

## CHAPTER XXII.

## FARMYARD, DAIRY, AND BEE PRODUCTS.

## § 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 earlier issues of this work (see Official Year Book No. 6, p. 430). It may here be noted that the original stock has been crossed with specially imported stud cattle, while further judicious crossings of strains have 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 wider application of scientific methods in the treatment of animals and pasturages and in the processes of manufacture, coupled with herd testing and effective State supervision, the dairying industry has shown rapid expansion. An investigation into the problems of the dairying industry was decided upon by the Commonwealth Government in 1929, the task of making the necessary inquiries being referred to the Development and Migration Commission and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for joint action. The first report, which relates to farm production, was completed by the Federal Dairy Investigation Committee in 1930. It was proposed to issue additional reports, but the investigation was discontinued. Investigation by the British Medical Research Council into the vitamin content of Australian, New Zealand and British butter respectively showed high and uniform results for the Australian product, the figures being on a par with those for the United Kingdom and other European countries. It was demonstrated also that Australian production and marketing methods do not adversely affect the vitamin content of the butter and that the loss during cold storage even for as long as two years is insignificant.

2. **Official Supervision of Industry.**—Dairy experts of the various State Agricultural Departments give instruction in approved methods of production, and inspect animals, buildings and marketable produce. A high standard of cleanliness, both of *personnel* and *materiel*, prevails. Financial assistance of a temporary nature is also given.

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 state here that the true trade description, etc., must be marked on all produce intended for export, while official inspection ensures the maintenance of purity and quality. Upon request of the exporter the goods are given a certificate by the inspector. A reference to other Commonwealth legislation governing dairy produce will be found in Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous.

3. **Stabilization Scheme.**—(i) *Voluntary Plan.* During the period from January, 1926, to May, 1934, a voluntary scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation, and had the effect of stabilizing the price of butter in Australia. The scheme provided for the payment of a levy on all butter produced in Australia sufficient to pay a bounty on export which ranged from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty per unit while the return to the producer on all butter produced was increased by approximately the difference between the rate of bounty paid and the rate of levy charged.

The scheme, however, did not receive the full support of all manufacturers of butter and has been superseded by a system of compulsory control of sales.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* Legislation known as the *Dairy Produce Act* was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament towards the end of 1933, and at the same time complementary legislation was passed by the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. In the Commonwealth Act power is given to regulate interstate trade\*, whilst the State Acts were designed to regulate trade within the

respective States. The authority set up by each State Act fixes the proportion of the State's production which may be sold within the State, whilst the Commonwealth Act protects this allocation by regulating the movement of butter and cheese from one State to another\*, and so ensures that the surplus production of butter and cheese is removed from the Australian market.

The Commonwealth *Dairy Produce Act* was brought into operation by Proclamation issued on the 2nd May, 1934, and it was provided that a poll of producers throughout the Commonwealth had to be taken within six months from that date to decide whether or not the Act should continue to operate. The Poll was held on the 11th October, 1934, and 50,747 producers voted in favour of continuance, and only 1,416 against continuance.

In order that the legislation might be effective in securing a reasonable return for butter and cheese notwithstanding any adverse conditions in overseas markets representatives of the industry formed themselves into a public company known as the Commonwealth Dairy Products Equalization Committee. This body has entered into agreements with manufacturers in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, under which the manufacturers undertake not to sell butter or cheese on the local market at prices less than those fixed by the Committee.

The agreement also ensures to manufacturers equal rates of returns from sales made in Australia and overseas, and in the case of those manufacturers who either oversell or undersell (on a quantity basis) on the Australian Market, an equalization cash adjustment is made by the Committee representing the difference between the ruling Australian and overseas prices.

4. **Mixed Farming.**—Dairying is not now, as formerly, wholly confined to agriculturists, 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.

5. **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, etc., may be profitably worked at the larger establishments. The product is also of a more uniform quality and the number of farmers who prefer to convert the cream rather than send it to the factory is rapidly diminishing. Formerly the average quantity of milk used per pound of hand-made butter was about 3 gallons, but separator butter requires less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

6. **Butter and Cheese Factories.**—The factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk numbered 531 in 1933-34 as compared with 563 in 1927-28. The factories were distributed among the States as follow:—New South Wales, 138; Victoria, 175; Queensland, 116; South Australia, 42; Western Australia, 19; and Tasmania, 41. Fuller details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXV.

7. **Ottawa Conference.**—The agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932, has materially assisted the dairying, bee, and poultry industry. Under the terms of this agreement free entry into the United Kingdom of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products of Australian origin will be continued for three years from 15th November, 1932, while similar goods imported from foreign countries are to be subjected to customs duties. The rate to be imposed on the undermentioned items is as follows:—butter, 15s. per cwt.; cheese, 15 per cent. ad valorem; eggs in shell, 1s. od. to 1s. 9d. per great hundred; honey, 7s. per cwt.; milk powder, unsweetened, 6s. per cwt.; and condensed milk, 5s. and 6s. per cwt. The right to review the basis of preference of these items at the end of this period is reserved by the Government of the United Kingdom. The granting of new or additional

\* The power to regulate interstate trade has been challenged as being a contravention of Section 92 of the Constitution and the matter is now before the Privy Council.

preferences on some of these items by Crown Colonies and Protectorates should further benefit these industries. The Agreement at the Ottawa Conference regarding the regulation of imports of bacon has been superseded by the introduction of a Bacon Marketing Scheme by the British Government. Under this scheme foreign supplies will be adjusted according to the quantities furnished by British and Dominion producers. Details of imports into the United Kingdom are given in § 9 hereafter.

