# SECTION IX.

# FARMYARD AND DAIRY PRODUCTION.

## § 1. Introductory.

1. General.—The introduction of cattle into Australia, and the early history of the dairying industry are referred to in some detail in previous issues of this work (see Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 430 *et seq.*). It may here be noted that the original stock has been crossed with specially imported stud cattle, while further judicious crossing of strains has resulted in an increased and improved milk supply. In Australia, dairy cattle thrive in the open throughout the year, local climatic conditions demanding no protection other than tree plantations for shelter, and rugging in the coldest weather. Indigenous and imported grasses furnish food during the greater part of the year, and winter fodder, when necessary, is given to the cattle in the fields. With the adoption of scientific methods in the treatment of animals and pasturage and in the processes of manufacture, coupled with effective State supervision, the dairying industry has shewn rapid expansion.

2. Official Supervision of Industry.—Dairy experts, under the supervision of the various State Agricultural Departments, give instruction in approved methods of production, and inspect animals, buildings, and marketable produce. A high standard of cleanliness, both of *personnel* and *matériel*, prevails. Financial assistance of a temporary nature is also given, advances made being generally repaid with promptitude.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Commerce Act 1905 and regulations thereunder. The provisions of this Act are set out in detail in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 431-2. It will be sufficient to note here that true trade description, etc., must be marked on all produce intended for export, while official inspection ensures the maintenance of purity and quality. Upon request of the exporter the goods are certificated by the inspector.

3. Mixed Farming.—Dairying is not now, as formerly, wholly confined to farmers, since many graziers in a large way of business have lately given it their attention. In non-coastal regions it is generally carried on in conjunction with agriculture and sheep-raising, sufficient fodder being grown to carry the cattle through the winter months. Local wants are thus met, and in many places remote from the metropolis well-equipped factories have been established.

4. Factory System.—Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The creation of large central butter factories, supplied by numerous separating establishments or "creameries," has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture, since improved appliances, such as refrigerators, may be profitably worked at the larger establishments. The product is also of a more uniform quality. The number of farmers who adhere to hand processes is rapidly diminishing. Formerly the average quantity of milk used per pound of handmade butter was about 3 gallons, but separator butter requires less than 2½ gallons. 5. Butter and Cheese Factories.—The establishments in the Commonwealth where the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk was carried on, numbered 536 in 1915. These were distributed as regards the various States as follows:—New South Wales, 165; Victoria, 190; Queensland, 103; South Australia, 44; Western Australia, 3; Tasmania, 31.

# § 2. Milk, Butter, and Cheese.

1. Dairy Herds.—Following the drought year 1902 there was up to 1911 a general increase in the number of dairy cows; the returns for 1912 and the three years following, however, shew a decrease in all the States, with the exception of Western Australia. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania—as will be seen from the table given below—the proportion of dairy cattle to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia there is a greatly preponderating number of other cattle, dairying not being firmly established in the tropical regions of the Continent. In southern Queensland, however, the industry has developed remarkably during the last decade. Prior to 1913 the figures for the Northern Territory were unreliable, and those for subsequent years are estimates only :—

5	State.			1911.	1912.	1913.	<b>` 1914</b> .	1915.
New South Wales		All Cattle . Dairy Cows		055.000	3,033,726 852,040	2,815,113 821,923	2,472,631 849,900	2,400,104 743,058
Victoria	•••	All Cattle Dairy Cows		1,647,127	1,508,089		1,362,542	1,043,604 451,088
Queensland		All Cattle Dairy Cows		5,073,201	5,210,891		5,455,943	4,780,893
South Australia	,	All Cattle Dairy Cows		393,566 121,803	383,418 114,734	352,905	300,579	226,565 78,515
Western Australia	•••	All Cattle Dairy Cows		010,000	806,294 27,310	834,265 30,680	863,835	821,048 28,342
Tasmania		All Cattle Dairy Cows		217,406 56,858	222,181 60,160	205,743 59,380	176,524	169,575 47,540
Northern Territory	••••	All Cattle Dairy Cows		459,780 300	405,552 300	417,643	414,558	483,961 70
Federal Territory	•••	All Cattle Dairy Cows	 	8,412 1,192	7,108 742	7,627 744	4,961	5,666 537
Commonwealth		All Cattle	~	11,828,954	11.577,259	11,483,882	11,051,573	9,931,416
Contract a contra	••••	Dairy Cows		2,120,469	2,086,885	2,068,195		1,684,393

CATTLE AND DAIRY CATTLE, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915.

\* Included under New South Wales.

