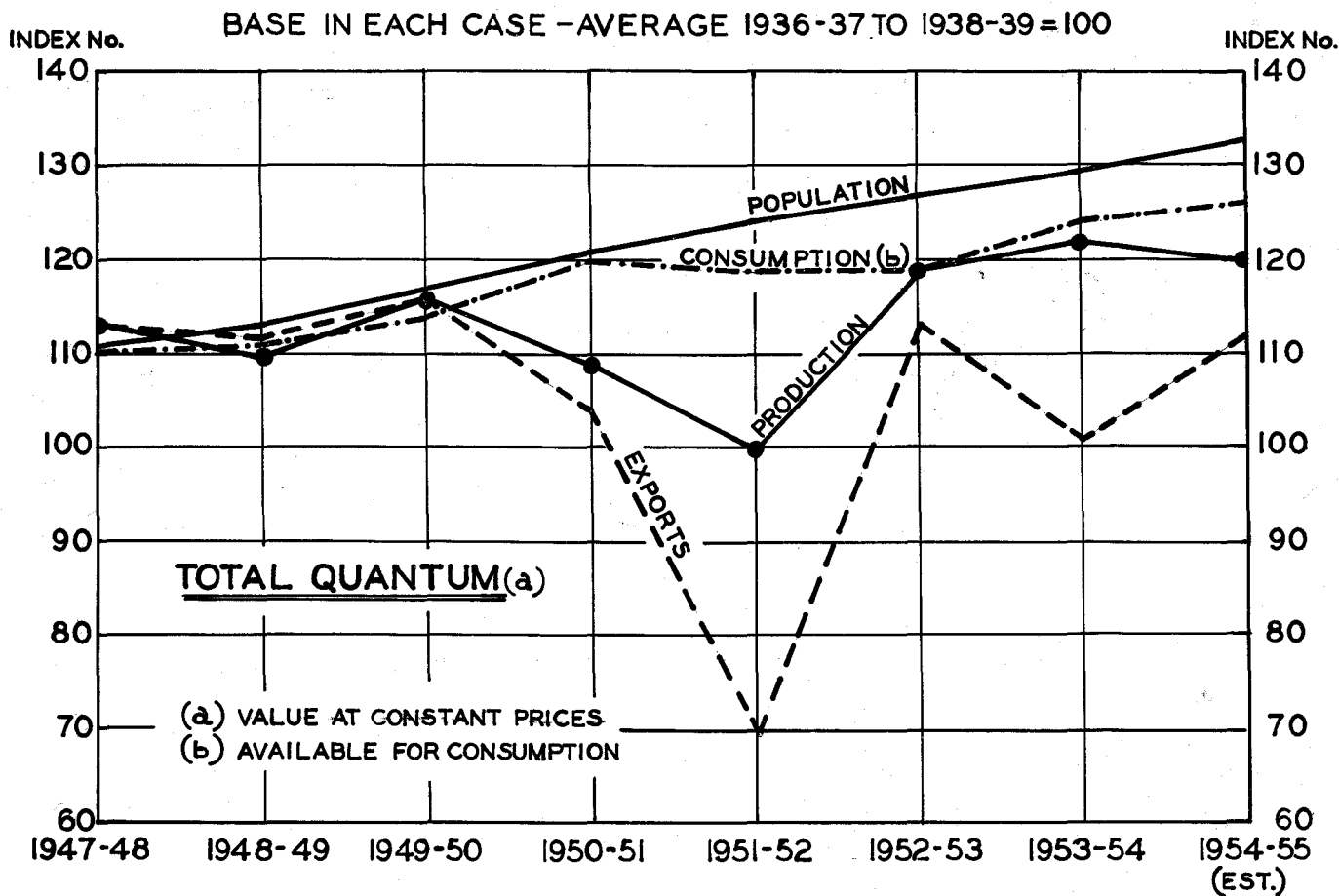
(a) Pre-war base periods used are: Australia, Average 1936-37 to 1938-39; United Kingdom, Average 1934-38; other countries, Average 1935-39.

(b) Preliminary figures.

(c) These are the index numbers (shown in Table 2) compiled in this Bureau for Australian purposes; they differ slightly from the index numbers for Australia compiled by F.A.O.

(ii) WHEAT: Particulars of the area sown to wheat for grain and the production, exports and consumption of wheat are shown below for the pre-war period and each year since the 1946-47. The area sown for grain declined continuously from 1947-48 to 1952-53 when it was 24 per cent. less than average sowings during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. There was a slight increase in sowings in 1953-54 followed by a small decrease in 1954-55. Production of wheat during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 was at relatively high levels because of extremely good yields per acre (averaging about 32 per cent. in excess of average yields for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39). In 1951-52, a substantial fall in area sown coupled with a slight reduction in average yield per acre caused a pronounced decrease in wheat production from the high levels of the preceding four seasons. In 1952-53 there was a further decline in the area sown but the average yield per acre was at the record level of 19.1 bushels (56 per cent. higher than for the pre-war period); total production reached 195.2 million bushels. In 1953-54 an increase in sowings and only a small decrease in yield per acre resulted in a crop of 198 million bushels. Poor conditions during the growing period resulted in low yields during 1954-55, and production was substantially below the two previous seasons.

# INDEXES OF QUANTUM (a) OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (b) OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: AUSTRALIA





In 1953-54 (cereal year ended 30th November) exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour and breakfast foods) were about 35 per cent. less than average exports for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39. This was the smallest quantity exported since 1946-47. The available supply of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) for export in 1954-55 amounted to about 168 million bushels (after allowing for 20 million bushels as normal carry-over), but it appears evident that much of this wheat will remain unsold at the close of the cereal year. The wheat equivalent of flour consumed in Australia has risen at approximately the same rate as the Australian population and in 1954-55 is estimated to have exceeded pre-war consumption by 30 per cent. Considerably larger quantities of wheat have been fed to stock in Australia in recent years than before the war.

TABLE 4. WHEAT : AREA SOWN, PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Area Sown for Grain		Production of Wheat (a)		Exports of Wheat (b)		Human Consumption of Wheat Products in Australia (in terms of Wheat) (c)		
	'000 Acres	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	
								Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39									
1946-47	13,466	100	164.7	100	105.6	100	30.9	100	100
1947-48	13,180	98	117.3	71	46.0	44	36.4	117	108
1948-49	13,880	103	220.1	134	131.8	125	35.3	114	103
1949-50	12,583	93	190.7	116	120.7	114	35.9	116	102
1950-51	12,240	91	218.2	133	120.5	114	37.7	122	104
1951-52	11,663	87	184.2	112	129.5	123	39.5	128	106
1952-53	10,384	77	159.7	97	82.0	78	40.1	130	105
1953-54 (d)	10,209	76	195.2	119	102.8	97	39.9	130	102
1954-55 (e)	10,751	80	198.0	120	68.3	65	39.1	127	98
1954-55 (e)	10,499	78	166.6	101	(f)	(f)	40.2	130	98

(a) Includes quantities used for stock-feeding and for seed.

(b) Includes exports of flour and breakfast foods in terms of wheat.

(c) Flour and breakfast foods

(d) Subject to revision.

(e) Estimated.

(f) Not yet available.

(iii) SUGAR: Following reductions during the war years, the area of sugar cane cut for crushing increased steadily up to 1952, rising sharply in 1953 and 1954 when it was 32 and 50 per cent. respectively greater than the average area cut during the period 1936 to 1938. Production of raw sugar, which was at high levels during the three seasons ended 1950, fell sharply to 745,400 tons (94 net titre) (7 per cent. less than pre-war) in 1951, as a result of drought conditions. This was followed by record crops of 948,900 tons, 1,254,400 tons and 1,322,000 tons in terms of 94 net titre for the three seasons 1952 to 1954.

Because of the reduced 1951 crop, exports of sugar (including sugar exported in manufactured products) in 1951-52 were less than half pre-war but from that year there has been a steady increase and during 1954-55 exports are estimated to have reached a record figure of 836,100 tons or 85 per cent. above pre-war. Sugar consumption per head of population in post-war years up to 1951-52 was considerably higher than before the war. Statistics for 1952-53 show a return in consumption per head to the pre-war level but it is possible that the allowance for net withdrawals from wholesalers' and retailers' stocks was larger than estimated resulting in actual consumption being somewhat greater. In 1953-54 consumption increased again to 3 per cent. above the pre-war level and in 1954-55 preliminary estimates indicate a further rise of 6 per cent.

Particulars of the area of sugar cane cut for crushing, and the production exports and consumption of raw sugar are shown in the table

8. Particulars of the area of sugar cane cut for crushing, and the production, exports and consumption of raw sugar are shown in the table below.

**TABLE 5. RAW SUGAR : AREA CUT FOR CRUSHING, AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**

(Base of Index Numbers - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Area of Sugar Cane Cut for Crushing		Production of Raw Sugar (94 net titre)		Exports of Sugar (a)		Consumption of Sugar (a)		
	'000 acres	Index	'000 tons	Index	'000 tons	Index	'000 tons	Index	
								Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39									
1946-47	258.1	100	804.4	100	451.9	100	346.2	100	100
1947-48	227.0	88	551.9	69	164.7	36	432.2	125	114
1948-49	222.5	86	605.3	75	135.9	30	428.3	124	111
1949-50	266.3	103	943.1	117	486.5	108	448.1	129	114
1950-51	281.3	109	937.1	116	504.4	112	443.6	128	109
1951-52	271.9	105	921.1	115	442.3	98	472.7	137	112
1952-53 (b)	281.7	109	745.4	93	221.0	49	496.1	143	115
1953-54 (b)	280.0	108	948.9	118	503.0	111	441.4	127	100
1954-55 (c)	340.5	132	1,254.4	156	746.6	165	463.9	134	103
1954-55 (c)	336.0	150	1,322.0	164	836.1	185	499.0	144	109

(a) Raw and refined sugar and sugar in manufactured products all in terms of raw (94 net titre).

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Estimated

(iv) **MILK:** The number of dairy cows (in milk and dry) rose continuously from the low war-time levels until March, 1950, but declined in the two years following. In March, 1952 (when some major dairying districts were affected by severe drought) the numbers were about 7 per cent. less than the average number for the three years 1937 to 1939. However, there was a small increase in numbers in 1952-53 followed by a further small increase during 1953-54 although the total was still one per cent below the pre-war figure. Following the substantial decline in milk production during 1951-52 due to drought conditions in Northern New South Wales and Queensland there was an increase in 1952-53 of 16 per cent. However, further adverse weather conditions during 1953-54 again affected production. This was followed by an excellent season during 1954-55 resulting in what is anticipated to be a record production, 17 per cent above the pre-war level.

Exports of butter, cheese and other milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) fell sharply to 76 per cent. of the pre-war level in 1950-51 mainly because of increased consumption resulting from the lifting of butter rationing on 16th June, 1950. In 1951-52 reduced output of milk caused a further steep fall in exports to 29 per cent. of the pre-war level. Notwithstanding the high output in 1952-53, exports of all milk products in that year were only 75 per cent. of average exports for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 followed by another fall in 1953-54 to 61 per cent. of the pre-war levels. It is estimated that exports rose again in 1954-55 to about 75 per cent. of the previous figure.

Total consumption of milk (including milk equivalent of milk products) per head of population since the lifting of butter rationing in June, 1950 has been slightly higher than before the war. This, coupled with the increase in population has caused a considerable rise in total quantities of milk products consumed in Australia, which in 1954-55 were about 34 per cent. greater than pre-war.

Relevant particulars of dairy cow numbers and production, exports and consumption of milk are shown below.

TABLE 6. DAIRY COW NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100).

Year	Number of Dairy Cows (In milk & Dry) at March		Production of Milk (All Purposes)		Exports of Milk (a)		Consumption of Milk in Australia (a)		
	'000	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	3,211	100	1,142	100	452.2	100	689.4	100	100
1946-47	3,013	94	1,080	95	371.4	82	725.1	105	96
1947-48	3,085	96	1,173	103	478.9	106	726.6	105	95
1948-49	3,159	98	1,213	106	487.7	108	735.5	107	94
1949-50	3,191	99	1,242	109	477.5	106	763.2	111	95
1950-51	3,149	98	1,200	105	343.1	76	886.3	129	106
1951-52	2,873	93	1,051	92	133.0	29	904.6	131	106
1952-53	3,087	96	1,218	107	336.9	75	870.0	126	99
1953-54 (b)	3,173	99	1,190	104	275.9	61	927.8	135	104
1954-55 (c)	(d)	(d)	1,331	117	339.5	75	925.7	134	102

(a) Includes milk products in terms of milk.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Estimated.

(d) Not yet available.

(v) BEEF AND VEAL: Numbers of cattle (other than dairy cows) rose continuously in each post-war year until March, 1951. This was followed by a slight decrease in 1951-52 owing to the effects of drought in northern beef-producing areas, but the numbers rose in 1952-53 and again in 1953-54 reaching the record figure of 12.3 million in March, 1954.

Beef and Veal Production, following the decline in 1951-52, has risen continuously to an estimated 715,000 tons during 1954-55 an all-time record.

Exports of beef and veal (including carcass equivalent weight of canned meat exports) which were consistently higher than pre-war exports in each post-war year up to 1950-51 declined to 14 per cent. less than the pre-war level in 1951-52. From that year however, the quantity exported has been at record levels and in 1954-55 is estimated to be 61 per cent. above pre-war.

Consumption of beef and veal per head of population in Australia was lower than for the pre-war period, by 15 per cent. in 1953-54 and by 14 per cent. in 1954-55. Owing to the increase in population, total supplies consumed exceeded pre-war consumption by 11 per cent. in 1953-54 and by about 13 per cent. in 1954-55.

Particulars of cattle numbers and production, exports and consumption of beef and veal are shown in the following table.

TABLE 7. CATTLE NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF  
BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	No. of Cattle (other than Dairy Cows) at March		No. of Cattle Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Beef and Veal		Exports of Beef and Veal (a)		Consumption of Beef and Veal in Australia		
	'000	Index	'000	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per Head of Popul- ation
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	9,933	100	3,605	100	569.1	100	133.6	100	435.5	100	100
1946-47	10,414	105	3,164	88	487.8	86	153.3	115	333.5	77	70
1947-48	10,700	108	3,378	94	562.0	99	164.3	123	386.8	89	80
1948-49	10,965	110	3,494	97	577.3	101	152.9	114	432.4	99	87
1949-50	11,449	115	3,608	100	606.5	107	153.4	115	462.9	106	91
1950-51	12,080	122	3,735	104	651.5	114	138.0	103	503.2	116	96
1951-52	11,921	120	3,686	102	581.9	102	114.3	86	468.6	108	87
1952-53	12,160	122	3,966	110	674.3	119	198.0	148	480.2	110	87
1953-54 (c)	12,345	124	4,416	122	704.3	124	227.7	170	481.6	111	85
1954-55 (d)	(e)	(e)	4,454	124	715.0	126	215.0	161	493.0	113	86

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.

(b) Carcass weight.

(c) Subject to revision.

(d) Estimated.

(e) Not yet available.

(vi) MUTTON AND LAMB: Particulars of sheep and lamb numbers and mutton and lamb production, exports and consumption are shown in the following table. Following the extremely low level of slaughtering and mutton and lamb production in 1950-51 and 1951-52 there was an upward trend in subsequent year, and in 1954-55 a post-war peak was reached. Exports of mutton and lamb represented only 27 per cent. of pre-war exports in 1951-52 but were 5 per cent. greater than the pre-war level in 1952-53. In 1953-54 and 1954-55 there was a further decline to 33 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively below the pre-war level. Seasonal conditions and other factors cause very pronounced fluctuations in slaughtering and exports.

TABLE 8. SHEEP NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION  
OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs at March		No. of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Mutton and Lamb		Exports of Mutton and Lamb (a)		Consumption of Mutton and Lamb in Australia		
	Mill- ion	Index	Mill- ion	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per Head of Popul- ation
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	111.6	100	18.9	100	319.0	100	88.8	100	230.2	100	100
1946-47	95.7	86	17.9	95	302.6	95	80.3	90	231.4	101	92
1947-48	102.6	92	16.6	88	295.3	93	59.0	66	241.5	105	94
1948-49	108.7	97	18.3	97	320.4	100	54.3	61	256.7	112	98
1949-50	112.9	101	20.3	108	358.1	112	101.6	114	264.5	115	98
1950-51	115.6	104	15.7	83	274.3	86	34.2	39	236.4	103	85
1951-52	117.6	105	16.0	85	282.4	89	23.8	27	248.3	108	87
1952-52	123.1	110	21.8	115	395.1	124	93.3	105	306.1	133	105
1953-54 (c)	126.9	114	21.0	111	364.8	114	59.1	67	315.0	137	106
1954-55 (d)	128.4	115	21.9	116	376.0	118	66.0	74	321.0	139	105

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.

(b) Carcass weight.

(c) Subject to revision.

(d) Estimated.

(vii) OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS: Particulars of the production, exports and consumption of other food products are shown in detail in later sections of this Bulletin. The production of pigmeats increased slightly during 1953-54 on the level of the previous year, as did the production of eggs. The production of potatoes was the greatest since the high levels of the closing years of the war. Fresh fruit production was a record in 1953-54 and the output of dried vine fruit was a near record being exceeded only by the production during 1943. The output of dried tree fruit was also at relatively high level.

(viii) CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS: Details of the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head of population per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table for the average of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and for each year 1951-52 to 1953-54. Apparent consumption per head of population was generally higher in 1953-54 than in the previous year in the case of most foodstuffs, the largest increases being in respect of sugar, white potatoes, pork, butter, pulse and nuts, citrus and other fresh fruit and vegetables. The principal foodstuffs for which decreases in consumption per head were recorded were lamb, canned fruit, vegetables and flour.

The estimated quantities of foodstuffs entering consumption 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 quantity involved reached a peak of 10,800 tons in 1947 but from that year it commenced to decline. As from September, 1951 complete data are not available but it is officially recognized that the downward trend has continued. Further reference to this scheme and the Food for Britain Fund, which ceased operations on 11th November, 1950, will be found in earlier issues of this Bulletin.

TABLE 9 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.1	47.2	45.2	45.9
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight)	253.0	215.7	214.8	227.7	228.6
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	18.5	19.1	16.8	18.3
4. Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent)	26.6	27.9	23.9	22.3	22.2
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content)	37.6	30.9	37.3	35.3	36.9
6. Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	112.0	125.3	122.0	113.3	116.6
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	125.7	109.7	97.8	123.6
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	9.2	8.9	7.5	8.8
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	47.6	62.5	52.5	50.8	56.3
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	141.7	140.7	128.9	111.0	128.5
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(b) 69.1	53.0	49.5	46.5	44.6
12. Other Vegetables	(b) 58.9	79.2	73.7	65.1	61.3
13. Grain Products	205.3	218.1	220.6	211.4	208.2
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	130.5	189.9	237.6	239.2	251.9

(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.

## LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

In order to determine whether the quantities of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The basis for the calculations in this section of the Bulletin have been changed since the last issue. The figures are now based on conversion factors calculated from the Table of Composition of Australian Foods, (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954) and comparisons with years prior to 1952-53 (which has been revised on this basis) are not, therefore entirely valid. However, with the exception of the figures shown for Vitamin A which have been revised on the new basis for all years shown and are consequently directly comparable with earlier figures, the change in basis in the 1952-53 and 1953-54 figures does not seriously affect comparisons with earlier years. The nutritive values of the food passing into consumption during the year 1953-54 are shown in Table 10 following, with comparisons for previous years in Table 11 and with other countries in Table 12.

Although a comparison may be made between the estimate of nutrient intake and theoretical requirements, no conclusions regarding the nutritional status of the community should be drawn from this comparison, because of the lack of precise information concerning the human requirements of certain nutrients. The Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia has drawn up a table of Recommended Dietary Allowances as a basis for the planning of diets, and any comparisons noted in this section refer to these recommended allowances. (The Medical Journal of Australia, 1954, Volume 2, Page 113).

The following notes summarises the principal changes during the year 1953-54 in comparison with 1952-53.

### CALORIES

The number of calories available, measuring the energy-yielding value of the diet, has risen, bringing it to a high level of 3,330 calories per head per day. This was principally the result of increased supplies of practically all foods, with a particular increase in consumption of butter, margarine, potatoes and fruit.

The intake of all nutrients was higher than that of the previous year, commensurate with the increase in calories.

### ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C).

There was an increase in the intake of ascorbic acid as a result of the increase in consumption of potatoes, fresh citrus fruits and other fruits.

As no deductions have been made for losses of this vitamin in cooking, the actual intake was likely to be lower than the estimated figure, but nevertheless higher than the recommended allowance of 30 mg. per day for all groups other than pregnant and lactating women and adolescents.

### CALCIUM

The intake of calcium shows an increase to that of 1952-53 due to an increase in consumption of cheese and processed milks.

### VITAMIN A

With the use of new nutrient conversion factors the Vitamin A values appear much higher than those shown in earlier Bulletins but intake was in fact somewhat lower in 1953-54 than in previous years (other than 1952-53 which was at about the same level as 1953-54). There was an increase in consumption of butter, table margarine, offal and fruit compared with 1952-53. This increase offset the continuing downward trend in the consumption of green and yellow vegetables.

There was no significant change in the intake of other nutrients.

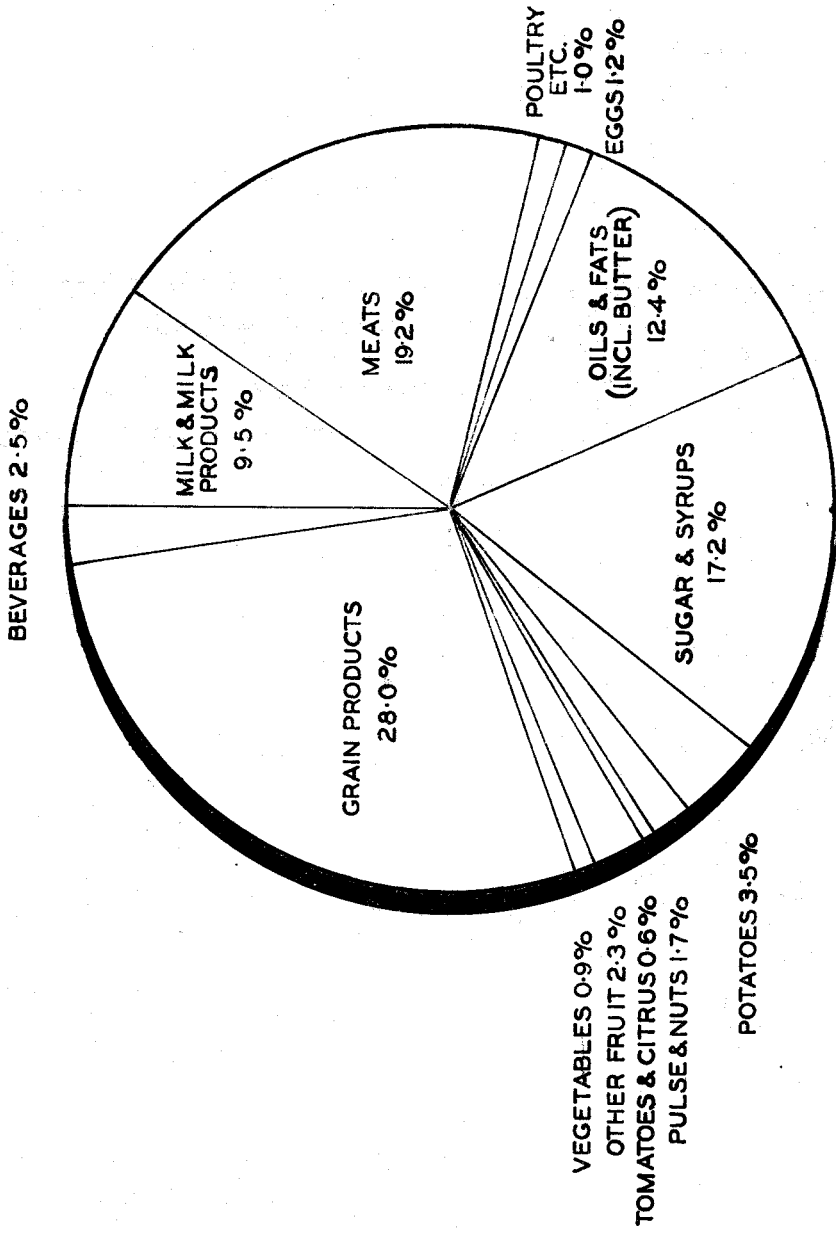
TABLE 10. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AUSTRALIA, 1953-54

(Subject to revision)  
(Per Head Per Day)

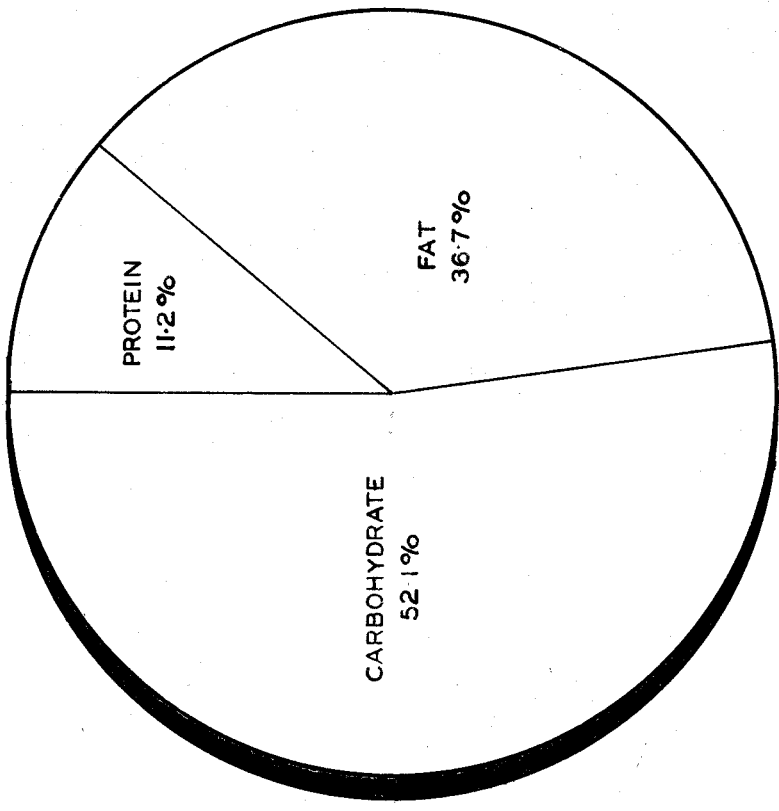
Commodity Group	Protein g.	Fat g.	Carbo- hydrate g.	Calcium mg.	Iron mg.	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) mg.	Thiamine (Vita- min B1) mg.	Ribo- flavin (Vita- min B2) mg.	Niacin mg.	Energy Value - Calories
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	16.4	19.3	19.2	588	0.14	915	3.9	0.17	0.77	0.47	317
Meats, including cured and canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	32.5	55.4	0.4	20	5.50	245	1.8	0.29	0.51	8.92	638
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	5.0	1.5	-	9	0.55	3	-	0.02	0.03	1.85	35
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.1	2.8	0.2	13	0.66	278	-	0.02	0.07	0.02	39
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.4	45.5	-	6	0.07	1,579	-	-	-	0.04	412
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	144.7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	573
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.7	-	26.8	11	0.95	-	28.2	0.16	0.06	1.62	115
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	2.2	3.9	3.8	6	0.62	9	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.54	56
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	0.1	5.3	17	0.22	378	22.4	0.04	0.02	0.17	21
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.7	-	20.8	13	0.50	268	8.9	0.05	0.05	0.56	77
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.8	-	2.8	20	0.49	3,270	10.4	0.04	0.04	0.27	14
Other Vegetables	0.8	-	3.5	17	0.35	251	13.8	0.03	0.04	0.28	16
Grain Products	25.8	4.2	197.0	56	4.13	-	-	0.46	0.07	3.53	931
Beverages (Tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.44	86
TOTAL:	90.9	132.7	424.5	778	14.18	7,196	89.5	1.31	1.74	18.71	3,330



# SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1953-54



(A) CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF FOOD



(B) CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

# SOURCE OF PRINCIPAL NUTRIENTS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR AND 1953-54

 PRE-WAR   
  1953-54

PRE-WAR — AVERAGE 1936-37 TO 1938-39

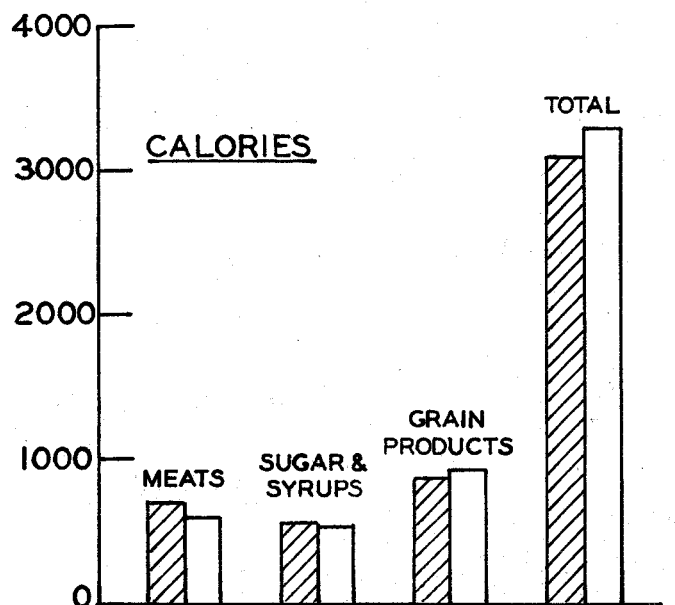
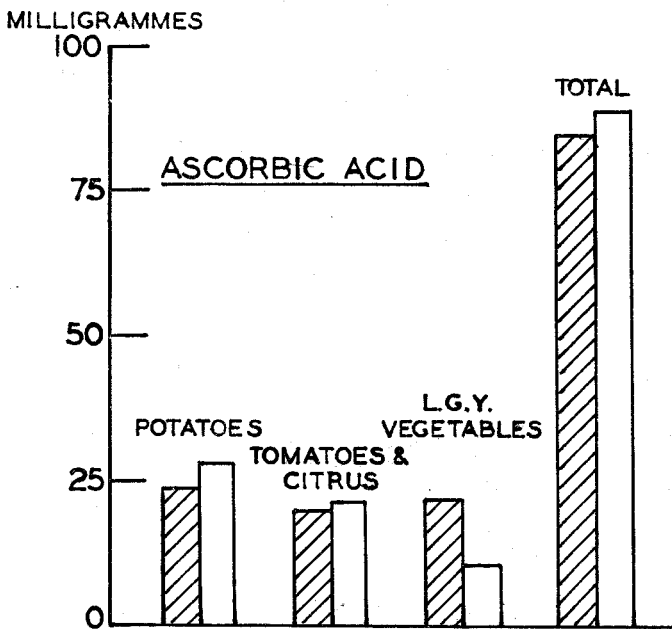
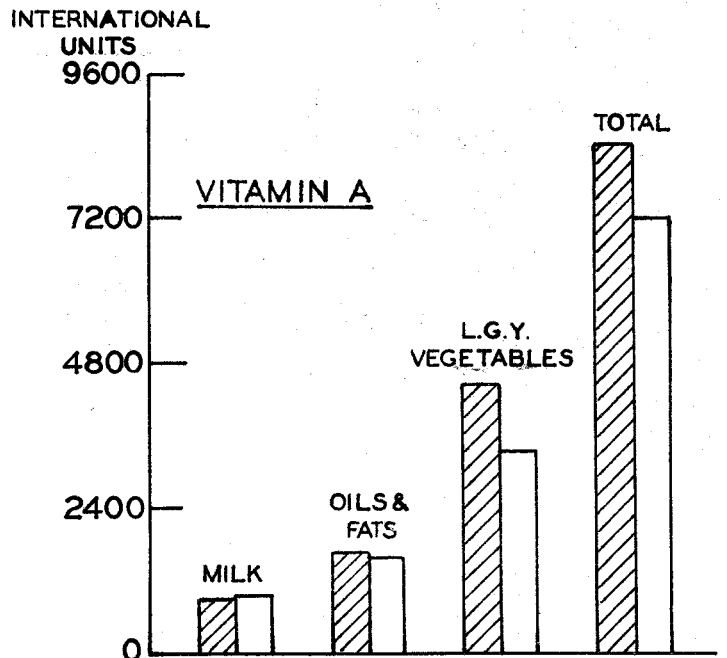
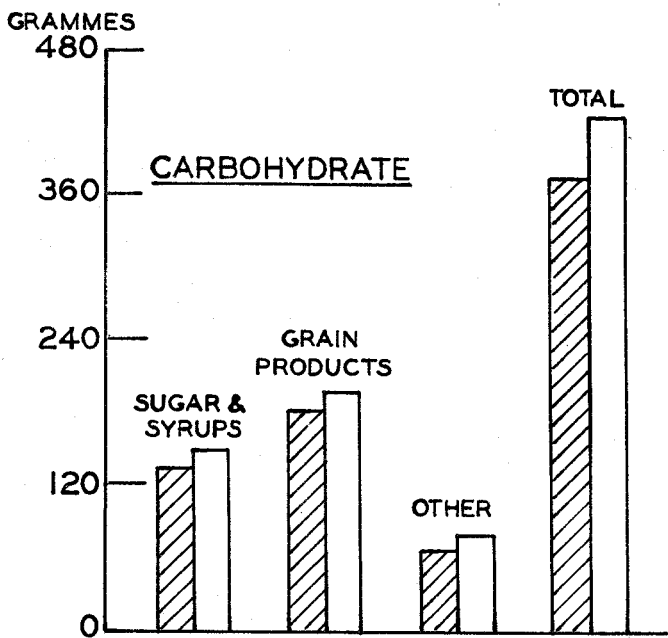
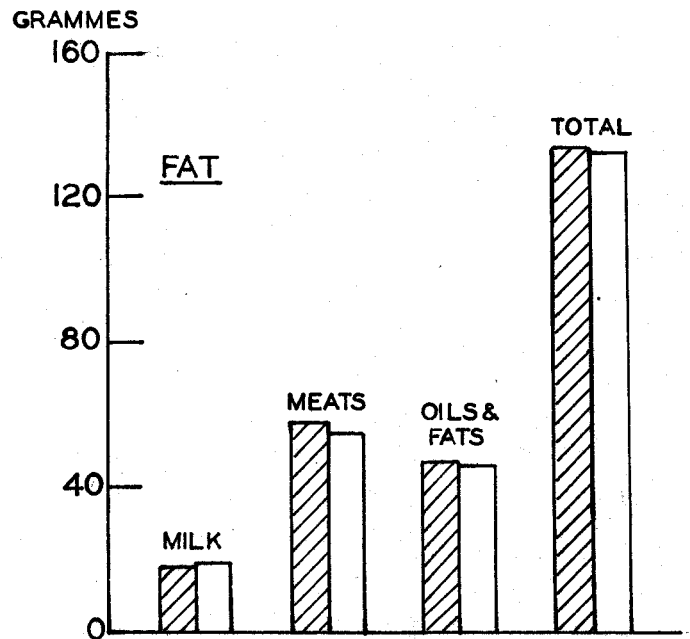
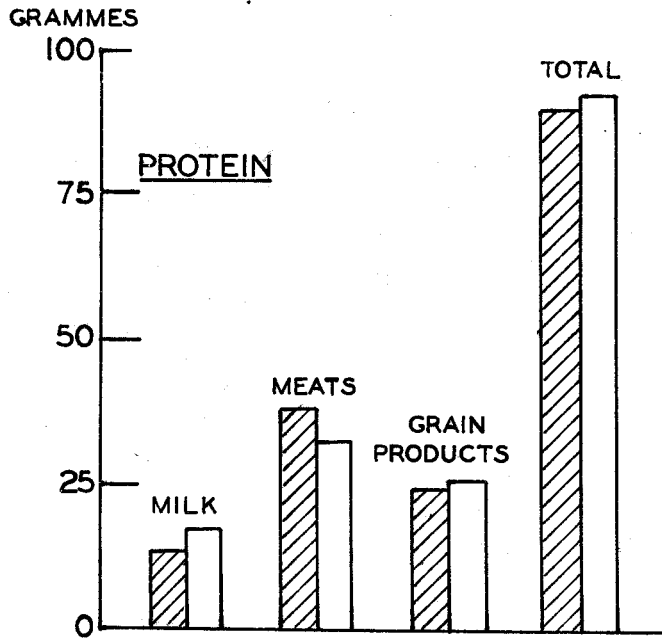


TABLE 11. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AUSTRALIA

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1953-54 (a)
Protein Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	59.9	57.6	56.4	57.4
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	33.5	34.2	33.0	33.5
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	93.4	91.8	89.4	90.9
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	128.0	125.6	129.4	132.7
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	411.6	414.5	421.5	424.5
Calcium	mg.	642	785	790	784	757	778
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.0	14.2
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,982	8,161	8,083	7,192	7,196
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	85.8	95.6	87.0	83.2	80.3	89.5
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.0	19.9	18.1	18.7
Energy Value - Calories		3,117	3,245	3,269	3,240	3,256	3,330

(a) Subject to revision.

NOTE : For the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954), but the comparison with previous years has not been significantly effected. Vitamin A is on a revised basis for all years shown.