8. **Employment.**—The number of persons employed in the dairying industry is ascertained at the annual census of dairy production. The particulars collected are in respect of those persons who are permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and include owner, occupier or manager, members of the family and other permanent employees. Casual hands are excluded. So are females whose duties are mainly domestic although they may assist in the outdoor work of the farm. In the earlier years, however, these females were in many cases included as farm workers.

**EMPLOYMENT IN DAIRYING INDUSTRY.**

Year and Sex.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1913-14	Males	25,961	26,506	13,165	1,356	481	1,212	68,681
	Females	18,478	18,777	12,320	9,563	470	2,256	61,864
1923-24	Males	28,980	32,191	18,187	1,428	986	2,871	84,643
	Females	13,594	19,484	13,627	3,418	750	3,140	54,013
1929-30	Males	32,494	29,579	24,918	2,384	2,929	2,185	94,489
	Females	9,105	8,548	16,621	1,954	709	878	37,815
1930-31	Males	33,977	36,383	25,794	2,770	3,619	2,848	105,391
	Females	8,735	9,479	16,145	2,125	972	932	38,388
1931-32	Males	36,601	40,630	27,349	3,220	3,838	3,565	115,203
	Females	7,923	8,407	18,123	2,398	1,123	1,163	39,137
1932-33	Males	38,196	40,895	28,602	3,531	4,437	3,830	119,491
	Females	7,788	10,433	18,587	2,602	1,296	1,576	42,282
1933-34	Males	38,358	41,433	29,808	4,087	5,142	3,542	122,370
	Females	7,246	8,466	19,539	2,937	1,305	2,125	41,668

The employment of males shown in the above table gives some indication of the expansion of the dairying industry since 1913-14. This is further exemplified in the following table:—

**DAIRYING INDUSTRY—AUSTRALIA.**

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Production of Butter.	Value of Machinery employed on Dairy Farms.	Number of Males employed.
	No.	lb.	£	No.
1913-14	2,035,717	198,758,238	1,678,600	68,681
1923-24	2,304,644	226,665,853	3,222,600	84,643
1933-34	3,265,932	450,936,428	3,987,000	122,370

**§ 2. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.**

1. **Dairy Herds.**—The dairy herds of Australia were severely depleted during the drought of 1914-15, when the number was reduced to 1,684,393. Following that year there has been a steady expansion in the number of dairy cattle until in 1933 there were 3.3 million, the number having doubled in the course of eighteen years. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania 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, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. Dairying, however, has developed greatly in Southern Queensland since 1914-15, and the largest contribution to the Australian increase previously mentioned has been made by this State. The number of dairy cows shown

in the following table includes heifers intended for milking and being within three months of calving. These heifers, however, are not collected in Tasmania, but in the other States they numbered 156,939.

CATTLE AND DAIRY CATTLE.—NUMBER.

State.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
New South Wales	All Cattle ..	2,686,132	2,840,473	2,993,586	3,141,174	3,361,771
	Dairy Cows ..	913,555	964,739	1,020,947	1,068,605	1,097,842
Victoria	All Cattle ..	1,335,442	1,429,920	1,637,530	1,900,922	2,002,235
	Dairy Cows ..	619,416	669,132	775,538	887,996	910,187
Queensland	All Cattle ..	5,208,588	5,463,724	5,550,399	5,535,065	5,781,170
	Dairy Cows ..	680,577	724,323	775,301	792,943	877,409
South Australia	All Cattle ..	204,516	218,985	265,324	312,932	352,728
	Dairy Cows ..	104,255	109,672	127,756	149,172	163,875
Western Australia	All Cattle ..	836,646	812,844	826,532	857,473	885,669
	Dairy Cows ..	74,223	85,725	99,287	114,022	121,818
Tasmania	All Cattle ..	214,643	230,254	232,444	250,807	262,256
	Dairy Cows ..	72,235	76,825	81,800	87,854	94,375
Northern Territory	All Cattle ..	711,607	720,476	749,745	780,121	859,867
	Dairy Cows ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Federal Capital Territory	All Cattle ..	4,760	4,240	5,395	4,643	6,790
	Dairy Cows ..	679	788	643	411	426
Australia	All Cattle ..	11,202,134	11,720,916	12,260,955	12,783,137	13,512,486
	Dairy Cows ..	2,464,940	2,631,204	2,881,272	3,101,003	3,265,932

(a) Not available.

2. Milk.—The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow varies greatly with breed, locality and season, reaching as high as 1,000 gallons, but averaging for the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 considerably under 300 gallons per annum. In recent years not only has there been an improvement in the quality of the cattle, but the application of scientific methods is being continually extended, and the 300 gallon average has been exceeded in each of the last eight seasons, the yield of 392 gallons in 1931 constituting a record. The annual average yields per cow given in the following table for the last five years are based on the number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average given is, therefore, below that for cows which were yielding during the greater part of the year. It should be noted that there are many difficulties attending the collection of the total quantity of milk obtained during any year. In addition, there is the further difficulty of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the average number of cows in milk during the same period. The average yield per cow shown hereunder may be accepted as sufficiently reliable to show the general trend :—

MILK PRODUCTION.