2. Milk.—The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow varies greatly with locality and season, probably reaching as high as 500 gallons, but averaging for the whole of Australia, for all dairy cows and for all seasons, considerably under 300 gallons per annum. The best yields over a series of years appear to be in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, while Western Australia and Tasmania in normal years are below Queensland. In the following table the annual average yields per cow for the last five years are taken from the number of dairy cows which were, during any part of the year, milking. The average given is considerably below that for cows which were yielding during the greater part of the year. It will be seen that the highest averages obtain in those States which have adopted more scientific methods of dairying, such as systematic breeding, culling of herds, milk testing, etc.

Heading.	N.S.W.*	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth
1911—							
Dairy Cows No			357,095	121,803	27,740	56,858	2,120,169
Production of milk gals			71,770,148	27,952,612		14,214,500†	
Aver. yield per cow gals	. 277	340	) 200	230	181	250	280
1912—							
Dairy Cows No	852,782	655,939	375,660	114.734	27.310	60,160	2,086,585
Production of milk gals	225,446,209	199,296,920	82,977,730	27,547,870	5,215,779	15 040,0001	555,524,508
Aver. yield per cow gals	. 264	304	221	240	191	250	266
1913	1				}	[	
Dairy Cows No	822,667	656.080	391,439	107.879	30,680	59,380	2.068.125
Production of milk gala	231,592,000	216.947.170	90,545,516	27,593,023	5.550.197		583,785,215
Aver. yield per cow gals	. 282	331	231	256	181	195	282
1914—	1				-	1	} -
Dairy cows No				91,181	28,106		2,019,301
Production of milk gals				22,219,509			571,150,263
Aver. yield per cow gals	. 280	317	259	244	199	226	283
1915-							
Dairy cows No				78,515			
Production of milk gals				22,185,072		10,300,271	434,767,460
Aver. yield per cow gals	. 247	315	209	283	214	217	258

### PRODUCTION OF MILK, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915.

3. Butter and Cheese.—The butter output shews, in general, a tolerably steady increase since the drought year 1902, the most marked development being in Queensland. The production of butter reached its highest figures in 1911, the next highest yields being in 1913 and 1914. The year 1914 marks the highest cheese production, the return being over  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. advance on that of 1913, the next highest record, which was upwards of 20 per cent. advance on 1910, the previous highest record. In both butter and cheese a decrease took place in some of the States in 1907, 1908, 1914 and 1915, due to the dryness of the season. For the five years from 1911 to 1915 the figures are:—

#### PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915.

State.	-	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		BUTTER.	<u> </u>		·
Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia	······································	1bs. 83,204,568 86,500,474 27,858,535 9,694,666 498,047 3,817,455	1bs. 76,609,528 67,655,834 30,307,339 8,394,557 448,799 3,778,104	1bs. 77,779,197 • 73,381,567 35,199,387 8,036,274 • 518,566 3,843,247	1bs. 84,134,280 62,421,288 37,230,240 6,252,961 451,112 3,480,531	1bs. 59,631,543 42,345,113 25,456,714 6,317,613 716,408 3,204,922
Commonwealth .		211,573,745	187,194,161	198,758,238	193,970,412	137,672,313
			CHEESE.	·	. •	· ·
Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia	···· ·· ···	1bs. 5,460,652 4,549,843 3,718,257 1,526,930 900 630,130	1bs. 5,454,685 4,176,778 3,947,615 1,958,027 623,386	lbs. 6,620,648 4,856,321 5,395,050 2,216,985  654,411	1bs. 6,356,627 4,395,502 7,931,869 2,000,547 1,675 554,191	lbs. 5,979,636 3,497,278 4,383,410 1,412,692 835 555,375
Commonwealth		15,886,712	16,160,491	19,743,415	21,240,411	15,829,226

\* Including Federal Territory, where 27,630 lbs. of butter were produced in 1911; 16,561 lbs. in 1912; 12,494 lbs. in 1913; 7387 lbs. in 1914; and 7,658 lbs. in 1915.

### MILK, BUTTER, AND CHEESE.

4. Concentrated Milk.—"Condensed" or "concentrated" milk denotes milk the bulk of which is reduced by evaporation. Small quantities of such milk were made prior to 1911, in which year the output for the Commonwealth was nearly doubled. In 1912 there was a further large increase, which was well maintained during the two following years; during 1915, however, a considerable falling-off was in evidence in each of the three States. There is still a considerable import of milk, as will be seen from the tables hereunder; but in 1912-13 and 1914-15, the balance of trade was in favour of exports. No condensed or concentrated milk is made in South Australia, Western Australia, or Tasmania. In New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland the following are the returns for the last five years:—

			<u></u>		·	·····				
Ŷ	Year.		Year.		Year. N.S.W. Victoria.			Victoria.	Queensland.	Commonwealth.
<u> </u>			lbs.	1bs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1911			3,058,497	13,697,691	6,227,519	22,983,707				
1912			3,636,519	18,500,011	7,923,381	30,059,911				
1913			3,682,812	20,942,620	8,059,051	32,684,483				
1914`			5,991,458	19,093,750	6,967,486	32,052,694				
1915			4,918,064	16,690,426	5,368,510	26,977,000				

CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK, 1911 to 1915.