TABLE 12. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	United Kingdom		Canada		U.S.A.			Australia (a)				
		Pre-war (b)	1945 (c)	1953	Pre-war (e)	1945 (c)	1953	Pre-war (e)	1945 (c)	1954 (d)	Pre-war (f)	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1953-54 (d)
Protein:-													
Animal	g.	43.5	44.3	44.1	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	58.7	57.4	57.4
Vegetable	g.	36.8	46.0	39.4	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	30.9	35.3	33.5
Total	g.	80.3	90.3	83.5	91	99	94	89	103	96	89.6	92.7	90.9
Fat from all sources	g.	130.0	112.0	128.2	116	123	131	132	140	144	133.5	121.7	132.7
Carbohydrate	g.	377.5	376.8	377.9	413	388	382	431	420	397	377.4	424.8	424.5
Calcium	mg.	688	1,078	1,127	829	1,003	1,043	940	1,120	1,030	642	785	778
Iron	mg.	13.2	17.1	13.5	12.9	14.0	12.8	13.6	18.3	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.2
Vitamin A (h)	I.U.	4,007	3,727	4,082	6,682	7,300	6,649	8,100	9,800	8,000	8,457	7,982	7,196
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	93	107	97	77	97	82	115	139	116	85.8	95.6	90.0
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.46	1.66	1.52	1.43	2.09	1.88	1.4	1.5	1.3
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	mg.	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.77	2.06	2.05	1.86	2.54	2.36	1.7	1.9	1.7
Niacin	mg.	13.1	17.0	14.2	16.2	17.6	16.3	15.2	21.3	20.0	18.7	17.6	18.7
Energy value - Calories	-	3,000	2,880	3,000	3,064	3,055	3,046	3,280	3,340	3,230	3,117	3,245	3,330

(a) For the year 1953-54 new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). Comparison with previous years has not, however, been seriously effected.

(b) Average, 1934 to 1938.

(c) Civilian consumption.

(d) Subject to revision.

(e) Average, 1935 to 1939.

(f) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.

(g) Not available.

(h) There is considerable variation in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Sources: United Kingdom: United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

Canada; (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

(1945: Report to Combined Food Board.

(1953: Canadian Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

United States ) U.S. Bureau of Human Nutrition (supplied through U.S. Bureau of

of America: ) Agricultural Economics).

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.

## (i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1953-54 was approximately 1,190.4 million gallons. This was 28.0 million gallons (2 per cent.) less than the output during 1952-53, but 35.3 million gallons (3 per cent.) greater than the average output for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 5 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 3 per cent. for condensery products and 14 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. In more recent years, however, there has been a considerable decline in the use of milk for butter, the proportions in 1953-54 being 63 per cent. for butter, 9 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 22 per cent. for other purposes. The most notable change has occurred in the proportions used for other purposes (mainly for consumptions as fluid whole milk), which increased from 14 per cent. of total production in 1938-39 to 22 per cent. in 1953-54.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 are shown in the following table in comparison with the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, and the average for three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

TABLE 13 : PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA  
('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity used for -			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensery Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1,155,130	740,857	91,642	78,739	243,892
1949-50	1,241,759	806,682	96,757	89,565	248,755
1950-51	1,199,716	762,692	96,532	84,828	255,664
1951-52	1,051,287	630,771	87,360	76,324	256,832
1952-53	1,218,371	775,136	100,224	83,411	259,600
1953-54 (a)	1,190,415	747,687	106,191	73,230	263,307

(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 1953-54 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

During 1953-54 production of powdered milk at 37,600 tons, was only 2 per cent. less than the record production during 1952-53. The production of condensed and concentrated milk was approximately 10,000 tons (14 per cent.) less than the quantity produced during the two previous years, and the output of infants' and invalids' foods at 11,600 tons, while being 1,600 tons greater than the previous year, was 500 tons less than the record production of 1951-52. The output of all preserved milk products expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent amounted to 73.2 million gallons, which was 10.2 million gallons (12 per cent.) less than the previous year and 16.3 million gallons (18 per cent.) less than the record production of 1949-50.

Following the large increases in production of condensery products since the pre-war years, the quantities of these items exported have shown corresponding increases, more noticeable since 1947-48. Exports of powdered milk during 1953-54 at 23,600 tons (representing 63 per cent. of total production) were only slightly below the 1952-53 record figure.

The production of cheese in 1953-54 at 49,200 tons was 2,600 tons (6 per cent.) greater than in 1952-53 when the previous record was established. Exports rose from 18,100 tons in 1951-52 to 23,800 in 1952-53 but fell slightly to 23,000 tons during 1953-54 and were below the level recorded in the immediate post-war years.

TABLE 14 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

(EXCLUDING BUTTER) : AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<u>FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million gallons)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,155	1,051	1,218	1,190
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,142	1,155	1,051	1,218	1,190
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	922	811	976	945
Australian Consumption (c)	161	233	240	242	245
<u>CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 tons)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.5	(+) 1.6	(-) 1.6
Production	21.7	56.9	69.2	69.8	59.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	21.7	58.0	69.7	68.2	60.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	31.6	40.7	27.7
Australian Consumption	13.2	25.6	38.1	27.5	33.0
<u>POWDERED MILK (f) ('000 tons)</u>					
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.8
Production	9.5	21.4	26.0	38.3	37.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	9.5	21.6	26.1	37.8	36.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	12.5	25.7	23.6
Australian Consumption	8.1	12.9	13.6	12.1	13.2
<u>INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK (g) ('000 tons)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.9	(-) 1.0	(-) 1.7
Production	3.2	9.3	12.1	10.0	11.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	9.5	13.0	11.0	13.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	6.4	5.4	5.8
Australian Consumption	3.0	4.3	6.6	5.6	7.5
<u>CHEESE ('000 tons)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1
Production	24.9	42.3	40.6	46.6	49.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	24.9	43.3	40.9	46.7	49.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	18.1	23.7	23.0
Australian Consumption	13.4	19.0	22.8	23.0	26.1

(a) Subject to revision.

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

(c) Includes small quantities of milk consumed as ice cream, for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes and fed whole to livestock.

(d) Including imports.

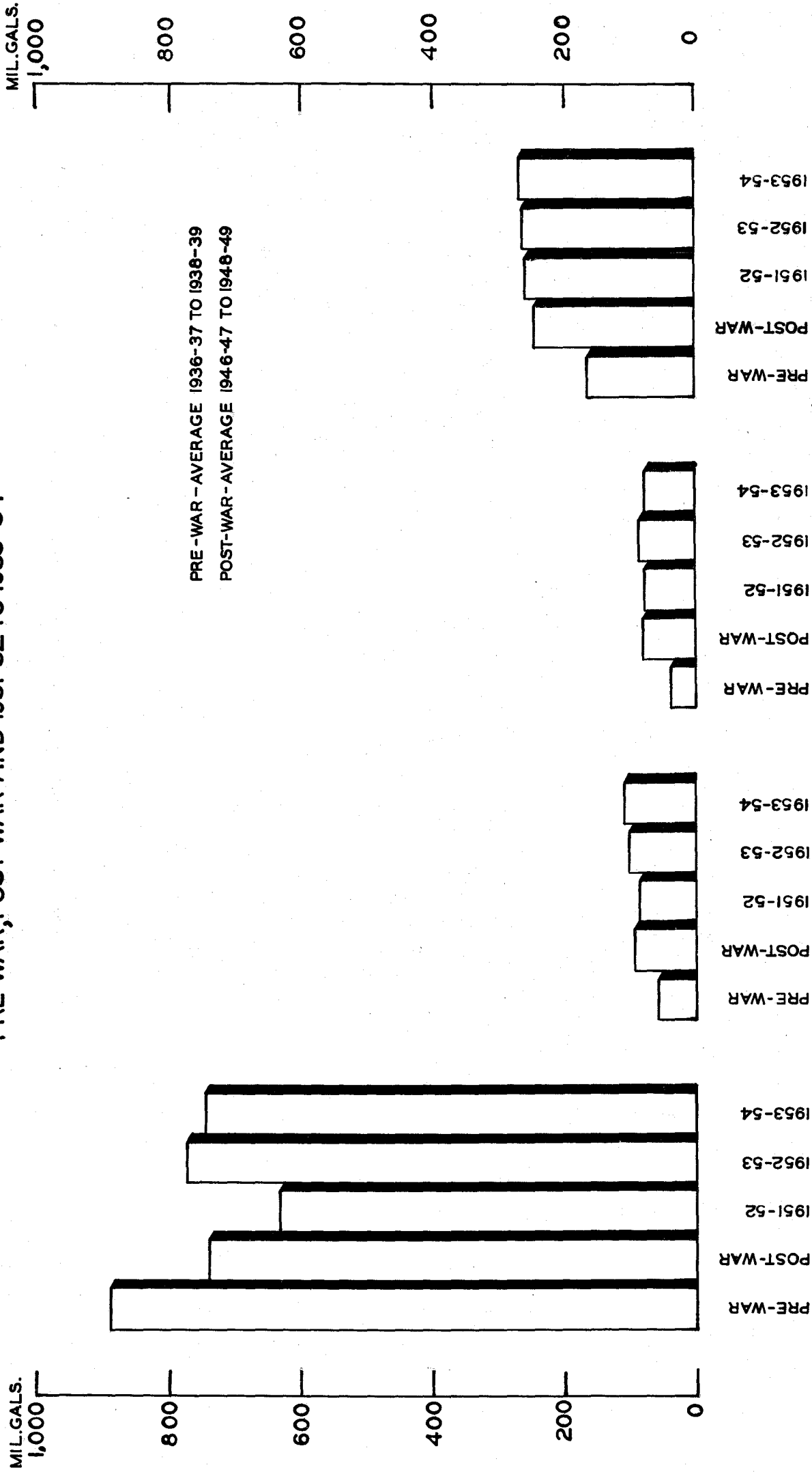
(e) Not available.

(f) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey.

(g) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk.

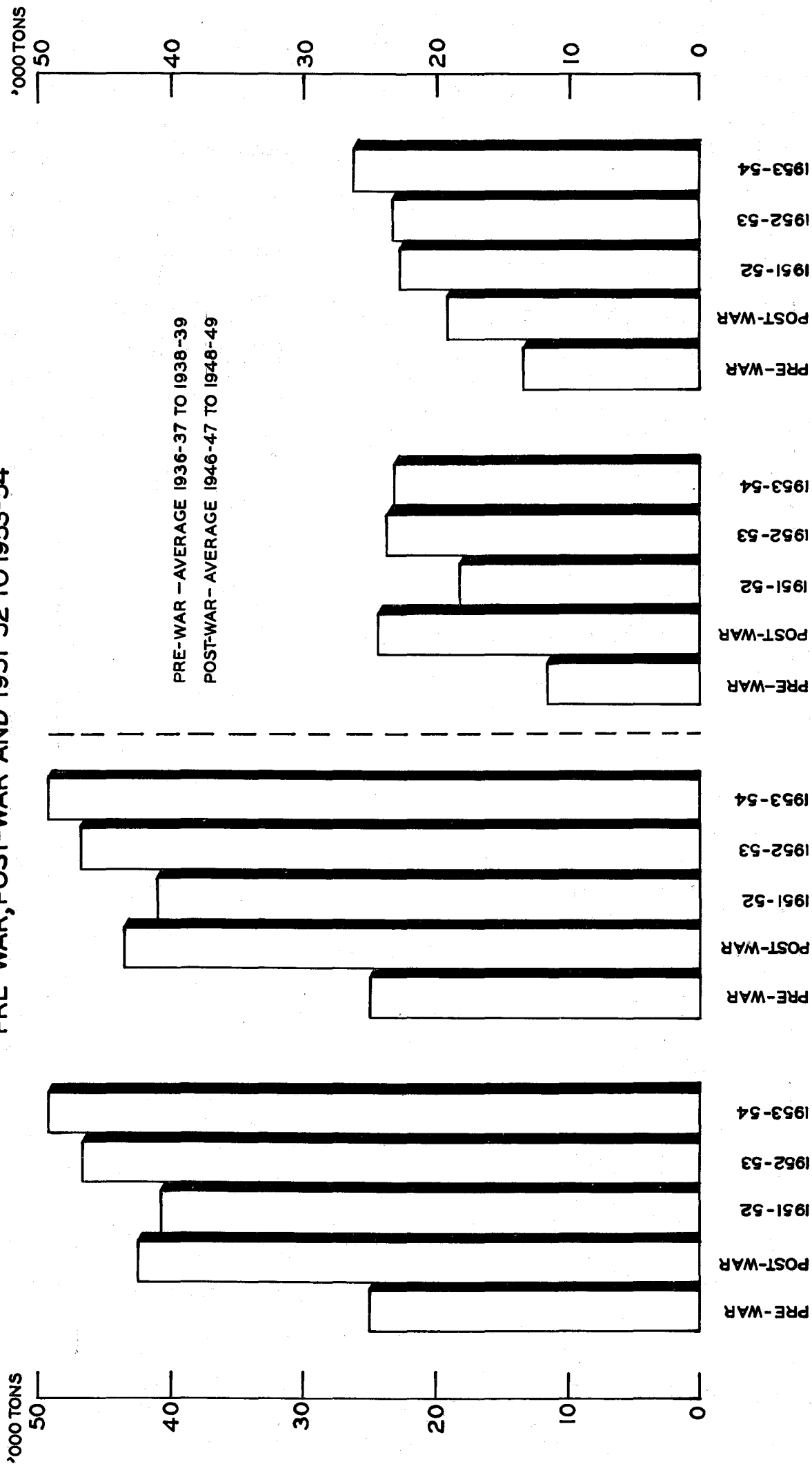
# UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CHEESE: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



PRODUCTION SUPPLIES EXPORTS APPARENT AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION



In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) available for consumption per head of population are shown for the years 1951-52 to 1953-54 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39, and the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

**TABLE 15 : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER)**

**AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk -					
Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	311.6	288.0	283.9	281.9
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(30.4)	(28.1)	(27.7)	(27.5)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk					
Full Cream -					
Unsweetened	3.2	4.0	5.6	3.4	3.8
Sweetened					
Skim Sweetened					
Concentrated Whole Milk (c)	1.1	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.4
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
Skim	-	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk) (d)	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.9
Cheese	4.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.6
<b>Total - As Milk Solids (e)</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb.

(c) -Mainly consumed as ice cream.

(d) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk.

(e) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The consumption per head of fluid milk increased from 240.2 lb. pre-war to a peak of 318.8 lb. in 1948-49, but has since steadily declined to 281.9 lb. in 1953-54. Consumption per head in the latter year was 12 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 17 per cent. greater than pre-war. These trends in fluid milk consumption are largely reflected in consumption of all milk and milk products (excluding butter) which increased from 39.3 lb. (as milk solids) pre-war to 49.8 lb. in 1948-49 but subsequently declined to 45.2 in 1952.53. There was a small rise in 1953-54 to 45.9 lb., the drop in whole milk being more than offset by increases in manufactured milk products.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1953-54 is estimated at 1,153,500 tons exclusive of approximately 57,700 tons of edible offal. This was slightly above the previous record level achieved in 1952-53, 23 per cent. above average productions over the three years ended 1948-49, and 17 per cent. above average productions for the three years ended 1938-39.

The production of beef and veal was also a record at 704,300 tons, this being 29,500 tons (4 per cent.) above the previously achieved in 1952-53, and 161,900 tons (30 per cent.) above the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

During 1953-54 there was a decline in the production of mutton and lamb compared with the previous year amounting to 30,200 tons or 8 per cent., 237,600 tons of mutton and 127,300 tons of lamb being produced during the twelve months. Mutton was 61,100 tons (35 per cent.) above average production for the three years ended 1948-49, while lamb was 2,300 tons below production during the same period.

The production of pork increased during 1953-54 to 34,400 tons which was 3,900 tons or 13 per cent. above production for the previous year. This was also above average production for the three years ended 1948-49 by 2,900 tons or 9 per cent., but below average production for the immediate pre-war period by 11,000 tons or 24 per cent.

Bacon and ham production at 36,700 tons was 5 per cent. below that for the previous year, and was also considerably below the average production of 45,100 tons over the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

The production of edible offal, which is not included with the carcass weight, is estimated at 57,700 tons in 1953-54 compared with 55,700 tons in 1952-53 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 16 : PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA  
( '000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	581.9	674.8	704.3
Mutton	201.4	176.5	175.8	249.0	237.6
Lamb	117.6	129.6	106.5	146.1	127.3
Pork (b)	45.4	31.5	35.0	30.5	34.4
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight)(c)	32.5	45.1	36.6	38.5	36.7
Total Pigmear (as Pork)	94.1	92.8	84.8	82.9	84.4
<u>Total:</u>	982.2	941.3	949.0	1,152.8	1,153.5
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	46.7	55.7	57.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

(c) Includes pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to bone-in weight.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the two tables following. In the first table 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. The second table 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.

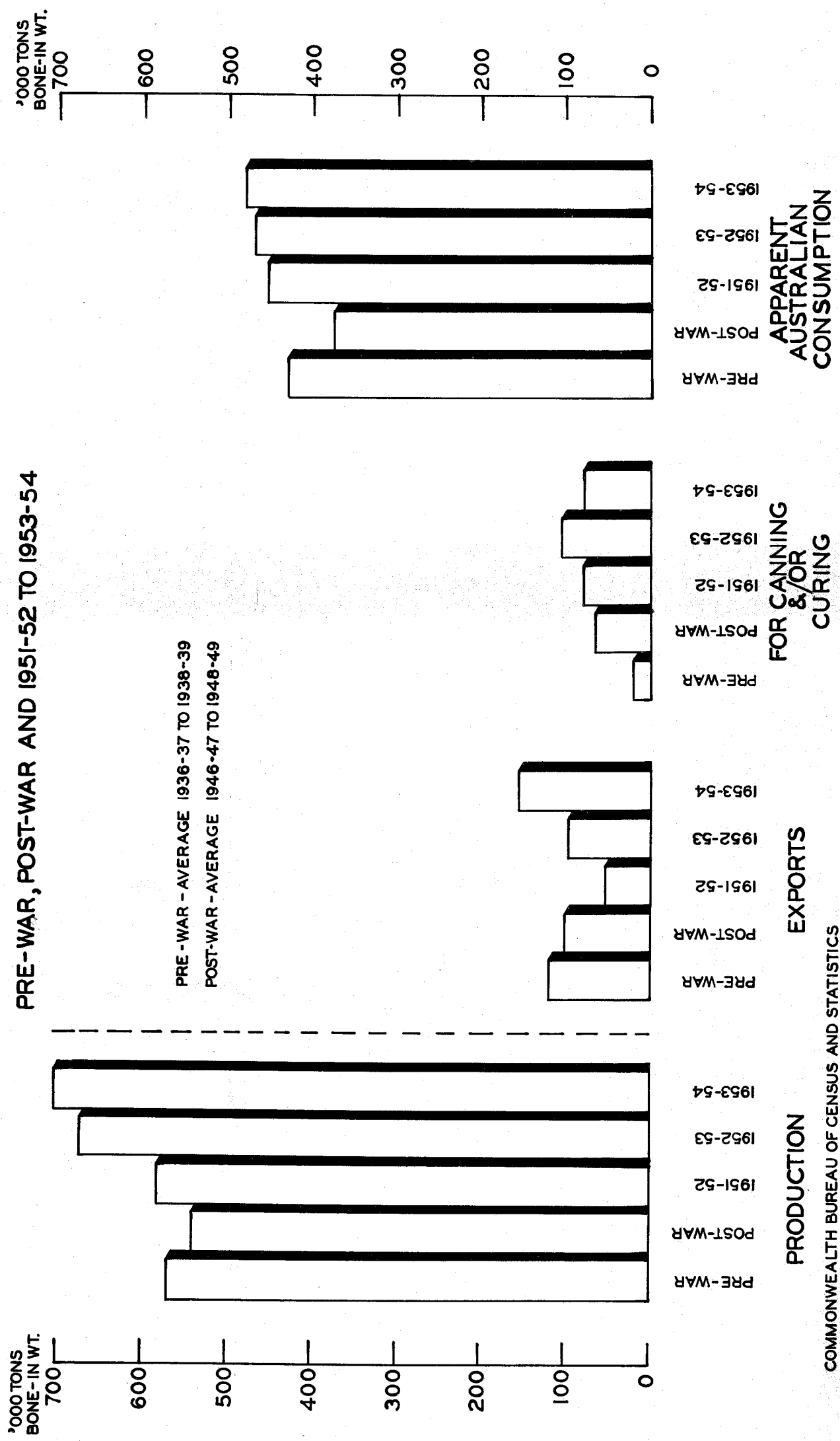
During 1953-54 the exports of carcass meat showed a considerable increase on the previous years, 207,500 tons bone-in weight leaving the country, this being 35,400 tons or 21 per cent. more than during 1952-53. The increase was due entirely to a 68 per cent. increase in beef and veal, other types decreasing, mutton by 31 per cent., lamb by 49 per cent., and pork by 20 per cent. Although exports as a whole during 1953-54 were greater than for any other post-war year, they were still 7 per cent. below the average for the three years ending 1938-39. There has, however, been remarkable expansion in the exports of canned meat which rose from 5,500 tons pre-war to 90,000 tons during 1952-53, but falling during 1953-54 to 65,000 tons.

Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat), are estimated at 309,800 tons in 1953-54, which was slightly below the record exports of the previous year.

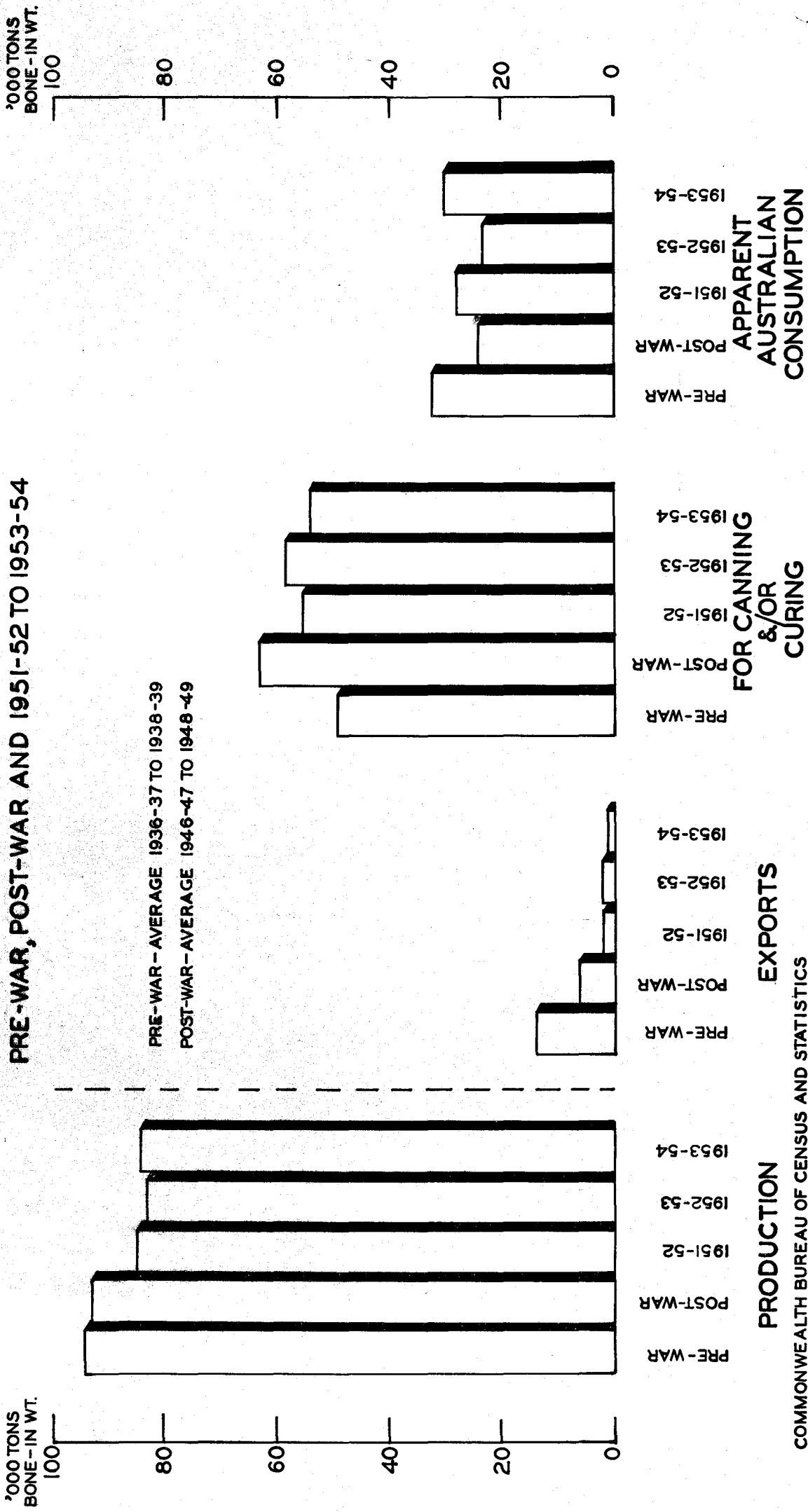
Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) was 866,800 tons in 1953-54 compared with 847,900 tons in 1952-53 and average consumption for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 of 706,600 tons.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

## BEEF AND VEAL

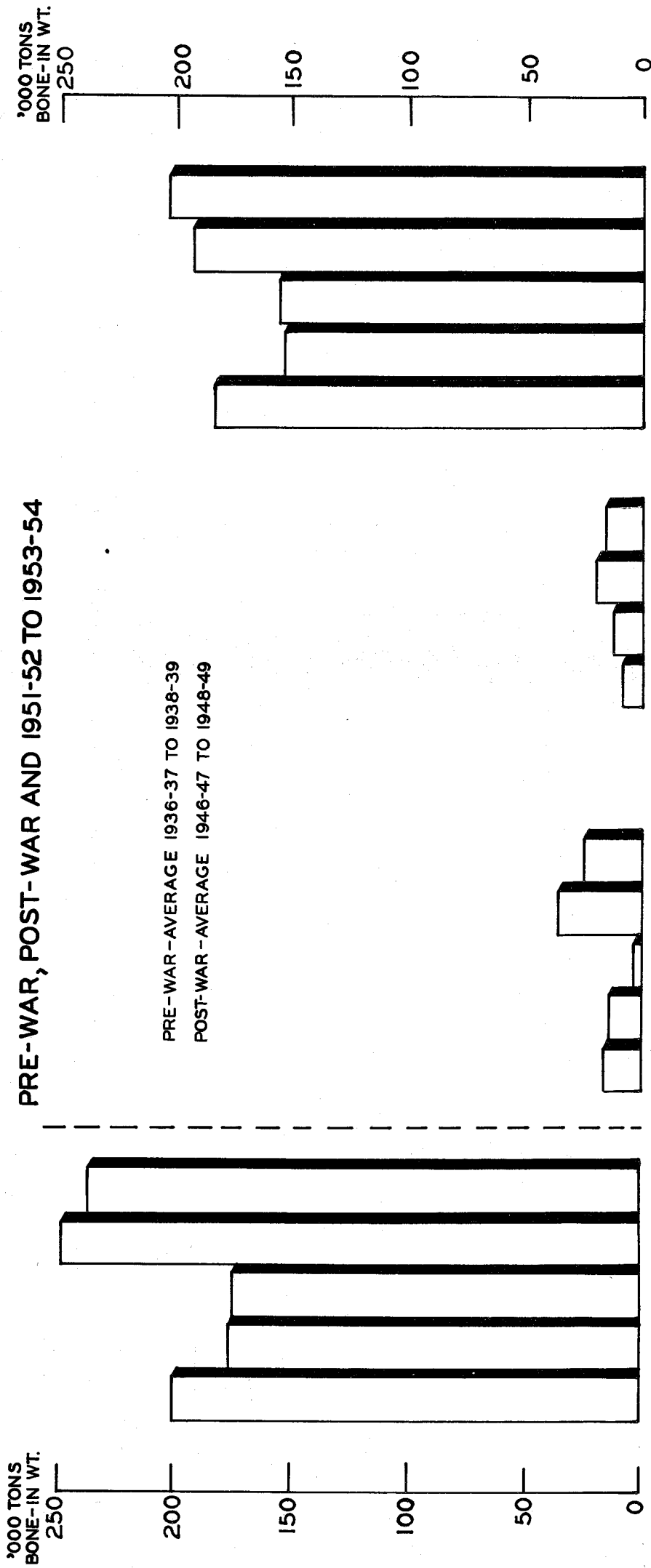


# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA PIG MEATS (AS PORK)



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA MUTTON

'000 TONS  
BONE-IN WT.



PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54

PRE-WAR - AVERAGE 1936-37 TO 1938-39

POST-WAR - AVERAGE 1946-47 TO 1948-49

PRE-WAR

POST-WAR

1951-52

1952-53

1953-54

PRODUCTION

EXPORTS

PRE-WAR

POST-WAR

1951-52

1952-53

1953-54

FOR CANNING  
&/OR  
CURING

PRE-WAR

POST-WAR

1951-52

1952-53

1953-54

PRE-WAR

POST-WAR

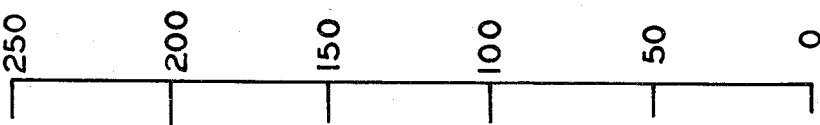
1951-52

1952-53

1953-54

APPARENT  
AUSTRALIAN  
CONSUMPTION

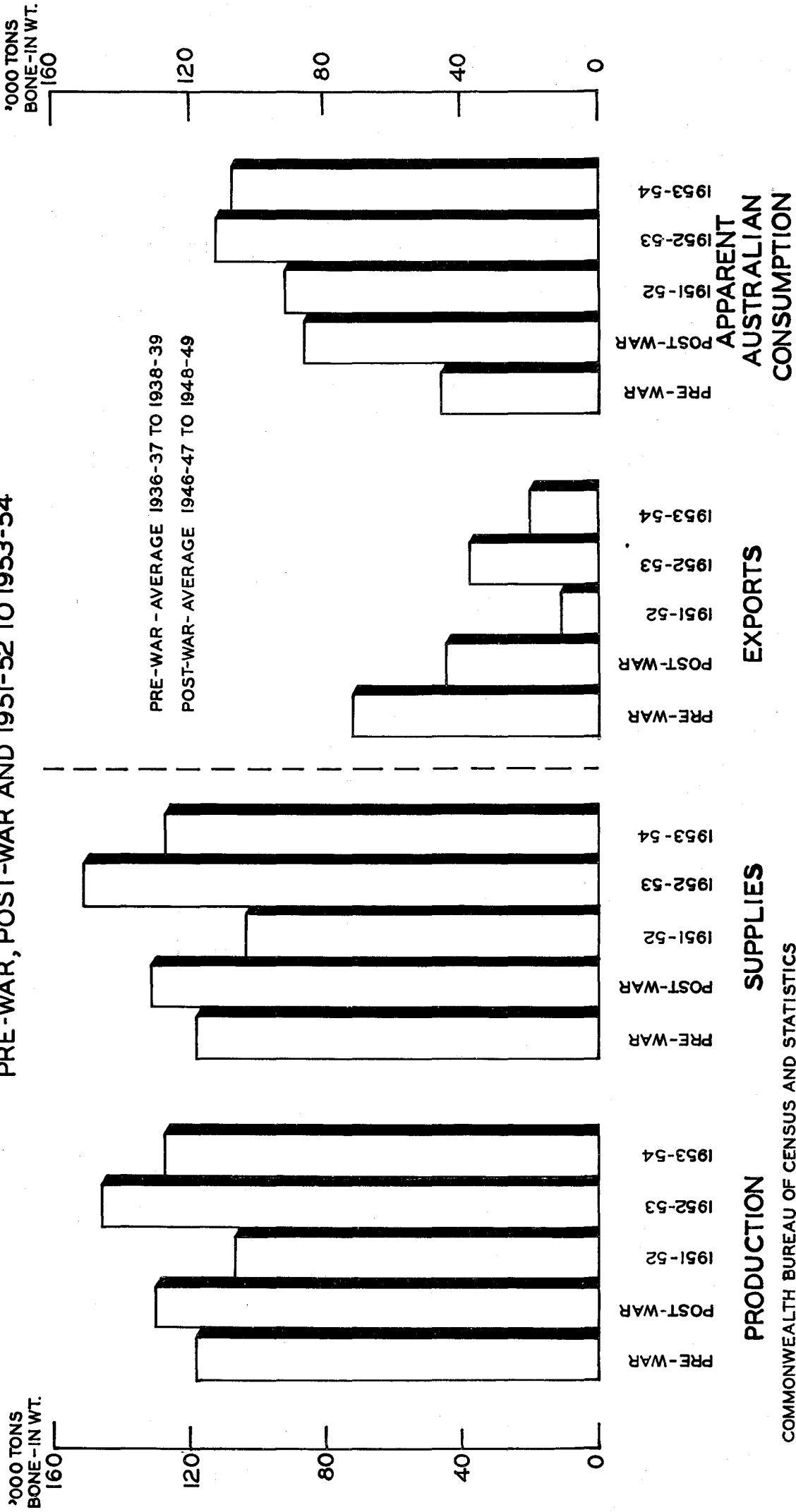
'000 TONS  
BONE-IN WT.



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

## LAMB

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



**TABLE 17 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA**

('000 tons, Bone-in weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (b)
<b>BEEF AND VEAL</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.5	(-) 3.8	(+) 6.0	(-) 7.1
Production	569.1	542.4	581.9	674.8	704.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	569.1	540.9	585.7	668.8	711.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	120.8	101.6	51.7	96.1	154.6
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	18.0	66.6	81.2	106.0	78.4
Australian Consumption	430.3	372.7	452.8	466.7	478.4
<b>MUTTON</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.5	(+) 5.2	(+) 0.5	(-) 7.2
Production	201.4	176.5	175.8	249.0	237.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	201.4	177.0	170.6	248.5	244.8
Exports	17.3	14.8	2.6	36.0	24.9
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	8.2	12.4	19.5	15.5
Australian Consumption	184.1	154.0	155.6	193.0	204.4
<b>LAMB</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.5	(+) 3.6	(-) 4.7	(+) 0.7
Production	117.6	129.6	106.5	146.1	127.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	117.6	131.1	102.9	150.8	126.5
Exports	71.6	45.0	11.3	38.4	19.7
Australian Consumption	46.0	86.1	91.6	112.4	106.8
<b>PIGMEATS (AS PORK)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.7	(-) 1.1
Production	94.1	92.8	84.8	82.9	84.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	94.1	94.0	84.4	82.2	85.5
Exports	13.7	6.3	1.7	1.5	1.2
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	48.6	63.4	55.1	58.0	54.0
Australian Consumption (g)	31.8	24.3	27.6	22.7	30.3
<b>TOTAL CARCASS MEAT</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(+) 5.4	(+) 2.5	(-) 14.7
Production	982.2	941.3	949.0	1,152.8	1,153.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	943.0	943.6	1,150.3	1,168.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	67.3	172.1	200.4
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	66.6	138.2	148.7	183.4	147.9
Australian Consumption	692.2	637.1	727.6	794.8	819.9

- (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 18 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (b)
<b>CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in Weight)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(+) 5.4	(+) 2.5	(-) 14.7
Production	982.2	941.3	949.0	1,152.8	1,153.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	943.0	943.6	1,150.3	1,168.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	67.3	172.1	200.4
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	66.6	138.2	148.7	183.4	147.9
Australian Consumption	692.2	637.1	727.6	794.8	819.9
<b>CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 2.8	(+) (b) 7.9	(-) (b) 7.1	(-) 3.4
Production	12.0	49.0	71.1	91.3	69.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.0	51.8	63.3	98.4	72.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	53.8	90.6	65.0
Australian Consumption	6.5	9.0	(b) 9.5	(b) 7.8	7.9
<b>BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	-	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.7	(+) 0.5
Production	32.5	45.1	36.6	38.5	36.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	32.5	45.1	36.4	39.2	36.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.7
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	2.1	6.1	8.9	6.5
Australian Consumption	31.5	39.9	27.5	28.3	28.0
<b>TOTAL MEAT (In terms of Carcass Weight)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)(g)	(d)	(-) 3.3	(+) 10.5	(-) 9.1	(-) 15.9
Production	982.2	941.3	949.1	1,152.8	1,153.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	944.6	938.6	1,161.9	1,169.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(g)	232.4	238.0	155.4	314.0	302.6
Australian Consumption	749.8	706.6	783.2	847.9	866.8

(a) Excludes offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available. (e) Used for canning and curing. (f) For canning. (g) Canned and cured meat is included at its carcass equivalent weight.

Details of the supplies of meat available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table.

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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 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 export separately. 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 during the 1939-45 war and immediate post-war years, and has since remained at a lower level than pre-war. Consumptions in 1953-54 was 228.6 lb. per head carcass weight. This is slightly higher than the previous year when 227.7 lb. were consumed and is also higher than any other post-war year with the exception of 1949-50 when consumption was 232.9 lb. per head.

Beef and veal consumption per head increased continuously from 86.7 lb. (carcass weight) in 1945 to 131.6 lb. in 1950-51. However, during the following three years, consumption was lower at 118.9 lb., 119.7 lb. and 120.4 lb. respectively. The consumption of mutton at 51.4 lb. per head carcass weight during 1953-54, while being above the level of post-war years was still low compared with pre-war (59.8 lb.). Lamb consumption reached a post-war peak during 1952-53 at 28.8 lb. per head, but fell again during 1953-54 to 26.4 lb. This was considerably above the pre-war level.