Heading.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia. (b)
1929-30—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	858,194	617,254	643,272	98,969	67,592	70,157	550	2,355,988
Production 1,000 gals.	283,947	274,172	188,520	34,774	21,366	25,466	276	828,521
Aver. per cow .. gal.	331	444	293	351	316	363	502	352
1930-31—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	880,079	644,274	671,803	98,502	75,465	74,530	614	2,445,267
Production 1,000 gals.	298,111	313,815	224,085	39,035	24,329	31,165	238	930,778
Aver. per cow .. gal.	339	487	334	396	322	418	388	381
1931-32—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	935,438	722,335	718,677	107,075	87,275	79,312	614	2,650,726
Production 1,000 gals.	332,293	362,868	231,688	50,001	29,890	31,306	280	1,038,326
Aver. per cow .. gal.	355	502	322	466	342	395	456	392
1932-33—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	992,343	831,767	751,938	122,710	100,755	84,827	460	2,884,800
Production 1,000 gals.	320,659	396,716	237,130	58,499	33,634	33,847	255	1,080,740
Aver. per cow .. gal.	323	477	315	477	334	399	554	375
1933-34—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,028,874	878,974	799,537	139,482	112,005	91,115	400	3,050,385
Production 1,000 gals.	368,691	368,866	289,065	54,400	34,904	29,160	277	1,145,303
Aver. per cow .. gal.	358	420	362	390	312	320	693	375

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

3. **Butter and Cheese.**—Although the quantity of dairy production is largely affected by the nature of the season, a large increase in the output of butter has taken place in recent years. The average annual production rose from 250,150,000 lb. for the quinquennium 1920-1924 to 382,000,000 lb. for the latest five years. The largest production of butter in Australia was recorded in 1933-34, when, as a result of a specially favourable season, 450,936,000 lb. were manufactured. The previous highest figure was in 1932-33 when the total amounted to 419,675,000 lb. It is anticipated that this record will be broken by the returns for the season 1934-35. Preliminary data indicate a total production of 470,000,000 lb.

The output of cheese is also largely dependent upon seasonal conditions. The production in 1933-34 was 38,476,493 lb. as compared with 36,933,306 lb. during the previous year and was the greatest quantity produced in any year.

The development in dairy production since 1896, and in the exports of butter from 1901 onwards are shown in the graphs hereinafter. The production of butter and cheese for the last five years was as follows :—

## BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION.

State.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<b>BUTTER.</b>					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. ..	104,175,340	113,237,295	123,252,722	128,210,092	147,963,411
Victoria .. ..	90,639,652	110,006,619	132,131,812	144,564,666	134,942,177
Queensland .. ..	78,796,483	95,719,316	98,013,043	103,032,474	127,343,160
South Australia .. ..	10,789,706	12,961,231	17,663,029	21,310,006	19,755,685
Western Australia .. ..	6,179,489	8,666,399	10,109,795	11,469,661	11,911,912
Tasmania .. ..	8,488,932	9,802,261	9,462,866	11,071,631	9,003,800
Federal Capital Territory ..	10,943	11,983	20,803	16,273	16,283
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>299,080,545</b>	<b>350,405,104</b>	<b>390,654,070</b>	<b>419,674,803</b>	<b>450,936,428</b>
<b>CHEESE.</b>					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. ..	6,345,785	6,516,065	6,590,357	7,193,806	9,072,508
Victoria .. ..	6,953,949	8,064,463	7,723,328	9,189,018	8,363,233
Queensland .. ..	12,380,882	13,648,038	11,021,963	13,083,959	13,887,320
South Australia .. ..	3,536,943	3,901,159	5,096,731	6,093,170	5,316,971
Western Australia .. ..	998	528	909	138,051	285,461
Tasmania .. ..	954,463	969,528	989,685	1,235,302	1,551,000
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>30,173,020</b>	<b>33,099,781</b>	<b>31,422,973</b>	<b>36,933,306</b>	<b>38,476,493</b>

4. **Condensed or Concentrated Milk.**—The manufacture of this product is of comparatively recent growth, the quantity of milk treated in 1901 being negligible, but production increased annually until in 1911 the output reached 23 million lb., nearly doubling that of the previous year. Thenceforward rapid progress was made, the greatest development taking place in Victoria. The output of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in this State amounted in 1929-30 to 51,581,802 lb.; in 1930-31 to 45,665,474 lb.; in 1931-32 to 41,409,540 lb.; in 1932-33 to 44,186,979 lb.; and in 1933-34 to 41,899,267 lb. Production in New South Wales during 1933-34 was 9,335,914 lb. No condensed or concentrated milk is made in Tasmania. Information regarding production in the remaining States is not available for publication, but the volume is not very large. Imports of milk into Australia consist almost entirely of malted or otherwise medicated milk.

5. Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese, and Milk.—The following tables give the imports, exports, and net exports of butter, cheese, and milk. In each of the five years dealt with the exports of butter, cheese, and condensed milk exceeded the imports :—