5. Oversea Trade in Milk, Butter, and Cheese.—The following tables give the imports, exports, and net exports or imports of butter, cheese, and milk. In each of the five years, exports of butter exceeded imports, but in 1912 and 1915 the cheese import was greater than the export, while there was a net import of milk in 1911 and 1915.

### IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, AND MILK, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915-16.

### IMPORTS.

•		Product	8.		1911.	1912.	. 1913	1914-15.	1915-16.
Butter Cheese	 		 	1bs. £ 1bs.	22,607 1,081 318,891 14,461	44,142 1,989 443,847 19,988	13,844 565 364,699 17,334	2,378,893 180,557 230,348 10,554	4,577,332 349,110 1,532,336 66,936
. "	"	rated and	preserve "	d* lbs. £	4,166,117 74,278	1,215,351 25,949	1,150,715 26,579	2,596,964 90,146	4,191,493 152,051

#### EXPORTS.

Butter					Iba	101,722,136	66.685.056	75.802.303	54.105.777	18.036.317
Dutter	•••			•••	103.					
**	•••		•••		£	4,637,362	3,342,642	3,565,282	2,664,975	1,117,629
Cheese	•••		•••		lbs.	1,159,363	146,022	1,609,452	2,547,857	159,003
	•••			•••	£	27,243	5,760	42,421	72,828	9,347
Milk-co	ncent	rated ar	id prese	rved*	lbs.		1,821,583	2,875,030	5,066,169	939,660
,,		11			£	21,990	37,876	75,165	126,556	31,340
							•	· ·		

#### NET EXPORTS.<sup>†</sup>

				1				<b>e</b>	
Butter				lbs. 1	01,699,529	66,640,914	75,788,459	51,726,884	13,458,985
"			., <b>`</b>	£	4,636,281	3,340,653	3,564,717	2,484,418	768,519
Cheese		· • •		lbs.	340,472		1,244,753	2,317,509	-1,373,333
				£	12,782		25,087	62,274	
Milk—conce	ntrated	and p	reserved*	1bs. -	2,905,794	606,232	1,724,315	2,469,205	
			,,	£]	· 52,288	11,927	48,586	36,410	- 120,711

\* See definition above. † *i.e.*, excess of exports over imports. The minus sign — signifies a net import.

### PIGS, BACON, ETC.

6. Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.—The total production of butter and cheese, with the net export or import for the corresponding period subtracted or added, gives approximately the quantity available for consumption in the Commonwealth. In the period considered hereunder, with the exception of the years 1912 and 1915, the local supply of cheese was adequate :—

	Product.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Butter Cheese	Total Per head of mean population Total Per head of mean population	24.5 15,046,240	25.9	25.6	lbs 137,820,074 28.0 19,194,818 3.9	lbs. 124,213,328 25.1 17,202,564 3.5

BUTTER AND CI	HEESE FOR	LOCAL	CONSUMPTION.	1911 to	1915.
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The quantity available for consumption in 1915 averaged 25 lbs. of butter and 3.5 lbs. of cheese per head of mean population, an amount probably unsurpassed anywhere. The consumption of butter and cheese in the United Kingdom is given as about 20 lbs. per head.

# § 3. Pigs, Bacon, etc.

1. Pigs.—Great attention has been paid, both privately and by the various State Governments, to the improvement in the marketable qualities of pigs. The number of pigs in the Commonwealth from 1911 to 1915 is shewn below :—.

• State.		1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
New South Wales		370,700	293,450	287,896	*286,478	*280,869
Victoria	·]	348,069	240,072	221,277	243,196	192,002
Queensland		173,902	143,695	140,045	166,638	117,787
South Australia		93,130	69,832	64,119.	69,893	66,237
Western Australia		55,635	47,351	47,966	59,816	58,231
Tasmania		67,392	49,152	37,990	34,960	37,778
Northern Territory		1,500	1,500	1,018	1,240	500
Federal Territory		393	203	194	*226	*289
Commonwealth		1,110,721	845,255	800,505	862,447	753,693

#### NUMBER OF PIGS, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915.

\* As on 30th June of year following.