Pork consumption (at 5.8 lb. per head) in 1952-53 was at the lowest level recorded for any post-war year, but increased in 1953-54 to 7.6 lb. per head the highest recorded since the war. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pig meats other than bacon and ham and include that used for small goods. At 7.0 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption is 45 per cent. below the 1946-47 peak of 12.7 lb.

Owing to divergent cutting practices by various butchers in this country and because of the difficulty of clearly defining the term "retail weight of meat", it is considered impracticable to derive a satisfactory factor for the purposes of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. Depending on cutting practices employed and whether or not bones etc. sold to customers are included in retail weight of meat, the retail weight as a proportion of carcass weight ranges from about 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. for beef, from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. for mutton and lamb and from 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. for pork. However, approximate estimates of the edible weight of meat consumed have been used for the purpose of calculating nutrient intake.

TABLE 19 : SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED, CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL)

AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1953-54 (a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	108.9	118.9	119.7	120.4
Mutton (b)	59.8	45.1	40.9	49.5	51.4
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	24.0	28.8	26.9
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	7.3	5.8	7.6
Offal	8.4	8.9	9.1	10.3	10.5
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0
Bacon and Ham	10.2	11.7	7.2	7.3	7.0
Total (b) (f)	253.0	215.7	214.8	227.7	228.6

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Carcass weight.

(c) Canned weight.

(d) Includes under fresh meat at its carcass weight.

(e) Cured weight.

(f) Included Offal.

(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 owing 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.

While reliable details are not readily available and figures quoted are possibly deficient, available data indicate that since 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) during each of the years 1948-49 to 1953-54 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.

Although an important foodstuff in many countries, fish is not a staple item in the diet of Australians. During the war while meat was rationed, the demand for fish increased, but owing to shortage of manpower and equipment, production declined, and it continued to be in short supply. Away from the seaboard, fish is considered somewhat of a luxury.

The production of fish in Australia over the last few years has generally increased. During 1952-53 the recorded catch was 81.3 million lb. (fresh round weight), but during 1953-54 there was a drop of 6 per cent. to 76.4 million lb. These figures exclude the catch by fishermen other than commercial fishermen, the production by "amateurs" being estimated as equal to 10 per cent. of commercial production for the purpose of this report. The production of crustaceans and molluscs during 1953-54 totalled 35.3 million lb. (fresh round weight), this being 4.5 million lb. (15 per cent.) greater than 1952-53. The consumption of fresh fish per head of population, at 5.5 lb. edible weight during 1953-54 was 7 per cent. greater than that of the previous year. The increase was due to a substantial increase in imports of fresh fish (to 28.7 million lb. fresh round weight from 17.6 million lb. during 1952-53), following the ending of import restrictions which more than offset the decrease in local production. Separate data for fresh and cured fish are not available prior to 1950-51 but consumption of the latter since that year, has decreased from 1.0 lb. to 0.8 lb. per head. The consumption of crustaceans and molluscs per head has remained fairly steady.

Prior to the war, the 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 in 1951-52, 22 per cent. of total canned fish consumed was from local supplies. Following the substantial reduction in imports during 1952-53 (to only 25 per cent. of the average of the two previous years) there was a return during 1953-54 towards the level of recent years, although imports still only amounted to 15.2 million lb. as compared with approximately 22 million lb. during 1950-51 and 1951-52. During 1953-54 32 % of canned fish consumed was from local supplies consumption per head being 2.5 lb. (0.8 lb. local and 1.7 lb. imported). While this was almost twice the previous years, it was still well below the immediate pre-war period and the post-war years.

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1953-54 is estimated at 85.5 million lb. edible weight (9.6 lb. per head) as compared with 69.9 million lb. edible weight (8.0 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 168.9 million lb. fresh round weight and 141.8 million lb. fresh round weight respectively. Most of the increase occurred in canned fish as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group available for consumption during the three pre-war years, the three post-war years and in each year 1951-52 to 1953-54 are shown in the table below.

**TABLE 20 : SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**  
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	} 9.7 {	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (b)	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.5
Cured (incl. Smoked & Salted) (b)	(c)	(c)	0.9	0.9	0.8
Crustaceans & Molluscs (b)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Canned - Australian Origin (b)	} 4.1 {	3.0 {	0.7	0.7	0.8
Imported (b)			2.6	0.6	1.7
Total Edible Weight:	16.8	18.5	19.1	16.8	18.3

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Edible Weight.

(c) Included with Fresh.

(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, it has been necessary to compute a figure based upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table 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. On this basis it is estimated that the level of total egg production in 1953-54 was about 111,800 tons (equivalent to about 191 million dozen compared with maximum production of 122,000 tons (208 million dozen) in 1946-47 and the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. It should be noted that the estimated decline in total egg production since 1946-47 is based very largely on trends in commercial production (controlled by Egg Boards). Data as to the trend in non-controlled production are at present very inadequate.

Exports of shell eggs during 1953-54 amounted to 7,900 tons, compared with 12,600 tons during the previous year and average exports of 10,400 tons during the three years ended 1948-49. The post-war peak was during 1949-50 when 14,000 tons were exported.

Since the war the production of egg pulp expressed terms of weight of shell eggs has ranged between 14,400 tons and 21,200 tons, 20,600 tons being produced during 1953-54. The quantity of egg pulp exported was negligible prior to the war, but in 1953-54 amounted to 16,700 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) which constituted a record.

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 (up till 1950-51) for export purposes. During 1953-54 only 175 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) were produced, practically the whole of which was consumed in Australia, leaving little surplus for export.

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

TABLE 21 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

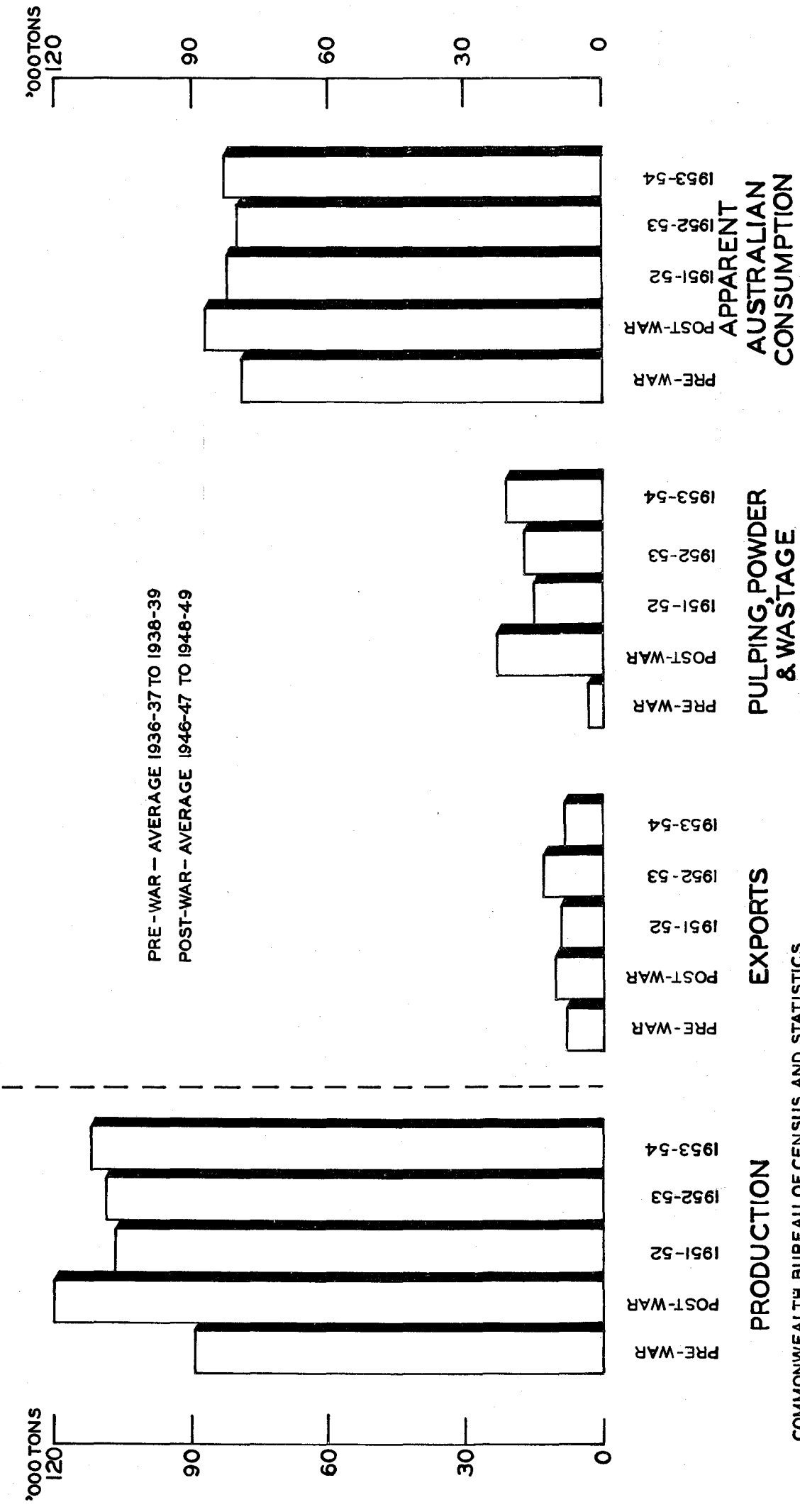
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<u>SHELL EGGS</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(+) 1.1	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.2
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	106.9	108.6	111.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	119.8	105.8	109.8	111.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	8.5	12.6	7.9
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	3.2	22.9	14.9	16.8	20.9
Australian Consumption	78.7	86.5	82.4	80.4	82.8
<u>EGG POWDER (e)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	-	-	-
Production	-	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	-	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Exports	-	4.4	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2
<u>EGG PULP (Liquid Whole)(e)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	(+) 1.0	(-) 0.9	(-) 1.7
Production	3.2	20.0	14.4	16.4	20.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	21.4	13.4	17.3	22.3
Exports	0.3	12.0	4.9	10.6	16.7
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Consumption	2.9	8.6	8.3	6.5	5.4
<u>TOTAL EGGS (e)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.5	(+) 2.1	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.5
Production	89.5	119.9	106.9	108.6	111.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	122.4	104.8	110.7	113.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	13.4	23.2	24.6
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Australian Consumption	81.6	95.1	91.0	87.1	88.4

- (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.

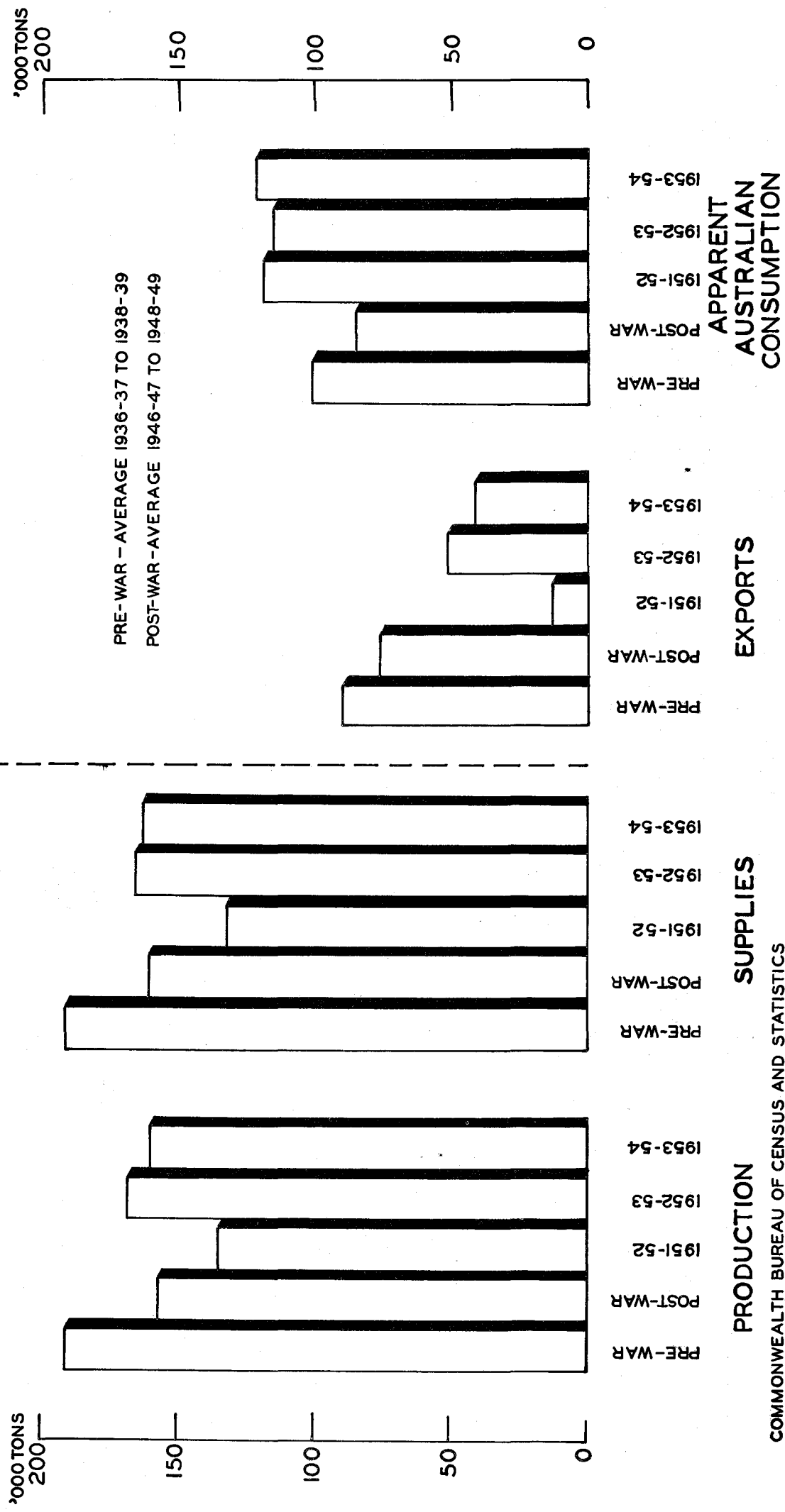
# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SHELL EGGS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



Consumption of eggs (shell eggs, powder and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head, at 22.3 lb. (203 eggs) in 1953-54 was less than that for any year since 1938-39. Supplies of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg per head available for consumption are detailed in the following table.

**TABLE 22: SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF SHELL EGGS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.**  
(Per head per annum)

Commodity		Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.6	20.6	20.8
Egg Powder	lb.	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)	lb.	0.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.4
<b>Total :</b>	lb.	26.6	27.9	23.9	22.3	22.3
	No. (b)	243	255	219	204	203

- (a) Subject to revision.
- (b) 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 3 (i) to the decline in the production of milk for butter since 1938-39 and the factors contributing to this decline. Production of butter declined during 1951-52 to 135,300 tons, the lowest recorded since 1929-30. There was a marked increase of 24 per cent. to 167,500 tons during 1952-53 followed, during 1953-54 by a decrease of 4 per cent. to 160,100 tons. This was 16 per cent. less than the immediate pre-war production.

The rationing of butter, which was introduced in June, 1943 and continued until 16th June, 1950, restricted the quantity consumed in Australia and offset to some extent the effect of the decline in production. With the lifting of rationing in 1950 local consumption, during 1950-51, increased sharply, and exports decreased to 55,200 tons, followed in 1951-52 by a further fall (to 12,900 tons) brought about by the increased home demand and a substantial decrease in production. With the increase in output in 1952-53, exports rose to 50,500 tons, but in 1953-54 fell again to 40,500 tons.

The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is 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. Production up to 1949-50 was well maintained, as there was demand for this product for export purposes, but output has been restricted to some extent because of the shortage of coconut oil and other oils and fats used in its manufacture. The greatly decreased production during 1950-51 is associated with the substantially reduced demand on home and oversea markets. Principally because of the acute shortage of butter during 1951-52, State legislation was introduced to increase the maximum allowable production of table margarine. As a result, production increased from the post-war low of 3,800 tons during 1950-51 to 7,100 tons during 1951-52 and 1952-53, and to 9,600 tons in 1953-54.

The production of margarine other than table, amounted to 22,200 tons in 1953-54, which was at about the same level as in other post-war years, but 10,000 tons above the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

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

**TABLE 23 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE : AUSTRALIA**

( '000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<u>BUTTER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.6	(+) 3.5	(+) 2.5	(-) 2.6
Production	191.0	157.1	135.3	167.5	160.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	191.0	160.7	131.8	165.0	162.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (c)	90.0	76.0	12.9	50.5	40.5
Australian Consumption	101.0	84.7	118.9	114.5	122.2
<u>MARGARINE - TABLE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.6	(+) 0.3	(+) 0.7	(+) 0.7
Production	2.8	6.4	7.1	7.1	9.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	2.8	7.0	6.8	6.4	8.9
Exports	-	4.0	2.1	0.2	0.4
Australian Consumption	2.8	3.0	4.7	6.2	8.5
<u>MARGARINE - OTHER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.3	-
Production	12.2	18.9	25.0	22.0	22.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.2	18.9	24.9	21.7	22.2
Exports	-	0.2	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	12.2	18.7	24.9	21.7	22.2

- (a) Subject to revision.  
 (b) Not available.  
 (c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.

As previously mentioned, butter rationing was lifted on 16th June, 1950, and this was followed by a sharp increase in consumption of butter during 1950-51 to 30.9 lb. per head of population with another increase to 31.2 lb. per head in 1951-52. Probably due to some buyer resistance to increased prices, consumption fell to 29.3 lb. per head during 1952-53, followed by a small increase to 30.7 lb. during 1953-54. The latter was 24 per cent. more than the average consumption during the three years ended 1948-49, but 7 per cent. below the pre-war level.

With increased supplies of butter available, the consumption of margarine per head fell during 1950-51 by 17 per cent. to 0.5 lb. in the case of table grade and by 8 per cent. to 6.0 lb. in the case of industrial grade as compared with the previous year. However, during 1951-52, a pronounced shortage of butter in certain areas followed a substantial increase in its price was, no doubt, largely responsible for an increased consumption of table margarine (up to 1.2 lb. per head). There were further increases during 1952-53 and 1953-54 to 1.6 lb. and 2.1 lb. per head respectively. During each of these two years the consumption per head of other margarine was 5.6 lb. as compared with 6.5 lb. in 1951-52.



Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39, the three years ended 1948-49 and for each year 1951-52 to 1953-54.

**TABLE 24 : SUPPLIES OF "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**  
(lb. per Head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	31.2	29.3	30.7
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1
Other	4.0	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.6
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats(b)	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Total Fat Content</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Based on consumer survey data of 1944; no data are available as to recent trends in consumption.

(vi) Sugar and Syrups.

The decline in the production of cane sugar in Australia from the average for the three pre-war seasons 1936 to 1938 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 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 to 915,000 tons raw basis (943,000 tons at 94 net titre). Production declined slightly in the following two seasons, but during 1951 fell substantially to 721,100 tons of raw sugar (745,400 tons at 94 net titre), principally because of drought conditions in the sugar growing districts.