**BUTTER, CHEESE, AND MILK, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIA.**

Products.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
Butter	.. .. . lb.	3,016	1,525	2,359	2,471	2,090
	.. .. . £	(a) 201	(a) 110	(a) 150	(a) 199	(a) 113
Cheese	.. .. . lb.	30,356	13,695	86,892	58,453	74,791
	.. .. . £	(a) 2,729	(a) 1,482	(a) 8,205	(a) 5,283	(a) 5,949
Milk—concentrated and preserved	.. .. . lb.	524,865	393,953	312,730	260,311	60,289
"	.. .. . £	(a) 22,016	(a) 11,162	(a) 12,016	(a) 9,408	(a) 2,342
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
Butter	.. .. . lb.	163,180,695	201,639,404	226,320,334	244,299,732	262,518,906
	.. .. . £	a 8,120,165	a 9,812,827	a 9,264,665	a 8,194,220	a 9,586,776
Cheese	.. .. . lb.	8,595,019	7,267,727	11,799,265	9,314,529	16,829,780
	.. .. . £	(a) 244,107	(a) 212,871	(a) 320,084	(a) 229,388	(a) 404,024
Milk—concentrated and preserved	.. .. . lb.	12,351,714	15,996,464	24,452,610	19,773,041	16,589,355
"	.. .. . £	(a) 610,705	(a) 642,036	(a) 927,558	(a) 739,031	(a) 710,923
<b>NET EXPORTS.</b>						
Butter	.. .. . lb.	163,177,679	201,637,879	226,326,975	244,297,261	262,516,810
	.. .. . £	a 8,119,964	a 9,812,717	a 9,264,515	a 8,194,021	a 9,586,663
Cheese	.. .. . lb.	8,564,663	7,254,032	11,712,373	9,256,076	16,754,989
	.. .. . £	(a) 241,378	(a) 211,389	(a) 311,879	(a) 224,105	(a) 398,075
Milk—concentrated and preserved	.. .. . lb.	11,826,849	15,602,511	24,139,880	19,512,730	16,529,066
"	.. .. . £	(a) 588,689	(a) 630,874	(a) 915,542	(a) 729,623	(a) 708,581

(a) Australian currency values.

6. Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.—The local production of butter and cheese, with the subtraction therefrom or the addition thereto of the net export or import for the corresponding period, represents approximately the quantity available for consumption in Australia. The figures for the last five years are as follow :—

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.—LOCAL CONSUMPTION.**

Products.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Butter	.. Total .. .. . lb.	191,421,228	187,227,425	189,016,191	193,347,828	206,639,167
"	.. Per head of population ..	29.84	28.91	28.96	29.27	31.05
Cheese	.. Total .. .. . lb.	27,537,409	24,535,118	24,168,941	25,220,933	29,220,417
"	.. Per head of population ..	4.29	3.79	3.70	3.82	4.39

Consumption in 1933-34 averaged 31 lb. of butter and 4½ lb. of cheese per head of population. The consumption of butter in the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand is given at 25.2 lb., 31.0 lb., and 37.0 lb. per head per annum respectively, while that of cheese amounted to 9.5 lb., 3.6 lb., and 6.0 lb. respectively.

**§ 3. Pigs and Pig Products.**

1. Pigs.—The number of pigs in Australia has varied considerably since the commencement of the present century. In 1904 the total amounted to 1,062,703, but after a period of fluctuations it declined to 695,968 in 1919. In 1921 the number increased to 960,000 and from that year it remained fairly constant up to 1928. During the last five years the number of pigs has been maintained at slightly more than 1,000,000 which is still slightly below the record of 1,169,000 of 1917. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories in 1933 was—New South Wales, 367,116; Victoria, 240,530; Queensland, 217,448; South Australia, 91,573; Western Australia, 91,213; Tasmania, 38,126; Northern Territory, 397; Federal Capital Territory, 464; Total, 1,046,867. The figures for New South Wales, Victoria and the Federal Capital Territory represent the number as on the 31st March, 1934.

2. **Bacon and Ham.**—The highest production of bacon and ham was reached in 1927-8 with an output of 75,000,000 lb. During the last three years the average was about 70,000,000 lb. The production in the several States in 1933-34 was as follows:—New South Wales, 21,081,586 lb.; Victoria, 17,735,453 lb.; Queensland, 18,881,267 lb.; South Australia, 7,251,509 lb.; Western Australia, 4,586,343 lb.; Tasmania, 1,951,651 lb.; Federal Capital Territory, 2,470 lb.; Total, 71,490,279 lb. Practically the whole of the bacon and ham produced is consumed locally. On the experience of the last five years the local consumption was about 69,500,000 lb. per year, or 10.5 lb. per unit of population. The bacon and ham exported from Australia is consigned chiefly to the Pacific Islands and the East.

3. **Pork Consumption.**—Data available regarding the consumption of pork (excluding bacon and ham) indicate an average for Australia in 1933-34 of 8.21 lb. per head of population, as compared with 7 lb. per head in New Zealand, 66.36 lb. in Canada and 72 lb. in the United States of America.

4. **Oversea Trade in Pig Products.**—The oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

**PIG PRODUCTS.—OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.**

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<b>PIGS.</b>						
Imports	No.	7	4	6	12	11
"	£	252	159	242	291	257
Exports	No.	280	274	28	201	239
"	£	1,186	1,074	192	809	799
Net Exports	No.	273	270	22	189	228
"	£	934	915	-50	518	542
<b>BACON AND HAM.</b>						
Imports	lb.	25,245	1,191	7,135	11,014	11,712
"	£	1,595	97	468	803	774
Exports	lb.	2,100,290	1,429,367	1,598,106	1,664,501	1,562,498
"	£	115,278	87,213	95,128	96,579	98,825
Net Exports	lb.	2,075,045	1,428,176	1,590,971	1,653,487	1,550,786
"	£	113,683	87,116	94,660	95,776	98,051
<b>LARD.</b>						
Imports	lb.	101,391	15,244	24,644	17,973	25,718
"	£	2,972	492	694	481	493
Exports	lb.	1,043,930	2,924,492	1,620,590	1,483,680	2,523,749
"	£	26,189	43,498	27,385	25,969	41,758
Net Exports	lb.	942,539	2,909,248	1,595,946	1,465,707	2,498,031
"	£	23,217	43,006	26,691	25,488	41,265
<b>FROZEN PORK.</b>						
Imports	lb.	46,695	706	180	..	150,032
"	£	1,684	32	10	..	6,703
Exports	lb.	8,629,901	7,383,355	6,703,234	8,663,864	15,636,132
"	£	235,999	173,373	154,163	210,793	401,306
Net Exports	lb.	8,583,206	7,382,649	6,703,054	8,663,864	15,486,100
"	£	234,315	173,341	154,153	210,793	394,603

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.