Prior to 1911 the number of pigs was highest in 1904, when for the first time it was over a million. An examination of the returns shews remarkable fluctuations. There was a general decrease in 1906 and the two following years, followed by an increase in 1909-10-11, a heavy decline in 1912 and 1913, an increase in 1914 and again a heavy falling-off during 1915. With the exception of Tasmania (and the Federal Territory) there was a general decrease in the several States during 1915. The number of pigs per head of population, and the number per square mile, will be found in the tables of live stock, pages 291 and 292.

### PIGS, BACON, ETC.

-2. Bacon and Ham.—From 1905 to 1908 the production of bacon and ham in the Commonwealth shewed little annual variation. In 1909, however, there was a considerable falling-off, but a large increase took place in subsequent years up to 1912. During the years 1913 and 1914 the production again fell away, and a considerable decline was recorded in 1915.

······································						
State.		1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
New South Wales <sup>*</sup> Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia	···· ···	11,667,654 4,311,497	lbs. 16,526,376 20,043,706 12,437,019 3,771,064 114,950	lbs. 15,192,263 19,289,258 13,709,716 3,265,773 100,143	Ibs. 15,327,048 18,774,497 13,339,131 3,409,372 112,421	lbs. 13,576,641 13,659,974 12,363,939 2,432,485 202,824
Tasmania† Commonwealth		1,538,766 	1,299,060 54,192,175	1,116,535 52,673,688	1,612,433 52,574,902	895,020 43,130,883

PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915.

\* Including Federal Territory, where 22,670 lbs. of bacon and ham were produced in 1911; 15,196 lbs. in 1912; 11,885 lbs. in 1913; 3520 lbs. in 1914; and 7619 lbs. in 1915. † Estimated prior to 1913.

3. Oversea Trade in Pig Products.—The oversea trade in pigs and pig products is shewn in the following tables :—

### IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF BACON AND HAM, FROZEN PORK, PIGS AND LARD, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915-16.

			1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		В	ACON ANI	о Нам.			
		lbs.	201.309	294,130	126,692	107 520	425,277
							20,643
						1.220,426	590,788
		£					35,278
		lbs.					165,511
	•••	£			68,417 <sup>.</sup>	53,488	14,635
			FROZEN	Pork.	·		
		lbs.		79.052		74,337	862,768
		£					32,249
		lbs.	1.641.013		215,175		2,783
		£					108
		lbs.		818.877	215.175		
	•••	£	33,639	14,069	5,259	- 1,201	— 32,141
	`		PIGS		· · · · ·		
-		No	35	14	20	52	- 12
•••	••••						63
•••							64
							582
							52
		£				- 24	519
		···· ···	lbs. £ £ £ £ £ bs. £ lbs. £ lbs. £ lbs. £ ks. £ No. £	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

- signifies net imports.

### PIGS, BACON, ETC.

Part	iculars.	-		1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	,			LA	RD.		·	<u> </u>
Imports	•••		lbs.	387,626	794,961	884,812	268,043	3,873,248
			£	9,870	22,096	23,900	7,433	108,985
Exports		•••	lbs.	3,399,386	2,092,422	4,299,987	1,491,149	342,593
- ,,			£.	57,861	37,063	85,194	31,542	13,736
Net Exports*	·		lbs.	3,011,760	1,297,461	3,415,175	1,223,106	-3,530,655
,, <b>*</b>	· · • •		£	47,991	14,967	61,294	24,109	-95,249
	*							

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF BACON AND HAM, FROZEN PORK, PIGS, AND LARD, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915-16—Continued.

• - signifies net imports.

From 1901 to 1903 there was a considerable net import of bacon and ham, but for the following years, up to 1915-16 when the figure was small, there was a large net export. The local production of frozen pork and lard for each of the years 1911 to 1913 was more than sufficient for the local demand; during 1914-15 and 1915-16, however, the imports of frozen pork exceeded the exports by 25,488 lbs. and 859,985 lbs. respectively. The net export of pig products was considerably greater in 1910 and 1911 than in previous years. There was a decline in 1912, and a further falling off in the three following years.

4. Local Consumption of Bacon and Ham.—From 1904 to 1915 the production of bacon and ham was sufficient to meet the local demand, and there was a surplus for export.