Following a good season, combined with an increase in the acreage cut, production of raw sugar during the 1952 season amounted to about 918,400 tons (948,900 tons at 94 net titre), exceeding the previous record (the 1948 season) by 3,000 tons. These figures were again exceeded during the 1953 season when 340,500 acres were planted, resulting in an output of 1,215,400 tons of raw sugar (1,254,400 tons at 94 net titre), and during the 1954 season, an all time record of 1,280,100 tons of raw sugar (1,322,000 tons at 94 net titre) were produced.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1953-54 with comparative details for the previous years indicated. It should be noted that the details given below for post-war years refer to years ended 30th June. Beet sugar is included.

**TABLE 25 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR : AUSTRALIA**  
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(+) 5.8	(+) 24.7	(+) 4.7	(+) 43.4
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	906.9	702.2	948.3	1,243.6
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>773.1</b>	<b>681.4</b>	<b>901.1</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>943.6</b>	<b>1,200.2</b>
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactures products exported)	435.3	251.6	433.3	206.1	500.8	738.7
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	21.8	23.8	18.6	18.9
Australian Consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	408.8	446.0	447.6	424.2	442.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) By balance. (d) Average three seasons 1936 to 1938. (e) Raw and refined including ships' stores. (f) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle), industrial uses and losses in refining; see Table 45. (g) In terms of refined.

30. In the next table details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups available for consumption per head of population are shown for specified years.

**TABLE 26 : SUPPLIES OF SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**  
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1953-54 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	64.2	64.1	64.1
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	53.4	44.7	47.3
Total:	106.5	119.7	117.6	108.8	111.4
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	4.4	4.5	5.2
Total Sugar Content:	112.0	125.3	122.0	113.3	116.6

(a) Subject to revision.

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 declined to 68.0 lb. during 1948-49, remaining at about that figure until 1950-51. In the following three years consumption was slightly lower at 64.2 lb., 64.1 lb. and 64.1 lb. respectively.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products rose from 35.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 51.0 lb. per head during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49. Following a decline in 1949-50 to 46.7 lb. per head, consumption rose to 53.4 lb. in 1951-52, but declined again during 1952-53 to 44.7 lb., rising again to 47.3 lb. in 1953-54.

The estimates of sugar consumption given in this report represent apparent consumption measured in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. In general the estimates do not take into account stocks in the following categories in respect of which inadequate data are available -

- (i) Wholesalers', retailers' and householders' stocks of sugar
- (ii) Sugar content of stocks of manufactured products held by producers, wholesalers, retailers and householders.

However, in certain cases estimates have been made on the basis of the best available evidence of the movement in these stocks and these have been taken into account to avoid marked distortion in annual consumption estimates.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 5.2 lb. per head in 1953-54 compared with 5.6 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) per head of population, amounted to 116.6 lb. in 1953-54 compared with 113.3 lb. in 1952-53 125.3 in the post-war period and 112.0 lb. in the pre-war period.

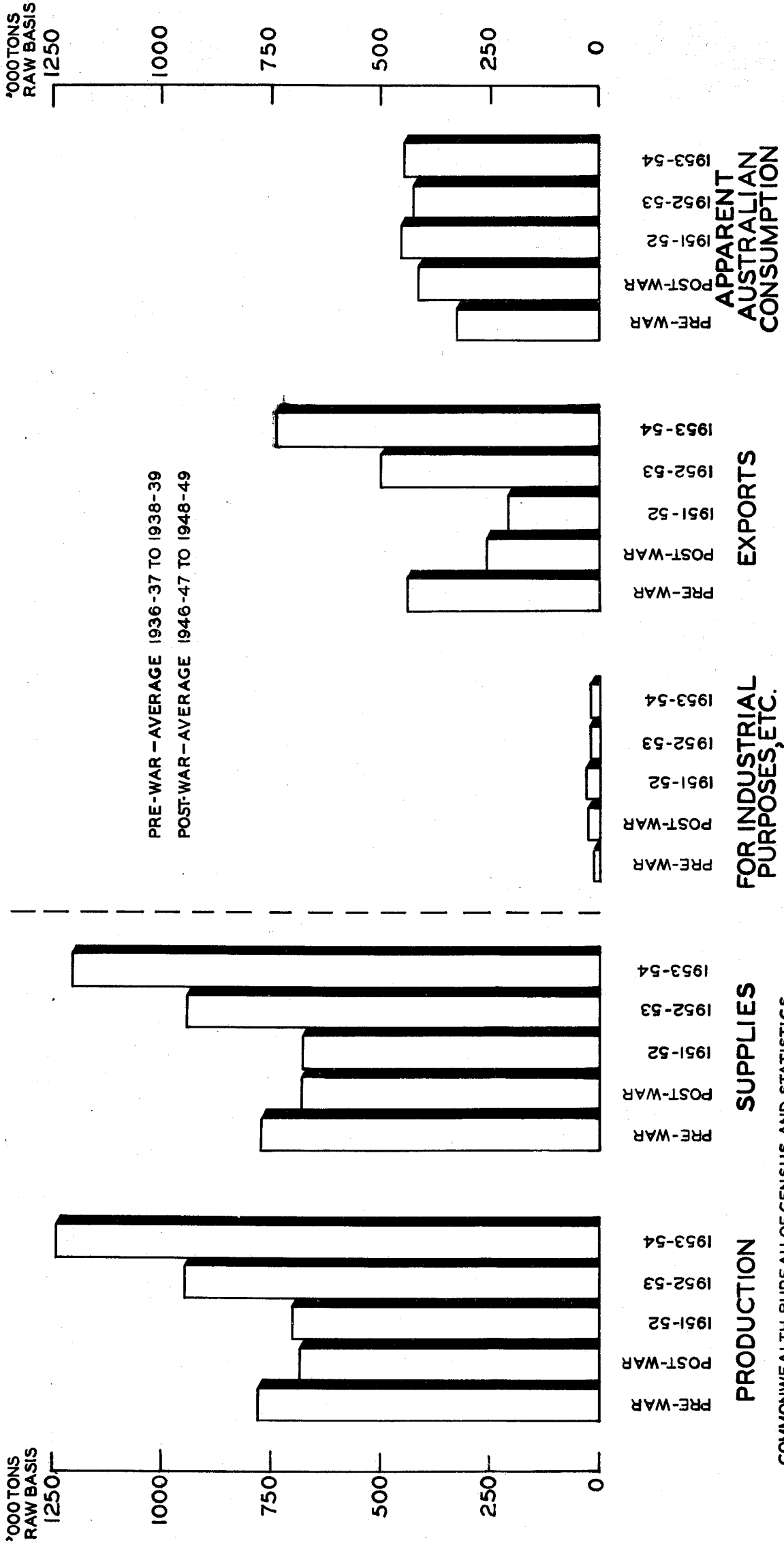
(vii) Potatoes (White and Sweet)

In the following table details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown for the pre-war period, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and each of the potato years ended October, 1952 to 1954. The data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by State Statisticians, plus an estimate for self-suppliers.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the requirement of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 686,400 tons of marketable potatoes in 1944-45. Production declined in each succeeding year to 1950-51, when the marketable crop amounted to 408,900 tons. This was followed by a steep rise to 513,900 tons in 1951-52, declining again (to 440,100 tons) during 1952-53. Production during 1953-54, however, at 553,000 tons was the highest recorded since 1945-46.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
JULY, 1955

After the war a small export trade in potatoes was built up, but by 1951 quantities exported to all destinations had dwindled to 7,200 tons. During 1951-52, however, 41,000 tons were exported. With decreased production during 1952-53, exports fell again, 15,000 tons only being shipped. This was followed by a further decrease in 1953-54 to 7,500 tons.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1953-54 is estimated at 5,500 tons compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE 27 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October				
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951	1952	1953	1954 (a)
<b>POTATOES, WHITE</b>						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (c)	360.4	506.4	408.9	513.9	451.1	553.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	360.4	522.2	408.9	513.9	451.1	553.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	7.2	41.0	15.0	7.5
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	37.0	72.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Australian Consumption (e)	318.5	424.3	341.7	412.9	376.1	485.5
<b>POTATOES, SWEET (f)</b>						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Marketable production. (d) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (e) Fresh potatoes only. (f) Years ended June.

The estimated consumption of potatoes rose continuously from the pre-war level of 106.2 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. sweet) was consumed. Between 1948-49 and 1952-53 consumption varied between 110.4 lb. (in 1949-50) and 93.5 lb. (in 1950-51), but with increased production during 1953-54 consumption per head rose to 123.6 lb. (122.2 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet). Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table. It should be noted that little information is available concerning recent trends in home growing of potatoes and the estimates of total consumption shown below must therefore be regarded as approximate.

TABLE 28 : SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -			
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952	1953	1954 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	108.3	96.4	122.2
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
<u>Total:</u>	106.2	125.7	109.7	97.8	123.6

(a) Subject to revision.  
 (b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes.  
 (c) Years 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 during and after the war has reduced import requirements to some extent. Formerly large quantities of peanuts were imported from India for oil extraction, but because of food shortages in that country exports of these nuts have been withheld since January, 1946. Australia's supplies were then confined mainly 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 in 1948, and to 4,800 tons during 1952, rising again in 1953 to 8,900 tons. To make up, in some part, the deficiency caused by the decline in production, Australia imported during 1951-52, 3,878 tons, (in-shell equivalent of kernels), during 1952-53, 4,127 tons, and during 1953-54 3,873 tons, 74 per cent of the 1953-54 imports coming from South Africa.

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

TABLE 29 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PULSE AND PEANUTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<u>DRIED PULSE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.0	(+) 0.3	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.6
Imports	(b)	1.9	3.6	1.5	4.2
Production	(b)	12.0	12.8	9.7	11.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	16.9	16.1	12.3	16.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	8.6	2.9	2.6	4.0
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Australian Consumption	(d) 4.5	7.2	12.4	8.9	11.3
<u>PEANUTS (IN SHELL)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 0.4	-	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	3.9	4.1	3.9
Production	7.0	17.3	5.4	4.8	8.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	11.1	17.7	9.3	8.9	12.8
Exports	-	0.4	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	6.9	4.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
Australian Consumption	4.2	12.9	8.2	7.9	11.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

(c) Seed and Waste.

(d) Estimate based on 1936 Survey of household consumption.

(e) Oil extraction and seed.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of dried pulse per head increased considerably after the war and at 2.8 lb. in 1953-54 was nearly twice the pre-war figure. The consumption of peanuts (incl. salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) showed remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 2.5 lb. per head over the three years ended 1948-49, but owing mainly to restricted supplies, the consumption during the subsequent years declined, and in 1952-53 was 1.3 lb. per head. An increase in production during 1953-54 resulted in consumption rising to 1.9 lb. per head. The consumption of tree-nuts declined during the war, but in 1950-51 amounted to 2.3 lb. per head compared with 0.8 lb. pre-war. A sharp decline in 1951-52 to 1.3 lb. per head was followed by increases to 1.4 lb. in 1952-53 and 1.7 lb. in 1953-54. The consumption of cocoa beans during 1953-54 declined from an average of 3.4 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 2.4 lb. per head.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 9.2 lb. during the three years ended 1948-49 to a post-war peak of 11.7 lb. during 1949-50. Consumption in subsequent years has been below this level and during 1953-54 was 8.8 lb. per head.

**TABLE 30 : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**  
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	3.3	2.3	2.8
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.9
Edible Tree Nuts (b)	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.4
<b>Total: Edible Weight</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>

(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 under-stated, 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). Allowance for wastage of both products are also shown.

Tomato production during 1953-54 at 78,700 tons was well below that for any post-war year. This was the direct result of a reduction in area and the adverse seasonal conditions. During 1951-52 and 1952-53 citrus production declined considerably, but due to a considerable increase in yields during 1953-54 production once more approached the high level of 1950-51.

The quantity of 9,600 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1953-54 includes 9,300 tons of estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products over half of which was tomato Juice exported to the United Kingdom. Exports of citrus fruit during 1953-54 totalled 13,100 tons (11,800 tons as fresh and 1,300 tons fresh equivalent of natural citrus juice), compared with average exports of 14,000 tons, of fresh citrus fruit during the three years ended 1948-49.

**TABLE 31 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS : AUSTRALIA**  
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<b>TOMATOES, FRESH (b)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 4.5	(+) 13.0	(+) 3.2	(-) 7.0
Production	(d) 50.0	104.0	104.7	103.8	78.7
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>85.7</b>
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	4.4	12.0	9.6
Waste	2.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.0
<b>Australian Consumption</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>
<b>CITRUS FRUIT (b)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	111.0	144.6	138.1	135.7	166.8
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>166.8</b>
Exports	13.2	14.0	18.1	19.5	13.1
Waste	-	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.0
<b>Australian Consumption</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>150.7</b>

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

(c) Not available. (d) Probably under-stated because of the absence of complete data.

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 under-stated, owing to the absence of complete data relating to production. There was, however, a distinct upward trend in the consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb. in 1945 to 30.6 lb. in 1946-47. This subsequently declined to 21.7 lb. in 1951-52, 21.6 lb. in 1952-53 and 18.4 lb. in 1953-54.

Consumption of citrus fruit rose to 37.9 lb. per head during 1953-54 from the low level of the two previous years. The highest recorded per capita consumption was during 1950-51 at 40.2 lb.

It should be noted that the figures relating to consumption of citrus fruit are slightly overstated, as no allowance has been made for fruit used in jam which has been exported.

TABLE 32 : SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a): AUSTRALIA  
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (b)
Fresh Tomatoes	(c)15.7	25.3	21.7	21.6	18.4
Fresh Citrus	31.9	37.2	30.8	29.2	37.9
<u>Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent</u>	47.6	62.5	52.5	50.8	56.3

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

(c) Probably under-stated owing 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, namely, jams, dried fruit and canned fruit, are shown in the table below.

The production of fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit and tomatoes during 1953-54 was a record and amounted to 650,100 tons compared with 498,700 tons during 1952-53 (a rise of 30 per cent.). The total increase was brought about principally by rises of 48 per cent. in bananas, 38, 36 and 35 per cent. respectively in apricots, pineapples and apples and 25 per cent. in peaches and pears. Compared with earlier periods, production during 1953-54 was 22 per cent. above the average for the three years ended 1948-49, but only 7 per cent. above the previous record achieved in 1947-48.

Exports increased during 1953-54 to 116,190 tons, from 93,700 tons during 1952-53. This is 131 per cent. more than the average quantity exported during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49, and is slightly above the pre-war level of 116,600 tons.

Jam production expanded greatly after 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. There was a steep drop in 1948-49 and subsequent years and by 1952-53 output had fallen to 35,600 tons with a slight rise to 38,100 tons in 1953-54. Production in 1953-54 was approximately half the average for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and at about the same level as pre-war. Exports of jam in 1953-54 at 2,900 tons were small in relation to other post-war years and were only 76 per cent. of the average exports during the three immediate pre-war years.

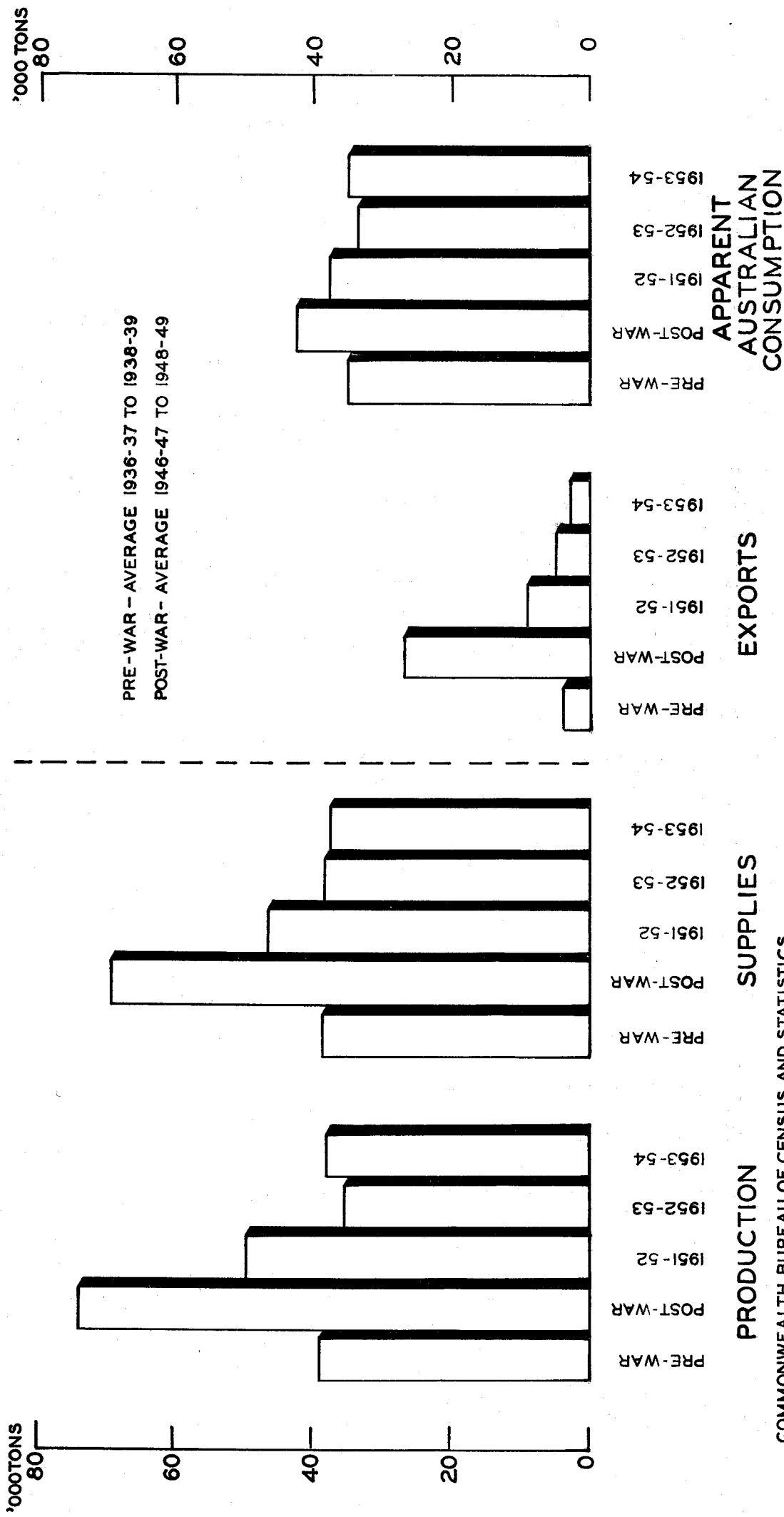
The production of dried vine fruit was 100,700 tons in 1953, compared with 72,000 tons in 1952, 56,200 tons in 1951 and average production of 74,600 tons during the three years ended 1948. The production during 1953 was a record with the exception of 1943 when 103,400 tons were produced. Exports at 78,100 tons during 1953-54 were well above the level of recent years, and also above the pre-war level of 63,000 tons.