Hitherto the output of pig products in Australia was usually sufficient to meet local requirements and provide a small surplus for export. During the five years ended 1934-35, however, overseas exports of frozen pork showed a remarkable increase averaging

9.4 million lb. as compared with an average of 373,000 lb. for the five preceding years. The chief pig product consumed in the United Kingdom is bacon and ham, the imports of which during 1933 amounted to 8.3 million cwt., valued at £33,200,000, the supplies were obtained chiefly from Denmark.

The agreement at the Ottawa Conference regarding the regulation of supplies from foreign countries and the Dominions has been superseded by the institution of a Bacon Marketing scheme by the British Government. The scheme aims at creating a regular market for home producers of bacon pigs and necessitates adjustment of foreign supplies to conform with British bacon factories' requirements after estimated home and Dominion production is provided for. The estimated share of Australian production in this market for 1935 is 8,400,000 lb., which indicates a steady expansion of this trade in bacon pigs. In Victoria particularly the tendency toward export of bacon pigs as against porkers is in evidence.

### § 4. Total Dairy Production.

The total dairy production for each State in 1933-34 is shown below :—

#### PRINCIPAL DAIRY PRODUCTION.—1933-34.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
<b>MILK.</b>								
Used for—	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Butter	294,869,646	294,951,530	261,097,703	41,056,320	25,319,073	22,233,100	66,096	939,593,468
Cheese		8,296,373						
Condensing and concentrating	13,480,346	12,532,184	13,657,646	5,196,736	755,261	1,536,000	..	55,454,546
Other purposes	60,341,396	53,025,895	14,309,958	8,146,951	8,829,553	5,391,300	210,564	150,255,617
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,691,388</b>	<b>368,805,982</b>	<b>289,065,307</b>	<b>54,400,007</b>	<b>34,903,887</b>	<b>29,160,400</b>	<b>276,660</b>	<b>1,145,303,631</b>
<b>BUTTER.</b>								
In factories	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
On Dairy and other Farms	142,303,307	130,379,436	123,918,257	15,329,297	9,825,284	6,373,600	..	428,129,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,963,411</b>	<b>134,942,177</b>	<b>127,343,160</b>	<b>19,755,685</b>	<b>11,911,912</b>	<b>9,003,800</b>	<b>16,283</b>	<b>450,936,428</b>
<b>CHEESE.</b>								
In Factories	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
On Dairy and other Farms	8,864,126	8,170,073	13,883,380	5,315,091	284,221	1,453,900	..	37,970,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,072,508</b>	<b>8,363,233</b>	<b>13,887,320</b>	<b>5,316,971</b>	<b>285,461</b>	<b>1,551,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>38,476,493</b>
<b>CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED, OR POWDERED MILK.</b>								
In Factories	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	9,335,914	41,899,267	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	(b)53,658,683

(a) Figures not available for publication.

(b) Including States marked (a).



PRINCIPAL DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1933-34—*continued.*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
<b>BACON AND HAM.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	19,953,792	16,279,693	18,573,812	6,481,851	4,257,785	1,353,199	..	66,900,132
	1,127,794	1,455,760	307,455	769,658	328,558	598,452	2,470	4,590,147
Total ..	21,081,586	17,735,453	18,881,267	7,251,509	4,586,343	1,951,651	2,470	71,490,279

Particulars in regard to the production of other milk products are not available for all the States, but casein amounting to 2,572,816 lb., valued at £39,739, was manufactured in Victoria during 1933-34.

### § 5. Value of Dairy Production.

The values of dairy production on a gross, local and net basis are shown in the following table. The presentation of these values has become possible by the adoption in the several States of uniform principles in determining production and marketing costs. Production values for this and other industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous.

#### GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1933-34.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (a)
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	10,368,000	1,280,000	9,088,000	1,072,000	5,000	8,011,000
Victoria ..	7,905,988	368,908	7,537,080	1,219,690	84,997	6,232,393
Queensland ..	5,950,808	180,374	5,770,434	1,033,044	110,709	4,626,681
South Australia ..	1,554,071	51,922	1,502,149	338,110	25,111	1,138,928
Western Australia ..	1,027,412	42,593	984,819	615,769	..	369,050
Tasmania ..	623,870	38,220	585,650	188,530	12,920	384,200
Total ..	27,430,149	1,962,017	25,468,132	4,467,143	238,737	20,762,252

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

### § 6. Poultry Farming.

1. **General.**—Poultry is kept in varying numbers by farmers, and production therefrom furnishes a considerable addition to the annual agricultural or dairying returns. For many years, however, poultry-keeping has been carried on as a separate industry, while it is also practised in conjunction with other rural industries. Special poultry farms have been instituted by the State Governments for scientific breeding, experts have been appointed to advise and instruct in the care and management of the various kinds of poultry, and exhibitions of leading breeds have been arranged, as well as egg-laying competitions. Co-operative egg-collecting circles have been formed in some districts; eggs are also delivered with milk and cream to the local butter factories, and thence forwarded to market.