BACON AND HAM AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION, 1911 to 1915	BACON A	ND HAM	AVAILABLE	FOR LOCA	L CONSUMPTION.	, 1911 to 1915.
-------------------------------------------------------------	---------	--------	-----------	----------	----------------	-----------------

Consumption.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Total Per head of mean population	1bs. 51,125,349 11.4	<sup>Ibs.</sup> 52,312,191 11.3	lbs. 50,933,486 10.6	<sup>1bs.</sup> 51,181,876 10.4	1bs. 42,965,372 8.7

5. Total Dairy Production.—The total dairy production of the Commonwealth in 1915 is shewn below :—

### TOTAL DAIRY PRODUCTION, COMMONWEALTH, 1915.

Where Produced.	N.S.₩.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.

On Dairy & other Farms 184,014,000 142,115,480 70,093,674 22,185,072 6,058,963 10,300,271 434,773,	On Dairy & other Farms	gallons. 184,014,000 1 *	gallons. 42,115,480	gallons. 70,093,674	gallons. 22,185,072	gallons. 6,058,963	gallons. 10,300,271	gallons. 434,773,360
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BUTTER.

In Factories On Dairy & other Farms	1bs. 55,351,991 4,279,552*	lbs. 37,594,247 4,750,866	1bs. 23,742,209 1,714,505	1bs. 2,982,731 3,334,882	lbs. 162,253 554,155	- 1bs. 1,831,128 1,373,794	lbs. 121,664,559 16,007,754
Total	59,631,543*	42,345,113	25,456,714	6,317,613	716,408	3,204,922	137,672,313

#### POULTRY FARMING.

Where Produced.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth
	·	C	HEESE.		· · · · · ·		
In Factories On Dairy & other Farms	1bs. 3,950,891 2,028,745	lbs. 2,130,035 1,367,243	1bs. 4,262,529 120,881	lbs. 1,410,058 2;634	1bs. 	1bs. 355,446 199,929	lbs. 12,108,959 3,720,267
Total	5,979,636	3,497,278	4,383,410	1,412,692	835	555,375	15,829,226
	CONDENS	SED OR (	ONCENT	RATED N	ипк.		···· /
In Factories	1bs. 4,918,064	1bs. 16,690,426	lbs. 5,368,510				1bs. 26,977,000
•		BACON	AND HA	M.			į.
In Factories On Dairy & other Farms	lbs. 11,637,895 1,938,746*	lbs. 11,451,031 2,208,943	lbs. 11,745,795 618,144	1bs. 1,736,080 696,405	1bs. ‡ 202,824	1bs. 589,039 305,981	lbs. 37,159,840 5,971,043
Total	13,576,641*	13,659,974	12,363,939	2,432,485	202,824	895,020	43,130,883

TOTAL DAIRY PRODUCTION, COMMONWEALTH, 1915-Continued.

 Including Federal Territory, which produced 79,420 gallons of milk, also 7,658 lbs. of butter on farms; and 7,619 lbs. of bacon and hams on farms. 
 † Including 5,900 gallons, Northern Territory.
 \$ Not available for publication.

## § 4. Poultry Farming.

1. Development of the Industry.—Poultry stocks are largely maintained by farmers, and production therefrom furnishes a considerable addition to the annual agricultural or dairying returns. During recent years, however, poultry-keeping has assumed an independent position among rural industries, while it is also carried on in conjunction with pig farming. Special poultry farms have been instituted for scientific breeding, and poultry experts engaged by the State Governments give lectures and instruction. Poultry for consumption is extensively reared, and the egg-producing qualities of the birds have also been greatly improved by careful breeding. Co-operative egg-collecting circles have been formed in some districts; eggs are also delivered with the milk and cream to the local butter factories, and thence forwarded to market.

2. Production of Poultry.—There is some difficulty in obtaining correct figures for the yield of poultry products. The following values are returned :—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF POULTRY AND EGGS, COMMONWEALTH, 1911-12 to 1915-16.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1912-13 1913-14 1914-15	£ 1,200,000 1,434,000 1,579,600 1,598,180 2,146,000	£ 1,618,500 1,825,010 1,706,700 1,743,860 1,747,000	£ 195,000 188,000 219,400 234,994 107,370	£ 533,941 541,489 569,254 524,347 518,808	£ 175,890 183,689 223,713 204,591 184,360	230,000 230,000 230,000	£ 3,953,331 4,402,188 4,528,667 4,535,972 4,903,538

3. Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.—The imports and exports of eggs shew a considerable balance on the side of imports in each of the years 1901 to 1906 and during the last seven years. In 1907 the export greatly exceeded the import, and in 1908 the

### BEE FARMING.

imports were greater in quantity, but less in value, than the exports. During 1915-16, 303,300 dozen eggs were imported from Hong Kong, 240,167 dozen from China, and 99,372 dozen from Japan. There is a considerable oversea export of frozen poultry.