The production of dried tree fruit in 1953-54 (5,800 tons) was comparable with previous years. Imports (5,200 tons) had, however, doubled from the low level imposed by restrictions in 1952-53.

Canned fruit output during 1953-54 was a record at 149,500 tons. This was 124 per cent. greater than average production over the three years ended 1938-39, and 86 per cent. above average production for the three years ended 1948-49. The production of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was 115,300 tons in 1953-54 compared with the previous record output of 85,900 tons in 1951-52. Exports of 89,100 tons of all canned fruit were also at a record level.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF JAMS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54





# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CANNED FRUIT: AUSTRALIA

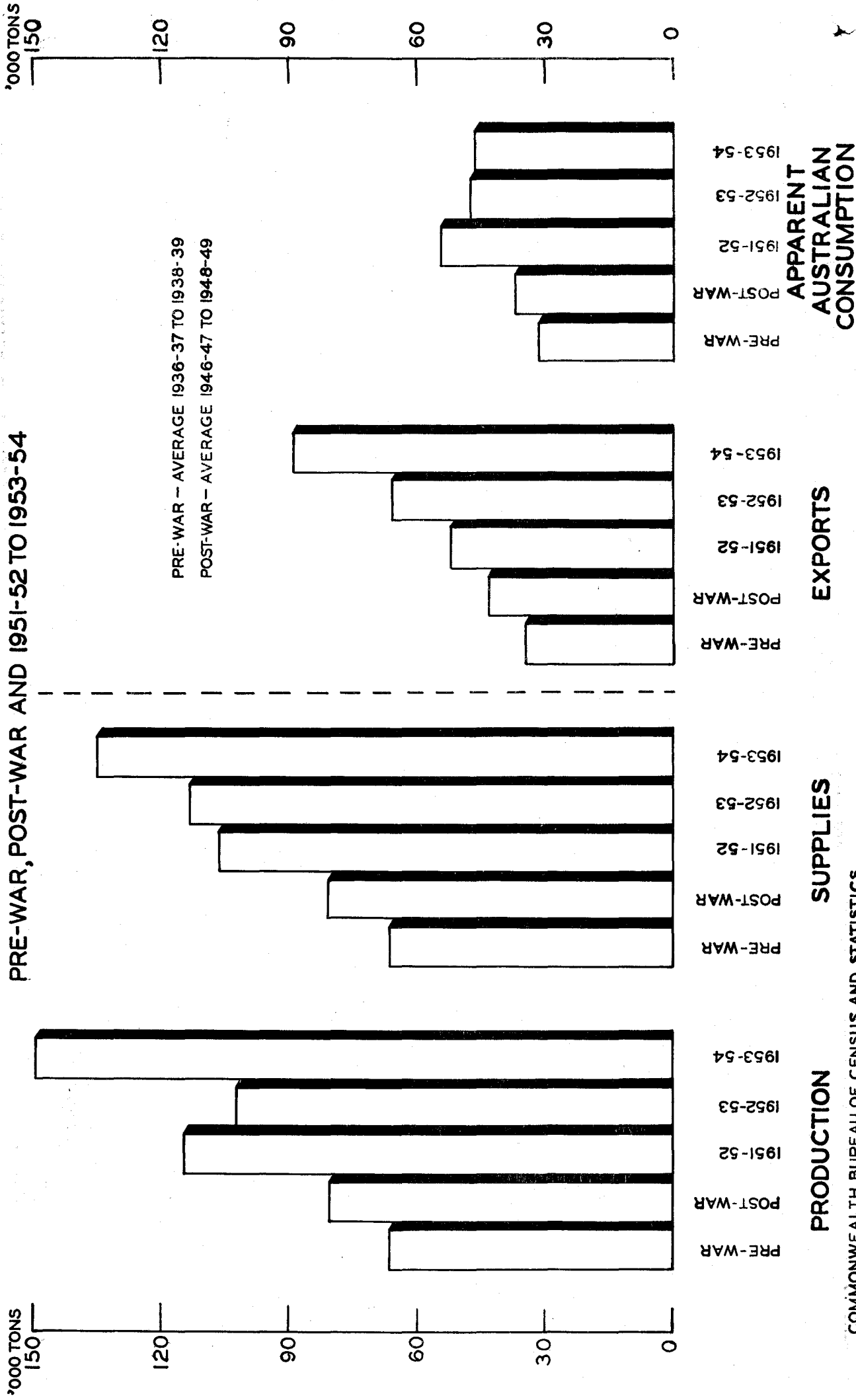


TABLE 33 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND

## FRUIT PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<u>FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	533.9	540.1	498.7	650.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	509.5	533.9	540.1	498.7	650.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	94.8	93.7	116.9
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	104.7	(e) 185.7	158.5	151.5	207.2
Australian Consumption	288.2	297.5	286.8	253.5	326.0
<u>JAMS</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 4.9	(+) 2.8	(-) 3.0	(+) 0.2
Production	38.9	74.2	49.6	35.6	38.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	38.9	69.3	46.8	38.6	37.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	9.0	4.9	2.9
Australian Consumption	35.1	42.5	37.8	33.7	35.0
<u>DRIED VINE FRUIT (f)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	74.6	56.2	72.0	100.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	80.5	74.6	56.2	72.0	100.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	48.5	31.5	49.2	78.1
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	1.7	4.4	2.9	1.6	1.9
Australian Consumption	15.8	21.7	21.8	21.2	20.7
<u>DRIED TREE FRUIT</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	5.5	4.5	6.7	2.6	5.2
Production	5.3	5.9	4.3	5.6	5.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	10.8	10.8	11.0	8.2	11.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	3.0
Australian Consumption	9.0	8.7	9.7	6.8	8.0
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.7	(+) 8.0	(-) 11.0	(+) 14.1
Production	66.6	80.2	114.8	102.4	149.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	80.9	106.8	113.4	135.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	43.6	52.2	65.5	89.1
Australian Consumption	31.9	37.3	54.6	47.9	46.3

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes imports.

(d) Processing.

(e) Includes wastage.

(f) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December.

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of fresh fruit per head during 1953-54 was 82.0 lb. This was 26 per cent. above the previous year but 6 per cent. below average consumption over the three years ended 1948-49, and 13 per cent. below the immediate pre-war consumption. Jam consumption per head has steadily declined since the war, although at 8.8 lb. in 1953-54 was slightly above the previous year. Dried vine and tree fruit consumption was also at a very low level compared with other post-war years.

Available statistics indicate that the consumption of canned fruit at 11.7 lb per head was the lowest recorded since 1947-48. It must be emphasised, that, as mentioned in the preface to this Bulletin, data used in calculating consumption are deficient to the extent that no information is available on changes in wholesalers' or retailers' stocks. Estimates have, however, been made on the basis of the best available evidence of changes in these stocks and taken into account in certain cases to avoid marked distortion of the annual consumption estimates. Estimated consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, was 128.5 lb. in 1953-54 compared with the post-war peak of 145.0 lb. reached in 1947-48 and an average of 140.7 lb. in the three years ended 1948-49.

TABLE 34 : SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (OTHER THAN TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT) AND PRODUCTS THEREOF AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA  
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Fresh Fruit	94.0	87.1	75.3	65.0	82.0
Jam	11.4	12.4	9.9	8.6	8.8
Dried Fruit - Vine (b)	5.2	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.2
Tree	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.0
Canned Fruit	10.4	10.9	14.4	12.3	11.7
<u>Total: ( Fresh Fruit Equivalent)</u>	141.7	140.7	128.9	111.0	128.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Data for post-war years relate to year ended December.

(xi) Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables.

Data relating to production of vegetable 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-splliers. The vegetables included in these groups do not include potatoes which are shown in Section 3 (vii); Pulse, shown in Section 3 (viii); and Tomatoes, shown in Section 3 (ix).

It should be pointed out that the annual census makes provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed, e.g. details of potatoes and other root crops are collected in tons; cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. in dozens, whilst other 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, and while their precisions has not been wholly established, it is accepted that any margin of error is not sufficient to impair their reliability to any extent.

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 war, curtailment of production has taken place and there has been a downward trend in consumption, but this may have been offset to some extent in more recent years by increased home growing of vegetables. However, data concerning recent trends in "back-yard" vegetable production are not at present available and no change has been made to the allowance for this production.

Following the end of the war, the production of canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and (xii) declined from 41,000 tons in 1945 to 11,700 tons in 1953-54. Green peas comprise the principal portion of vegetables now being canned.

Attention is directed to the qualification relating to stocks (viz. lack of data on retailers' and wholesalers' stocks), mentioned in the preface. As a result of the deficiency in stock data, the actual consumption of canned vegetables may possibly vary somewhat from the official figures. However, in certain cases estimates have been made on the basis of the best available evidence of the movement in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks, and these have been taken into account to avoid marked distortion in annual consumption estimates.

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

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<b>FRESH</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	204.5	212.8	208.7	188.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	204.5	212.8	208.7	188.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	2.8	2.4	3.0
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	27.7	34.6	33.4	19.2
Australian Consumption	(b)	172.4	175.4	172.9	166.7
<b>CANNED</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.3	(+) 4.1	(+) 6.0	(-) 6.1
Production	(b)	12.0	17.8	15.1	6.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	13.3	13.7	9.1	12.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.5	0.7	0.6	2.1
Australian Consumption	(b)	8.8	13.0	8.5	10.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Canning and dehydration and waste.

In the next table details are shown of the consumption, per head of population, of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943, owing principally to the reduced supplies of fresh legumes and cabbages and greens available.

**TABLE 36 : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES**  
**AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**  
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b) 25.9	24.7	21.3	20.1	17.4
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.2
Carrots	(b) 10.8	9.9	10.2	8.3	8.2
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	11.6	10.8	11.8	12.2
Canned	-	2.6	3.4	2.2	2.6
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 69.1	53.0	49.5	46.5	44.6

(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 Section 5. 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 ix apply also to this group of vegetables. The relevant details relating to production, utilization and consumption per head of population are shown in the two tables following. Consumption of this group per head has decreased by 23 per cent. since the three immediate post-war years.

TABLE 37 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (b)
<u>FRESH</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	302.7	296.3	273.9	251.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	302.7	296.3	273.9	251.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	14.8	5.3	9.4	4.8
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(c)	20.4	17.5	15.0	11.5
Australian Consumption	(c)	267.5	273.5	249.5	235.3
<u>CANNED</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.3	(+) 2.3	(+) 0.7	(-) 3.0
Production	(c)	3.3	10.5	6.0	5.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	3.6	8.2	5.3	8.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.4
Australian Consumption	(c)	3.1	7.3	4.4	7.8

(a) Vegetables other than leafy, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Canning and dehydration and waste.

TABLE 38 : SUPPLIES OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per annum per head)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	78.3	71.8	63.9	59.3
Other Canned Vegetables		0.9	1.9	1.2	2.0
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 58.9	79.2	73.7	65.1	61.3

(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.

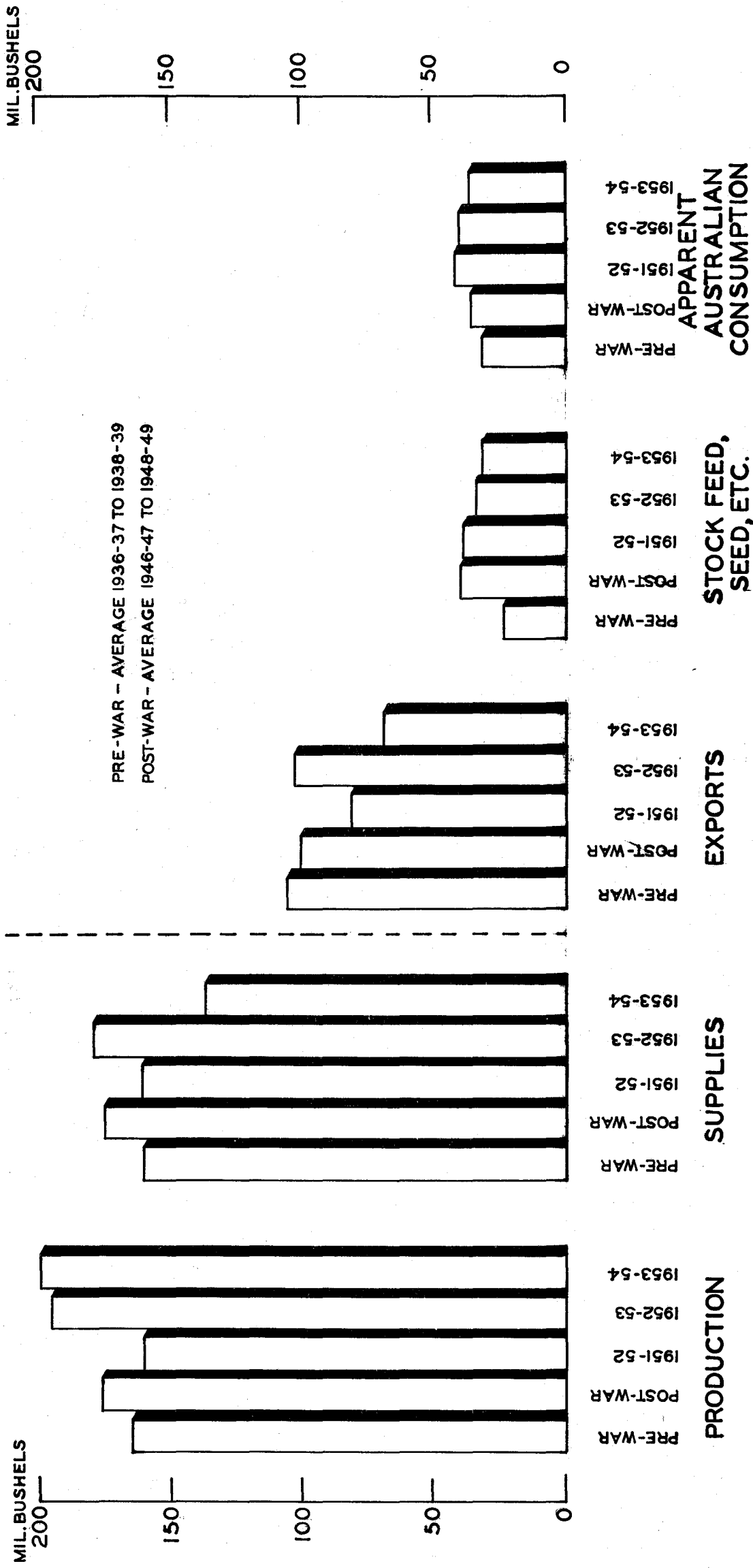
(xiii) Grain Products

Wheat production at 197,961,000 bushels in 1953-54 was slightly above 1952-53 and well above average production of 155,101,000 bushels for the ten seasons 1943 to 1952. Acreage sown in 1953-54 was also slightly above the previous year, but yield per acre was below the record level of that year.

The harvest of barley for grain during the 1953-54 season exceeded that of any previous season, standing at 41,272,000 bushels. The increase was due entirely to the larger acreage harvested the yield per acre being below the previous season, although well above the average for the preceding ten years. Maize production during 1953-54 was 5,079,000 bushels, which, while being above production for the three previous seasons, was below the general level for earlier years. The harvest of oats during 1953-54 totalled 32,961,000 bushels. This was 24 per cent. below the record production of 1952-53, but well above average production for the ten seasons 1943 to 1952.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each 39.  
of the years 1951-52 to 1953-54 in comparison with average production during the five  
years ended 1938-39 and the three years ended 1948-49 are shown in the following table.

**TABLE 39 : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA**  
('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average	Average	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
	Five Years ended 1938-39	Three Years ended 1948-49			
Barley - 2 - row	8,459	15,141	19,476	29,633	35,923
6 - row	1,293	1,604	2,432	5,412	5,349
Maize	7,338	5,721	4,018	4,967	5,079
Oats	17,002	26,621	34,506	43,623	32,961
Rice	2,274	2,798	3,048	3,964	4,069
Wheat	154,325	176,027	159,725	195,208	197,961

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years  
in the following table for the average of the three years ended 1938-39, the average  
for the three years ended 1948-49 and each year 1951-52 to 1953-54.

**TABLE 40 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA**  
(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average Three Years ended 30th Nov. 1939	Average Three Years ended 30th Nov. 1949	Year ended 30th November -		
			1952	1953	1954 (a)
Opening Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	19.4	16.9	37.7
Production	164.7	176.0	159.7	195.2	198.0
<u>Total available Supplies:</u>	174.9	195.9	179.1	212.1	235.7
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	45.6	60.7	38.1
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	35.2	41.3	29.4
Local Consumption -					
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	39.0	39.1	34.4
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	23.9	18.4	17.6
Seed	14.6	12.8	10.3	10.8	10.5
Retained on Farm	(b)	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.3
Breakfast Foods & Other Uses -					
Exports	} (c) {	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.8
Local Consumption			2.6	2.2	1.6
Closing Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	16.9	37.7	94.9
<u>Total Disposals:</u>	174.9	194.1	178.1	215.6	231.6
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	-	(-) 1.8	(-) 1.0	(+) 3.5	(-) 4.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with stock feed. (c) Included with Flour.  
(d) Includes allowances for unrecorded movements in stocks, gain or loss in outturn, etc.

Details of the production and utilization of the principal products from  
wheat and other cereals are shown in the table on page 40.

The production of flour (including sharps and wheatmeal for baking) during  
1953-54 at 1,430,700 long tons was 102,500 long tons (7 per cent.) below the previous  
year and 106,100 long tons (7 per cent.) below the record production at 1951-52. It was  
approximately the same as average production during the three years ended 1948-49.

Since the war, the quantity exported has varied between about 700,000 and 800,000  
long tons, and during 1953-54 amounted to 703,000 long tons; this was 128,000 long tons  
(22 per cent.) more than the pre-war average.

During the five years 1946-47 to 1950-51 the production of milled rice  
increased steadily from 29,600 tons to 38,700 tons, rising sharply to 46,500 tons during  
1951-52. Following a decline to 35,900 tons in 1952-53 production in 1953-54 rose  
again to 39,300 tons.

Restrictions on the free sale of rice to the public were lifted on 3rd October,  
1950, and in conjunction with this during 1950-51, 14,700 tons were made available for  
Australian consumption as compared with approximately 3,000 tons per annum in previous  
post-war years when consumption was confined mainly to essential consumers. During  
1951-52, 17,900 tons were consumed locally, but this fell to 13,300 tons in 1952-53, and  
13,500 tons in 1953-54. The high consumption during 1950-51 was made possible by heavy

net withdrawals from stock. Exports declined during 1951-52 and 1952-53 from the peak of 31,400 tons reached in 1950-51, but by 1953-54 had returned to a total of 29,600 tons.