2. Number of Principal Kinds.—A census of the number of principal kinds of poultry on holdings of one acre and upwards, with an estimate of those on smaller areas, was completed for all States, excepting Tasmania, in 1933-34. The previous year in which a complete census was taken was in 1913 and these data have been included for comparative purposes in the following table:—

## POULTRY.—NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL KINDS—AUSTRALIA.

State.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1913.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales .. ..	3,351,629	261,075	23,948	216,274
Victoria .. ..	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	(a) 100,000
Queensland .. ..	841,630	35,337	7,457	27,192
South Australia .. ..	1,449,385	55,659	18,245	49,066
Western Australia .. ..	999,452	100,828	6,243	49,588
Tasmania (a) .. ..	350,000	35,000	12,000	8,000
Total .. ..	10,838,634	776,312	127,744	450,120
1933-34.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales .. ..	4,841,606	188,805	27,383	225,185
Victoria .. ..	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966
Queensland .. ..	1,041,819	37,230	4,594	10,033
South Australia .. ..	2,083,012	61,029	18,771	51,321
Western Australia .. ..	1,318,307	45,398	3,113	46,750
Tasmania (a) .. ..	450,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Total .. ..	15,231,713	660,344	103,144	457,255

(a) Estimated.

3. Value of Poultry Products.—Difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete figures for the production of poultry products. Arising from a series of Conferences of Australian Statisticians uniform procedure has been established for the valuation of these products. The following table sets out the values accruing to the poultry industry for Australia on a gross, local and net basis, and has been compiled from data actually collected or carefully estimated by the State Statistical Bureaux:—

## GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1933-34.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Feed and Other Costs.	Net Value of Production. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	2,814,000	211,000	2,603,000	793,000	1,810,000
Victoria .. ..	3,510,942	263,319	3,247,623	1,004,579	2,243,044
Queensland .. ..	490,064	107,480	382,584	112,000	270,584
South Australia .. ..	735,274	78,650	656,624	406,587	250,037
Western Australia .. ..	620,415	113,364	507,051	199,866	307,185
Tasmania .. ..	371,580	27,870	343,710	45,200	298,510
Total .. ..	8,542,275	801,683	7,740,592	2,561,232	5,179,360

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

4. Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.—The Australian oversea export of poultry products is confined chiefly to eggs, which are mainly consigned to the United Kingdom; New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia are the largest exporters, the total exports in 1933-34 amounting to £1,066,648 and in 1934-35 to £1,151,733. The levying in accordance with the Ottawa Conference Agreement of a customs duty varying between 1s. and 1s. 9d. per 10 dozen by the Government of the United Kingdom on imported eggs of foreign origin has assisted Australia to obtain a larger share in this valuable market. Exports from Australia have risen from less than 3 million dozen valued at £219,000 in 1928-29 to 19.6 million dozen valued at £1,000,000 in 1933-34, while in 1934-35 21.7 million dozen valued at more than £1.1 million were exported. The exports of frozen poultry have increased considerably in recent years as the following table shows. The oversea trade during the last five years was as follows:—

## POULTRY PRODUCTS, TRADE.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<b>LIVE POULTRY.</b>						
Imports .. ..	No.	176	164	253	77	137
" .. ..	£	(b) 582	(b) 292	(b) 788	(b) 239	(b) 401
Exports .. ..	No.	1,526	2,067	1,742	2,047	1,233
" .. ..	£	(b) 1,147	(b) 1,039	(b) 896	(b) 986	(b) 799
Net Exports .. ..	No.	1,350	1,903	1,489	1,970	1,096
" .. ..	£	(b) 565	(b) 747	(b) 108	(b) 747	(b) 398
<b>FROZEN POULTRY.</b>						
Imports .. ..	lb.	1,695	49	20,486	13,290	3,129
" .. ..	£	(b) 121	(b) 2	(b) 809	(b) 919	(b) 147
Exports .. ..	pair	14,553	32,597	60,921	33,538	39,310
" .. ..	£	(b) 11,729	(b) 33,366	(b) 40,266	(b) 16,798	(b) 20,490
Net Exports .. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
" .. ..	£	(b) 11,608	(b) 33,364	(b) 39,457	(b) 15,879	(b) 20,343
<b>Eggs.</b>						
Imports .. ..	doz.	10,828	8,513	6,722	6,003	7,002
" .. ..	£	(b) 458	(b) 443	(b) 397	(b) 333	(b) 408
Exports .. ..	doz.	5,970,696	9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740
" .. ..	£	(b) 321,627	(b) 494,032	(b) 958,065	61,058,164	61,148,254
Net Exports .. ..	doz.	5,959,868	9,913,316	16,837,566	19,611,029	21,711,738
" .. ..	£	(b) 321,169	(b) 493,589	(b) 957,668	61,057,831	61,147,846
<b>EGG-CONTENTS.</b>						
Imports .. ..	lb.	11,108	13,219	9,470	24,173	31,257
" .. ..	£	(b) 1,007	(b) 1,706	(b) 1,755	(b) 3,491	(b) 3,388
Exports .. ..	lb.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
" .. ..	£	(b) 5,116	(b) 60,926	(b) 60,549	(b) 8,484	(b) 3,479
Net Exports .. ..	lb.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
" .. ..	£	(b) 4,109	(b) 59,220	(b) 58,794	(b) 4,993	(b) 91

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Australian currency values.

NOTE.—The Minus Sign (—) signifies net imports.