<u></u>	<u> </u>						
Part	ticulars.	•	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.
· · ·			EGGS	s.			
Imports ,, Exports ,,	···· ···	doz. £ doz. £	40,969 1,209 5,734 1,124	45,160 1,464 6,211 518	53,577 1,748 4,872 377	63,065 2,431 12,119 - 735	649,399 27,791 3,541 262
Net Exports* ,, ,,	•••	doz. £	—35,235 — 85		— 48,705 — 1,371	-50,946 -1,696	-645,858 - 27,529
		· E	GG CONT	ENTS.			
Imports Exports Net Exports """	···· ··· ···	lbs. £ lbs. lbs. lbs. £	$ \begin{array}{r}     13,160 \\     1,301 \\     t \\     681 \\     t \\     -,620 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13,969 \\ 1,206 \\ \dagger \\ -4 \\ -1,202 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}13,712\\1,110\\\dagger\\15\\-1\\-1,095\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 9,665 \\ 1,138 \\ 1 \\ 31 \\ + \\ - 1,107 \\ \end{array} $	37,421 4,486 † 481 † 4,005
		I	LIVE POU	LTRY.			
Imports Exports Net Exports*	···· ···· ····	No. £ No. £ No. £	2,3989642,2181,068- 180104	$1,720 \\ 1,460 \\ 3,859 \\ 1,231 \\ 2,139 \\ - 229$	1,725 913 2,480 1,074 755 161	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,262\\ 1,857\\ 1,164\\ 603\\ - 98\\ - 1,254 \end{array} $	931 1,107 1,959 781 1,028 326
•		- FI	ROZEN PO	ULTRY.			
Imports Exports  Net Exports	•••	lbs. £ pair £	5,653 257 16,869 7,470 †	2,102 64 23,390 10,144	10,328 475 25,520 10,979 †	1,193 53 14,765 12,496 t	6,643 293 2,155 1,050 †

IMPORTS,	EXPORTS,	AND	NET	EXPORTS	0F	EGGS	AND	LIVE	AND	FROZEN
	, POULI	rry,	COM	MONWÉALT	Ή,	1911 to	) 191	5-16.		

signifies net imports.

† Quantity not available.

# § 5. Bee Farming.

1. The Bee-farming Industry.—Bee farming, like poultry farming, is ordinarily an adjunct to agricultural or dairying industries. The annual returns of honey from the hives range between 20 lbs. and 60 lbs. per hive.

The value of the export of honey from Australia was only £4414 in 1911, £1924 in 1912, £4094 in 1913, £2589 in 1914-15, and £1045 in 1915-16. It is believed that this export could be considerably increased. Australian honey exhibited in the Franco-British Exhibition in London in 1908 obtained the highest award.

2. Production of Honey and Beeswax.—The particulars of honey and beeswax production are as given in the following table :—

### NUMBER OF HIVES AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX, SEASON 1915-16.

- State.		Bee Hives.		Honey Pro	duced.	Beeswax I	Produced
	Productive	Un- productive.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
New South Wales	31,893	5,794	37,687	1,585,634	31,382	29,874	2,116
Victoria	20,514	10,719	31,233	933,933	16,100	18,707	1,160
Queensland	10,011	3,707	13,718	460,599	6,053	8,890	541
South Australia	9,596	7,166	16,762	358,469	7,841	7,410	494
Western Australia	3,773	1,912	5,685	122.125	1,659	4,584	268
Tasmania	3,073	1,657	4,730	56,468	1,647	1,397	87
Federal Territory	81	9	90	4,750	94	45	3
Commonwealth	78,941	30,964 -	109,905	3,521,978	64,776	70,907	4,669

QUANTITY OF HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCED, 1911-12 to 1915-16.

Season. N. S. Wales. Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania Fed. Ter.	O'wealth.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				·	·

### HONEY.

1912 - 13	2,390,355	lbs. 1,635,260 3,277,590	581,228	1,446,364		*	19,645	<sup>1bs.</sup> 6,820,403† 8,007,697†-
1914-15	1,862,471 1,138,925 1,585,634		542,679	876,395 1,033,556 - 358,469	344,054	37,858	4,680	5,796,370 3,802,424 3,521,978

#### BEESWAX.

			1		1	1	· · · · · ·	1.
1911-12	66,686	28,405	11,419	9,745	13,730	*	672	130,657†
1912-13	49,267	45,354	11,744	18,054	6,073	*	467	130,959
1913-14	39,060	37,323	12,059	11,607	3,910	4,630	184	108,773
1914-15	26,483	20,017	10,859	14,365	5,471	1,354	193	78,742
1915-16	29,874	18,707	8,890	7,410	4,584	1,397	45	70,907
		4	·		1	1		

Not available. † Exclusive of Tasmania.