The production of oatmeal (including rolled or crushed oats) reached the record level of 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Output during subsequent years was considerably less, standing at 20,200 tons in 1953-54. Exports declined from the post-war peak of 17,200 tons in 1947-48 to 8,500 tons during 1953-54, while total consumption, also at a peak in 1947-48 (16,900 tons) has fluctuated since then between 10,500 and 12,300 tons.

The output of other grain breakfast foods amounted to 42,100 tons in 1953-54. Consumption at 39,700 tons was much above the pre-war figure of 17,200 tons.

**TABLE 41 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA**  
( '000 tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<b>FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(+) 19.5	(+) 60.0	(+) 0.1	(-) 27.6
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,536.8	1,533.2	1,430.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,476.8	1,533.1	1,458.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	708.7	780.3	703.0
Australian Consumption	574.0	689.7	768.1	752.8	755.3
<b>RICE (MILLED)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(+) 1.0	(+) 2.8	(-) 2.3	(-) 3.7
Production	28.1	32.2	46.5	35.9	39.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	28.1	31.2	43.7	38.2	43.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	25.8	24.9	29.5
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	12.2	3.0	17.9	13.3	13.5
<b>BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1
Production	17.2	27.0	18.2	19.1	20.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	27.1	18.1	19.2	20.1
Exports	1.9	13.5	6.7	8.7	8.5
Australian Consumption	15.3	13.6	11.4	10.5	11.6
<b>OTHER BREAKFAST FOODS FROM GRAIN (d)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	-	-	(+) 0.1	-
Production	17.2	28.5	43.7	42.4	42.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	28.5	43.7	42.3	42.1
Exports	-	0.3	9.0	1.6	2.4
Australian Consumption	17.2	28.2	34.7	40.7	39.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Includes imports.

(c) Not available.

(d) Prior to 1951-52 wheatmeal for porridge only. From 1951-52 includes also invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ.



The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Total consumption of the group per head in 1953-54 was 208.2 lb. compared with 211.4 lb. in 1952-53 and an average of 218.1 lb. during the three years ending 1948-49. The decline in 1953-54 was due principally to a decrease in the consumption of flour which fell to 189.8 lb. per head from 192.7 lb. in the previous year and average consumption of 201.9 lb. in the three immediate post-war years. Since the pre-war period there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from other grains, mainly prepared foods. The increase in the consumption of rice per head from 1.1 lb. in 1949-50 to the record level of 4.7 lb. in 1951-52 is directly attributable to the lifting of restrictions on sale to the public from 3rd October, 1950. There was a decrease of 28 per cent. to 3.4 lb. during 1952-53 and 1953-54.

TABLE 42 : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Flour	187.1	201.9	201.5	192.7	189.8
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	4.7	3.4	3.4
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.9
From Other Grains	5.6	8.2	9.1	10.5	10.0
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (b)	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
<u>Total:</u>	205.3	218.1	220.6	211.4	208.2

(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 1953-54 was a record at 213.5 million gallons, and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 130.0 million gallons (156 per cent.), and for the three years ended 1948-49 by 80.0 million gallons (60 per cent.). As the quantity of beer exported is small, most of this increase was consumed in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1953-54 is estimated at 14.9 million gallons. This was 2.1 million gallons (13 per cent.) below the record production of 1951-52 but 6.5 million gallons (77 per cent.) greater than the average production during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports have declined by 63 per cent. since the pre-war years.

**TABLE 43 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEER AND WINE : AUSTRALIA**  
( '000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
<b>BEER</b>					
Net Change on Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,467	133,553	184,834	197,355	213,509
Imports	126	258	2,352	.56	95
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>83,593</b>	<b>133,811</b>	<b>187,186</b>	<b>197,411</b>	<b>213,604</b>
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	553	719	572	1,252	1,590
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	2,963	3,619	5,653	5,445	6,836
Consumption in Australia	80,077	129,473	180,961	190,714	205,178
<b>WINE</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+)1,887	(+) 576	(+)1,352	(+)1,453
Production (e)	8,442	14,134	17,049	15,036	14,900
Imports	42	22	80	8	40
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>12,269</b>	<b>16,553</b>	<b>13,692</b>	<b>13,487</b>
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,204	1,204	1,428
Consumption in Australia	4,245	9,830	15,349	12,488	12,059

- (a) Subject to revision.  
 (b) Not available. See footnote (c)  
 (c) Balance figure; includes beer waste and allowance for net change in brewery stocks.  
 (d) Movements in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond.  
 (e) Production of beverage wine.

Details of the consumption of each commodity included in the group, per head of population, 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. With the ending of tea rationing on 2nd July, 1950, consumption during 1950-51 increased to 7.5 lb. per head, but during 1951-52 and 1952-53 decreased again to the post-war level of 6.5 lb per head. In 1953-54 there was a slight upward movement to 6.8 lb.. Coffee consumption declined from the level of 1.0 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 0.7 lb. per head during 1952-53 but in 1953-54 due to a substantial increase in imports the quantity available for consumption increased to 1.1 lb per head. Pre-war consumption was 0.6 lb.

Beer consumption statistics are based on the quantity of beer removed from breweries, duty paid, plus the quantity removed free of duty for consumption in Australia, with the addition of small quantities of imports cleared for home consumption. This method was adopted in 1953-54 as it was considered to give a more accurate result than the method previously in use. Adjustments have been made on this basis to details for earlier years. Consumption of beer per haed was 23.0 gallons (230.1 lb.) in 1953-54 compared with an average of 16.9 gallons (169.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and 11.7 gallons (116.6 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons (18.4 lb.) per head. This compares with an average of 1.3 gallons (13.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. During 1952-53 and 1953-54 consumption was 1.4 gallons per head.

TABLE 44 : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE AVAILABLE FOR

## CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
Coffee	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.7)	(16.9)	(21.2)	(21.8)	(23.0)
Estimated wt. in lb. (b)	116.6	169.2	211.9	218.0	230.1
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)
Estimated wt. in lb. (c)	6.4	13.2	18.4	14.0	13.9

(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.

4. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

Particulars relating to the rationing of foodstuffs during and subsequent to the 1939-45 War may be found in No. 5 and earlier issues of this Report.

5. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1953-54.

The data presented in the previous pages of this report for the year 1953-54 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which show the supply position in Australia for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, and provide a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1954. 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 to relate production and distribution strictly to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary, therefore, to apply details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by the years specified.

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 1953-54 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA  
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1954  
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization			Consumption in Australia as Human Food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers				Waste	Duplication	Total	
<b>1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS</b>												
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a) 1,190	(b)	(a) 1,190	-	-	-	(a) 945	(a) 245	(c) 281.9
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	7,960	(b)	7,960	-	-	-	-	7,960	2.0
Condensed Milk-Full Cream	3,409	2,432	(-) 977	42,030	-	43,056	27,667	-	-	-	15,389	3.8
Sweetened												
Unsweetened												
Condensed Milk-Skim -												
Sweetened	18	17	(-)	17,650	-	17,651	-	-	-	-	17,651	4.4
Whole Milk	617	1,134	(+)	18,638	-	18,128	8,000	-	-	-	10,128	2.5
Full Cream	926	1,251	(+)	18,912	-	18,587	15,604	-	-	-	2,983	0.7
Skim												
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,321	1,043	(-)	11,595	-	13,294	5,842	-	-	-	7,452	1.9
Cheese	1,502	1,945	(+)	49,219	11	49,177	23,042	-	-	-	26,135	6.6
<b>2. MEAT</b>												
Beef and Veal (d)	28,092	20,990	(-) 7,102	704,269	(b)	711,371	154,609	-	-	78,358	478,404	120.4
Mutton (d)	12,698	5,486	(-) 7,212	237,566	(b)	244,778	24,872	-	-	15,525	204,381	51.4
Lamb (d)	845	1,577	(+) 732	127,246	(b)	126,514	19,688	-	-	-	106,826	26.9
Pigmeats (as Pork) (d)	3,594	2,464	(-) 1,130	84,390	(b)	85,520	1,237	-	-	654,044	(f) 30,239	7.6
Total Carcass Meat (d)	45,229	30,517	(-) 14,712	1,153,471	(b)	1,168,183	200,406	-	-	147,927	819,850	206.3
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(g)	(g)	(h) (-) 3,447	69,509	-	72,956	65,009	-	-	-	7,947	2.0
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	997	1,500	(+) 503	36,722	(b)	36,219	1,690	-	-	6,504	28,025	7.0
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight) (i)	(g)	(g)	(h) (-) 15,894	1,153,471	-	1,169,365	302,614	-	-	-	866,757	218.1
Offal	3,574	3,353	(-) 221	57,708	-	57,929	13,198	3,000	-	-	41,731	10.5

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 27.5 gallons. (d) Carcass weight. (e) Includes pork used for curing. (f) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (g) Not yet available. (h) Partly estimated. (i) Excludes offal, shown below.

TABLE 45: ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS: AUSTRALIA  
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1954 (Continued)  
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Suppliers	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Supplies						Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per Head per annum
<b>3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH</b>													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	40,498	(b)	-	40,498	1,733	-	-	-	38,765	9.7
Game-Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	32,854	(b)	-	32,854	11,362	-	-	-	21,492	5.4
Fish - Fresh (Fresh round weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	34,098	3,410	12,796	50,304	730	-	(a)	5,824	(c) 21,875	(c) 5.5
Crustaceans and Molluscs (Fresh round weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15,741	-	2	15,743	5,625	-	-	94	(c) 3,193	(c) 0.8
Cured (incl. Salted) (Cured weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	118	-	3,080	3,198	9	-	-	-	3,189	0.8
Canned (Canned weight) - Australian Imported	908	478	(-)	2,496	-	-	3,376	240	-	-	-	3,136	0.8
	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	6,916	6,916	125	-	-	-	6,791	1.7
<b>4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS</b>													
Shell	293	471	(+)	63,282	48,556	1	111,661	7,938	-	380	(d) 20,578	82,765	20.8
Powder (e)	30	15	(-)	175	-	-	190	9	-	-	-	181	0.1
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (e)	2,056	355	(-)	20,578	-	-	22,279	16,712	-	2	(f) 175	5,390	1.4
Total Eggs (e)	2,379	841	(-)	63,282	48,556	1	113,377	24,659	-	382	-	88,336	22.3
<b>5. OILS AND FATS</b>													
Butter	(g) 9,994	(g) 8,059	(h) (-)	156,262	3,865	-	162,702	(i) 40,535	-	-	-	122,167	30.7
Margarine - Table	(j) 92	(j) 210	(k) (+)	9,557	-	-	8,876	371	-	-	-	8,505	2.1
- Other	(j) 891	(j) 918	(+)	22,223	-	-	22,196	-	-	-	-	22,196	5.6
Lard	-	-	-	4,148	-	-	4,148	227	-	-	-	3,921	1.0
Vegetable Oils & Other Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(l) 15,920	(l) 4.0

(a) Not available. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Edible weight. (d) For pulp. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) For powder manufacture. (g) Stocks held in main cold stores. (h) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores. (i) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (j) Factory Stocks. (k) Includes allowance for stocks other than those held in factories. (l) Based on consumer survey data of 1944.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA  
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1954 (Continued)  
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers					Imports	Duplication		Per head per annum
<b>6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS</b>													
Raw Sugar	(a) 117,388 (g)	(a) 160,310 (g)	(a) (+) 44,201 (g)	1,243,602	-	(b) 867	(c) 738,686	(d)	(e) 11,977	7,000	(f) 442,605	(f) 111.4	
Syrups, Honey and Glucose				31,520 (g)	-	179	6,431	-	-	-	25,268 (h)	6.4	
<b>7. POTATOES</b>													
White (i)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(j) 527,954	25,000	-	7,506	-	(k)	(l) 60,000	485,448	122.2	
Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,572	1.4	
<b>8. PULSE AND NUTS</b>													
Dried Pulse	802	247	(-) 555	11,333	-	4,186	3,953	-	(m) 20	(n) 850	11,251	2.8	
Peanuts (o)	-	-	-	8,854	-	3,873	24	-	-	(q) 1,100	11,603	(r) 2.9	
Tree Nuts (o)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,000	-	8,047	3	-	-	-	9,044	(s) 2.3	
Cocoa (raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(+)	-	-	9,775	53	-	-	-	9,374	2.4	

(a) Includes refined sugar stocks at its raw equivalent. Net change also includes an estimate for the change in wholesalers' and retailers' stock.  
 (b) Sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) Includes sugar in exported products. (d) Included with waste. (e) Refining losses and industrial use. (f) In terms of refined sugar, including 41,342 tons (10.4 lb. per head) used for making beer. (g) Not available. (h) Sugar content 5.2 lb. (i) Year ended 31st October, 1954. (j) Production marketed. (k) Wastage in marketing assumed to be "nil". (l) Seed. (m) Waste is cleaning blue peas. (n) Retained on farms and seed sold. (o) In terms of nuts in shell. (p) Peanut butter expressed as peanuts. (q) Comprises 750 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 350 tons for seed. (r) Kernel equivalent, 1.9 lb. (s) Kernel equivalent 1.7 lb. (t) Balance figure.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA  
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1954 (Continued)  
(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	Total	
<b>9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS</b>													
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b) 49,109	(b) 29,558	(c) (-) 7,016	76,683	2,000	-	85,699	9,594	-	3,000	-	73,105	18.4
Citrus Fruit (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	158,796	8,000	-	166,796	13,101	-	3,000	-	150,695	37.9
<b>10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS</b>													
Fresh Fruit	(d)	(d)	(d)	635,099	15,000	38	650,137	116,907	-	-	(e) 207,213	326,017	82.0
Jam	(b) 21,540	(b) 21,829	(+)	37,136	1,000	68	37,915	2,925	-	-	-	34,990	(f) 8.8
Dried Fruit - Vine (g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	100,733	-	-	100,733	78,078	-	-	(h) 2,000	20,655	5.2
Tree	(d)	(d)	(d)	5,802	-	5,195	10,997	3,012	-	-	-	7,985	2.0
Canned Fruit	(b) 48,024	(b) 65,314	(c) (+) 14,290	148,976	500	169	135,355	89,059	-	-	-	46,296	11.7
<b>11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES</b>													
Cabbage and Greens	(d)	(d)	(d)	70,901	3,500	-	74,401	1,857	-	3,500	-	69,044	17.4
Lettuce	(d)	(d)	(d)	15,809	1,600	-	17,409	43	-	700	-	16,666	4.2
Carrots	(d)	(d)	(d)	33,399	1,650	-	35,049	875	-	1,000	428	32,746	8.2
Fresh Legumes	(d)	(d)	(d)	51,553	10,500	-	62,053	197	-	5,100	8,439	48,317	12.2
<b>Total:</b>	(d)	(d)	(d)	171,662	17,250	-	188,912	2,972	-	10,300	8,867	166,773	42.0
Canned (canned weight)	13,920	7,779	(-) 6,141	6,427	-	-	12,568	2,113	-	-	-	10,455	2.6

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Factory stocks only. (c) Includes an estimate for changes in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks. (d) Not available. (e) For the manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit. (f) Fresh equivalent 2.1 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (g) Year 1953. (h) For the manufacture of wine. (i) Partly estimated.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1954 (Continued)  
(Tons 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 per head per annum lb.
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers					Waste	Duplication	Total	
<b>12. OTHER VEGETABLES</b>													
Pumpkins				3,000	60,105	-	63,105	(b) 88	-	-	-	63,017	15.9
Turnips, White and Swede				1,200	24,075	-	25,275	(b) 525	-	-	-	24,750	6.2
Beetroot				550	11,242	-	11,792	(b) 219	-	931	-	10,642	2.7
Onions		(a)	(a)	4,500	45,767	-	50,267	(b) 3,403	-	2,200	-	44,664	11.2
Parsnips				600	12,055	-	12,655	(b) 109	-	-	-	12,546	3.2
Cauliflowers				3,500	69,837	-	73,337	(b) 327	-	6,000	-	67,010	16.9
Cucumbers				200	5,009	-	5,209	(b) 43	-	-	-	5,166	1.3
Marrows and Squashes				280	5,768	-	6,048	(b) 88	-	-	-	5,960	1.5
Sweet Corn				344	3,600	-	3,944	-	-	-	2,352	1,592	0.4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	(a)	(a)	(a)	14,174	237,458	-	251,632	(b) 4,802	-	8,200	3,283	235,347	59.3
Canned (canned weight)	(c) 5,374	(c) 2,391	(-) 2,983	-	5,237	-	8,220	384	-	-	-	7,836	2.0
<b>13. GRAIN PRODUCTS</b>													
Flour - White	(d) 66,136	(d) 58,525	(e) (-) 26,167	-	1,390,132	-	1,416,299	692,443	(f)	-	-	723,856	181.9
- Wheatmeal for baking	(d) 1,084	(d) 1,113	(e) (-) 1,428	-	40,548	-	41,976	10,542	-	-	-	31,434	7.9
<b>TOTAL:</b>	(d) 67,220	(d) 59,638	(e) (-) 27,595	-	1,430,680	-	1,458,275	702,985	(f)	-	-	755,290	189.8
Ice (Milled)	(a)	(a)	(e) (-) 3,732	-	39,345	-	43,077	29,577	-	-	-	13,500	3.4

(e) Not available. (b) Partly estimated. (c) Factory stocks. (d) Mill stocks only. (e) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers. (f) Complete details are not available.



TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA  
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1954 (Continued)  
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food Per head per annum lb.	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-suppliers				Waste	Duplication		Total
<b>13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Cont.)</b>												
Breakfast Foods -												
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	368	492	(+) 124	20,223	-	20,099	8,478	-	-	-	11,621	
From Other Grains	803	806	(+) 3	42,142	-	42,139	2,364	-	-	-	39,775	
Pearl Barley	158	124	(-) 34	2,270	-	2,304	202	-	-	-	2,102	
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice Substitute)	41	42	(+) 1	1,647	-	1,646	850	-	-	-	796	
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (a)	663	315	(-) 348	3,639	-	3,987	-	-	-	-	3,987	
Sago and Tapioca	(b)	(b)	(b)	-	-	1,572	2	-	-	-	1,570	
<b>14. BEVERAGES</b>												
Tea	(b)	(b)	(c) (-)	-	-	27,340	377	-	-	-	26,963	
Coffee	(b)	(b)	(c) (+)	-	-	4,303	13	-	-	-	4,290	
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	(b)	213,509	95	213,604	1,590	-	(g) 6,836	-	205,178	
Wine (f)	(j) 22,639	(j) 24,092	(+) 1,453	14,900	-	13,487	1,428	-	-	-	12,059	

(a) Of maize origin. (b) Not available. (c) Balance figure. (d) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (e) Imports cleared. (f) Unit : '000 gallons. (g) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in stocks. (h) Quantity of beer removed duty paid and fee of duty for consumption in Australia, and imports cleared. (i) Equivalent to 23.0 gallons. (j) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Equivalent to 1.4 gallons.