### § 7. Bee Farming.

1. **General.**—Although practised to some extent as a separate industry, bee-farming is frequently carried on in conjunction with agriculture or dairying. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1933-34 gave an average of 43.7 lb. per hive, while the average quantity of wax was 0.63 lb. per hive.

2. **Production of Honey and Beeswax.**—The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax during the year 1933-34 are given in the following table. As these details have been collected from holdings of one acre and upwards, any production from smaller areas is omitted and consequently the production to that extent is understated. In Victoria and South Australia, however, the compulsory registration of beekeepers enables the collection to cover all producers and the production for these States is complete.

#### BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, 1933-34.

State.	Bee Hives.			Honey Produced.		Beeswax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales ..	36,552	19,204	55,756	1,397,426	23,345	27,069	1,655
Victoria ..	36,493	25,205	61,698	1,133,279	20,954	15,102	880
Queensland ..	10,955	3,394	14,349	610,330	10,181	8,727	522
South Australia ..	49,250	23,952	73,202	2,561,057	26,678	31,891	1,661
Western Australia ..	10,490	882	11,372	621,275	9,055	8,643	436
Tasmania ..	4,798	2,088	6,886	168,334	4,210	2,038	180
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>148,538</b>	<b>74,732</b>	<b>223,270</b>	<b>6,491,701</b>	<b>94,423</b>	<b>93,470</b>	<b>5,334</b>

The table hereunder gives the production of honey and beeswax for the latest available five years :—

#### HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victor a.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
<b>HONEY.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1929-30	2,101,619	3,097,805	714,068	678,348	611,938	115,845	4,170	7,323,793
1930-31	2,643,871	2,804,186	555,244	1,717,442	641,969	102,540	10,600	8,475,852
1931-32	2,123,233	2,159,770	283,022	1,240,525	250,146	52,559	1,480	6,110,735
1932-33	2,921,242	3,543,103	531,075	4,791,526	438,209	127,896	2,976	12,356,027
1933-34	1,397,426	1,133,279	610,330	2,561,057	621,275	168,334	..	6,491,701
<b>BEESWAX.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1929-30	35,493	29,682	10,739	7,924	10,419	1,779	65	96,101
1930-31	36,460	30,478	8,579	16,832	9,911	2,008	139	104,407
1931-32	27,933	26,239	6,082	17,253	4,251	644	80	82,482
1932-33	38,715	41,827	9,948	52,273	7,343	2,741	50	152,897
1933-34	27,069	15,102	8,727	31,891	8,643	2,038	..	93,470

The production of honey and beeswax varies greatly from year to year according to the seasons. During the last five years New South Wales produced on the average 2,237,478 lb. of honey and 33,134 lb. of beeswax; Victoria produced 2,547,629 lb. of honey and 28,666 lb. of wax and South Australia 2,197,780 lb. of honey and 25,235 lb. of wax. These States together accounted for 85.66 per cent. of the total Australian production of honey, and 82.20 per cent. of the beeswax. Next in order of importance were Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania.

3. *Value of Production.*—The following table shows the gross, local and net values of production which have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States on uniform methods. These data are based upon actual records but as previously explained it is known that the production in some States is understated. No production costs are taken into account and consequently the gross production valued at the farm and net values are identical.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS, 1933-34.

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	25,000	3,000	22,000	22,000
Victoria .. ..	21,834	4,489	17,345	17,345
Queensland .. ..	10,703	1,963	8,740	8,740
South Australia .. ..	28,339	4,199	24,140	24,140
Western Australia .. ..	9,491	..	9,491	9,491
Tasmania .. ..	4,390	220	4,170	4,170
Total .. ..	99,757	13,871	85,886	85,886

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

4. *Oversea Trade in Bee Products.*—In normal years the production of honey exceeds Australian requirements, and a small quantity is available for export. The imports into the United Kingdom average 80,000 cwt. annually, of which Australia supplies approximately 1,200 cwt. At the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 the representatives of the United Kingdom, on behalf of their Government, agreed to the imposition of an import duty of 7s. per cwt. on foreign honey, which should assist Australia to procure a larger proportion of the trade. During the five years ended 1933-34 the value of the exports amounted to only £27,381, or an annual average of £5,476, owing to the decrease in production. The more general use of frame hives has reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity imported has exceeded that exported during each of the last five years.

For the year 1933-34 the imports of honey amounted to 6,794 lb. and the exports to 351,674 lb. The imports of beeswax for the same year amounted to 30,272 lb. and the exports to 1,454 lb.

### § 8. Exports of Australian Farmyard, Dairy, and Bee Products.

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard, dairy, and bee products exported during each of the last five years are shown below:—

#### AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.—EXPORTS.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
QUANTITY.					
Beeswax .. .. . lb.	1,020	2,888	2,081	1,451	957
Butter .. .. .	163,180,695	201,639,404	226,329,334	244,299,732	262,518,906
Cheese .. .. .	8,594,693	7,267,719	11,785,156	9,313,714	16,829,351
Egg albumen and yolk .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Eggs .. .. . doz.	5,970,696	9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Honey .. .. . lb.	138,491	251,857	406,851	351,674	388,761
Lard .. .. .	1,043,930	2,924,492	1,620,590	1,483,456	2,523,749
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	2,100,290	1,429,367	1,596,706	1,664,501	1,562,498
Frozen Poultry .. .. . pair	14,553	32,597	60,921	33,538	39,310
Frozen Pork .. .. . lb.	8,623,651	7,383,355	6,703,234	8,663,864	15,036,132
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	12,351,024	15,996,318	24,452,509	19,771,958	16,549,555
Pigs, living .. .. . No.	280	274	28	201	239
Poultry, living .. .. .	1,526	2,067	1,738	2,047	1,233
VALUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Beeswax .. .. .	77	178	143	94	76
Butter .. .. .	8,120,165	9,812,827	9,264,665	8,194,220	9,586,776
Cheese .. .. .	244,066	212,870	318,895	229,313	403,977
Egg albumen and yolk .. .. .	5,099	60,896	60,549	8,484	3,369
Eggs .. .. .	321,627	494,032	958,065	1,058,164	1,148,254
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	1,036	229	400	694	1,491
Honey .. .. .	3,632	5,642	8,014	6,458	6,828
Lard .. .. .	26,189	43,497	27,385	25,963	41,758
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	115,278	87,213	95,093	96,579	98,825
Frozen Poultry .. .. .	11,729	33,366	40,266	16,798	20,490
Frozen Pork .. .. .	235,857	173,373	154,163	210,793	401,306
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	610,653	642,016	927,546	739,000	709,847
Pigs, living .. .. .	1,186	1,074	192	809	899
Poultry, living .. .. .	1,147	1,039	846	986	799
Total .. .. .	9,697,741	11,568,252	11,856,222	10,588,355	12,424,695

(a) Quantity not available.

Butter figures most largely in the list of exports shown above, and is consigned mainly to the United Kingdom. During the latest year under review 245,668,141 lb. were shipped thereto, representing 93 per cent. of the total exports. Exports to the principal Eastern countries were approximately 13,000,000 lb., or 5 per cent. of the total.

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

1. Quantities and Values.—The following table gives the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1930 to 1934:—

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.—IMPORTS, UNITED KINGDOM.

Products.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Butter .. .. . cwt.	6,821,620	8,060,068	8,364,367	8,831,686	9,702,818
" .. .. . £	46,869,697	46,297,585	41,055,142	34,340,921	33,291,616
Cheese .. .. . cwt.	3,112,316	2,885,794	3,003,113	3,039,450	2,988,567
" .. .. . £	12,602,974	9,062,707	9,089,757	7,611,726	7,016,246
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. . cwt.	2,869,229	3,164,618	3,073,980	2,730,385	2,345,485
" .. .. . £	5,033,570	5,093,616	4,252,202	3,549,210	3,269,950
Bacon and ham .. .. . cwt.	10,194,208	11,964,825	12,192,188	9,953,167	8,326,714
" .. .. . £	46,112,307	36,346,943	32,913,045	32,993,984	33,176,499
Pork (a) .. .. . cwt.	436,739	432,513	375,259	643,777	1,104,720
" .. .. . £	1,641,860	1,282,774	983,548	1,620,323	2,924,517

(a) Frozen, chilled, and salted.

2. **Butter.**—(i) *Imports.* Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1933 amounted to 1,691,662 cwt., or 21 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £6,525,456 and was exceeded only by that received from Denmark and New Zealand. Preliminary figures for the year 1934 show that the total imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 9.7 million cwt., of which New Zealand supplied 2.7 million cwt. and for the first time supplanted Denmark with 2.5 million cwt. Australia followed next with 2.1 million cwt. or 22 per cent. These three countries combined supplied 75 per cent. of the total imports:—

## BUTTER IMPORTS.—UNITED KINGDOM, 1933.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
Denmark ..	2,519,126	10,696,219	Hungary ..	31,773	112,569
New Zealand ..	2,511,810	10,192,133	Union of South Africa ..	31,721	112,342
Australia ..	1,691,662	6,525,456	Austria ..	8,237	29,133
Soviet Union ..	562,718	1,618,077	Germany ..	4,194	13,304
Irish Free State ..	378,662	1,073,676	Norway ..	3,294	14,482
Sweden ..	226,777	860,446	British Possessions, n.e.i. ..	7,937	30,713
Argentina ..	202,251	708,280	Foreign Countries, n.e.i. ..	5,849	20,391
Latvia ..	146,121	487,282			
Netherlands ..	145,770	576,329			
Finland ..	133,811	521,152			
Lithuania ..	104,259	331,552			
Estonia ..	83,361	266,236			
Canada ..	33,253	151,149	Total ..	8,831,686	34,340,921

(ii) *London Prices.* The average price of first quality Australian butter in London during the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

## AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.—LONDON PRICES.

Year.	Average Price, first quality, per cwt.	Year.	Average Price, first quality, per cwt.
	s. d.		s. d.
1922	183 0	1928	171 0
1923	184 6	1929	175 0
1924	189 6	1930	135 6
1925	184 0	1931	116 6
1926	169 6	1932	105 0
1927	169 6	1933	87 0

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1934 was £7,016,000, of which £4,678,688 was received from New Zealand, and £1,290,331 from Canada. Small experimental shipments from Australia were made in 1908 and following years, fair prices being realized. The value of the imports from Australia during 1934 amounted to £249,959.

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—Of a total import of bacon and ham valued in 1934 at £33,176,499, the United Kingdom received imports to the value of £17,699,588 from Denmark, £1,853,560 from Poland, and £2,434,846 from the Netherlands. The import from Australia was small.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £2,924,517 in 1934. There was only a small importation from Australia, the bulk of the supplies being drawn from New Zealand, United States of America, and Argentina.

6. **Other Products.**—The imports to the United Kingdom from Australia of beeswax, poultry, game, lard, and honey in 1934 were unimportant, but frozen rabbits to the value of £511,827 and eggs in shell to the value of £1,187,131 representing 89 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively of the total imports were imported during the year.