The quantity of honey and beeswax produced from year to year naturally varies considerably according to the conditions of the seasons. During the past five years, New South Wales has been the largest producer, accounting for 37 per cent. of the total honeyproduced in the Commonwealth, and over 40 per cent. of the beeswax; Victoria, the next in importance, produced about  $30\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the honey, and  $28\frac{3}{2}$  per cent. of the beeswax; South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia coming next in the order named.

#### 390 SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

3. Oversea Trade in Bee Products.—In normal years both honey and beeswax are produced in the Commonwealth in sufficient quantities to supply all local requirements, and a considerable quantity of each is sent oversea.

	Partic	ılars.	1911. 1912.			1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	
			,	н	loney.				
						· · ·			
Imports	•••			lbs.	2,477	5,024	636	1,790	59,32
,,,				£	93	89	19	51	69
Exports				lbs.	353,367	135,318	284,322	151,405	25,16
·,,			· · · ·	£	4,414	1,924	4,094	2,589	1,04
Net Exports*				lbs.	350,890	130,294	283,686	149,615	-34,16
··· · ·	•••			£	4,321	1,835	4,075	2,538	35

### IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX, COMMONWEALTH, 1911 to 1915-16.

#### BEESWAX.

	 			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Imports	 	1bs.	8,335	7,212	6,059	13,048	38,807
± ,, .	 	£	564	536	480	1,013	2.868
Exports	 •••	lbs.	12,691	9,453	10,455	2,173	3,506
<u>,</u> ,	 	£	751	581	• 657	154	234
Net Exports*	 	lbs.	4,356	2,241	4,396	-10,875	-35,301
,, ,,	 	£	187	45	177		-2,634
			-				· ·

\* — signifies net imports.

# § 6. Summary of Australian Farmyard and Dairy Products.

The value of the principal farmyard and dairy products raised in the Commonwealth in 1915 was:—

VALUE	0F	THE	PRINCIPAL	FA)	RMYARD	AND	DAIRY	PRODUCTS	IN	THE
		CO	DMMONWEAL?	ΤН	DURING	THE	YEAR	1915	-	

Produce.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Ň. T.	Fed. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Milk,cons'm'd		1 100 000	040.000	100.000	100 000	FA 000	1 000	1 700	2.892.773
	1,126,604				132,600				
Butter	3,539,955	2,528,862	1,744,136	448,083	48,825	177,099	(a)	520	8,487,480
Cheese /	211,524	129,115	168,935	52,326	31	15,633			577,564
C'densd & con-		l i						÷ .	
cen'ted milk	91,704	383,155	122,100						596,959
Bacon & ham	659,244	846,483	563,359	126, 120	31,000	37,122		475	2,263,803
Poultry & eggs	2,144,000	1,747,000	107,370	518,808	184,360	b 200,000		2,000	4,903,538
Honey & wax		17,260	6,594	8,335	1,927	1,734		97	69,445
v		1		1			}		

(a) Information not available.

(b) Estimate.

# SUMMARY OF FARMYARD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

# § 7. Summary of Australian Farmyard and Dairy Products Exported, 1911 to 1915-16.

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard and dairy products exported from the Commonwealth during each of the last five years are shewn below :---

QUANTITIES OF AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1911 to 1915-16.

	. 1	Product	в.			1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Beeswax Butter		•••			lbs.	12,671 101,722,136	9,347	10,455 75,795,642	2,173 54,021,523	3,506 16,722,010
Cheese Egg album	on and				••	1,149,134		1,602,609	2,542,478	128,229
Eggs Feathers, u					doz.	5,542 *	6,163	4,872	12,119	3,469 *
Honey Lard		ea 			lbs.	353,367 3,399,209	135,318 2,090,477	284,322 4,279,440	151,381 1,487,536	25,162 342,569
Meats- Bacon an					••	2,338,299		1.846,966	1,219,103	556,251
Frozen p					pair lbs.	16,869 1,641,013	23,390	25,520 215,175	14,765 48,791	2,131 2,783
Milk, conce Pigs, living	ntrated		erved	•••	Nö.	1,017,072 385		2,779,963 440	4,907,395 168	708,643
Poultry, liv		•••	•••	•••	••	2,198	3,849	2,480	1,154	1,939

\* Quantity not available.

### VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE YEARS 1911 to 1915-16.

Pr	oducts.				1911.	1912. <sub>.</sub>	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					£	£	£	£	£
Beeswax					749	575	657	154	234
Butter					4,637,362	3,342,320	3,564,925	2,659,030	1:022.742
Cheese					26,754	5,303	42,030	72.527	7,915
Egg albumen and yoll	s				651		3		4
Eggs		·		·	437	516	377	735	259
Feathers, undressed					2,971	2,926	1.576	607	<b>`</b> 45
Honey					4,414	1,924	4.094	2,588	1.045
bowd			•••	••••	57,854	37.007	84,737	31,433	13,735
Meats-	•••	•••	•••	••••	01,001	51,001	04,101	91,499	10,100
Bacon and ham					74.065	68,439	73,982	r0 000	00 000
	•••	•••	•••	•••				58,823	33,583
Frozen poultry		•••	•••	•••	7,470	10,144	10,979	12,496	1,033
" pork	- ···		•••	••••	33,639	16,661	5,259	1,400	108
Milk, concentrated an	d presei	rved	•••		16,675	34,317	72,950	122,613	24,589
Pigs, living					748	1,025	1,336	511	582
Poultry, living			•••		1,038	1,209	1,074	591	766
-									
Total	•••• ·				4,864,827	3,522,366	3,863,979	2,963,508	1,106,640

### § 8. British Imports of Dairy Products.

1. Value of Britain's Imports of Dairy Products.—From 1911 to 1914 Great Britain paid £24,000,000 annually for imported butter, the value of the imports in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 being £24,600,000, £24,354,000, £24,084,000, and £24,014,000 respectively, while for 1915 the value was £27,023,000. For imported cheese the amounts in the years named were respectively £7,140,000, £7,414,000, £7,035,000, £7,966,000 and £11,107,000; for bacon and ham, £17,391,000, £17,276,000, £20,497,000, £21,289,000 and £30,722,000 respectively; and for pork, £1,413,000, £1,101,000, £1,665,000, £2,663,000 and £1,010,000 respectively. 2. Butter.—Australia in 1911 stood second, in 1912, 1913, and 1914 third, and in 1915 fourth, in regard to value of butter imported into the United Kingdom; but the import of other Australian dairy products was inconsiderable.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from whic Imported.	ch	Quantity.	Value.	
Denmark	Cwt. 1.327.100	£ 10,221,398	United States		Cwt. 77,130	£ 529,200	
	1.017,507	6.371.012	Norway		49.796	338.891	
New Zealand	974 000	2,693,808	Netherlands		44,544	313,868	
Australia	371,685	2,551,214	Canada		24,401	167,442	
France	352,090	2,275,676	Other Countries		3,463	21,646	
Sweden	128,294	969,538					
Argentine Republic	82,947	569,052	Total		3,853,855	27,022,745	
-							

IMPORT OF BUTTER INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1915.

In January, 1910, the average price of Australian butter in London was 111s. After a fall in 1911, 134s. was reached in the middle of January, 1912. This high average was followed by a rapid decline. Higher prices were again in evidence as 1913 advanced, 128s. being obtained for best unsalted butter in October and November of that year; from that time till the middle of 1914 prices gradually fell to 108s., when an upward movement commenced, which continued through the latter half of 1914 and, with slight variation, throughout 1915; in December of that year 168s. was obtained for best unsalted. A slight fall in January, 1916, was followed by a gradual rise throughout the year, 210s. being obtained for best unsalted in December, this being the highest recorded price for Australian butter. Prices in London during the last eight years have been considerably higher than the average of any previous year since the Australian export trade was instituted over twenty years ago. A marked approach to Danish values has lately been made in the prices of Australian butter, Danish choice at the close of 1916 being 224s., or.only three halfpence per pound over Australian.

3. Cheese.—The value of the British cheese import in 1915 was £11,107,000, of which over five and a quarter million pounds' worth was received from Canada. Small experimental shipments from Australia were made in 1908 and following years, fair prices being realised. In 1915, the value of the import from Australia was £91,700.

4. Bacon and Ham.—Of a total import of bacon and ham valued in 1915 at £30,722,000, Great Britain received imports to the value of £9,130,000 from Denmark; £17,613,000 from the United States; and £3,743,000 from Canada. The British import from Australia was small, experimental shipments only having been made during recent years.

5. Pork.—The total value of British imports of pork (including refrigerated, frozen and salted) was £1,010,000 in 1915. There was no import from Australia, the chief supplying countries being the United States, £458,000; Netherlands, £458,000.

6. Other Products.—There is practically no British import from Australia of honey, beeswax, poultry, game, lard, or eggs, but frozen rabbits to the value of £755,000 were received from the Commonwealth in 1915.

## § 9. Graphical Representation of Dairy Production.

Two graphs shewing respectively the increase in dainy production and in the exports of butter will be found on page 316.