

## CHAPTER XX.

### 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 instituted by the Commonwealth Government in 1929, and the first report, which relates to farm production, was completed 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 *matériel*, 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.

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 was 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. As a result of a referendum among producers held in 1936, Tasmania withdrew from the plan and the State Act expired. In the Commonwealth Act power was 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 fixed the proportion of the State's production to be sold within the State, whilst the Commonwealth Act protected this allocation by regulating the movement of butter and cheese from one State to another and so ensured the removal from the Australian market of the surplus production.

The compulsory plan was invalidated by the decision of the Privy Council which declared in the James (Dried Fruits) Case that no power existed in the Commonwealth Constitution to regulate trade between the States; the marketing of dairy produce is now being continued on a voluntary basis.

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. The extent to which dairy cows and pigs are run in conjunction with the growing of wheat is referred to in Chapter XIX. "Agriculture".

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 520 in 1937-38 as compared with 563 in 1927-28. The factories were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 132; Victoria, 172; Queensland, 104; South Australia, 47; Western Australia, 21; and Tasmania, 44. Fuller details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXIII.

7. *Ottawa Conference.*—The agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932, has materially assisted the dairying, bee and poultry industries. Under its terms free entry into the United Kingdom of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products of Australian origin was allowed for the three years to 15th November, 1935, and thereafter pending further arrangements, while similar goods imported from foreign countries were subjected to customs duties. The rates imposed on the undermentioned items were 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 review of these preferences is reserved to the Government of the United Kingdom. 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 are 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.
1916-17	Males	22,363	19,460	13,040	1,350	518	1,133	57,864
	Females	16,644	14,936	12,154	8,211	500	1,921	54,366
1926-27	Males	29,106	27,296	21,172	2,259	2,088	2,035	83,956
	Females	12,525	11,789	14,849	2,787	516	1,218	43,684
1933-34	Males	38,358	41,433	29,808	4,087	5,142	3,542	122,370
	Females	7,246	8,466	19,539	2,987	1,305	2,125	41,668
1934-35	Males	38,231	41,833	32,132	4,339	5,089	3,138	124,762
	Females	6,823	8,531	20,493	3,244	1,180	1,916	42,196
1935-36	Males	38,150	42,072	31,457	4,500	5,465	3,539	125,183
	Females	6,481	7,790	21,080	2,756	1,249	2,462	41,818
1936-37	Males	37,450	41,922	(a)31,457	4,578	5,261	3,332	124,000
	Females	5,444	7,666	(a)21,080	2,331	1,143	2,234	39,898
1937-38	Males	35,940	41,878	(a)31,457	4,540	5,495	3,634	122,944
	Females	6,027	7,406	(a)21,080	2,779	1,129	2,146	40,567

(a) Information not available; figures for previous year shown.

The employment of males shown in the above table gives some indication of the expansion of the dairying industry since 1916-17. 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.
1916-17	1,747,351	182,470,778	1,076,738	57,864
1926-27	2,434,745	253,250,173	2,526,000	83,956
1936-37	3,343,293	396,261,693	4,235,000	124,000
1937-38	3,368,899	430,261,610	4,768,000	122,944

## § 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 1937 there were nearly 3.4 million, the number having doubled in the course of two decades. 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 155,102.

## NUMBER OF CATTLE AND DAIRY CATTLE.

State.		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
New South Wales	All Cattle	3,361,771	3,482,831	3,388,538	3,288,169	3,019,581
	Dairy Cows	1,097,842	1,112,861	1,091,562	1,069,888	1,047,332
Victoria	All Cattle	2,002,235	2,085,080	2,091,246	2,004,959	1,880,429
	Dairy Cows	910,187	951,849	987,676	967,755	952,906
Queensland	All Cattle	5,781,170	6,052,641	6,033,004	5,950,572	5,959,165
	Dairy Cows	877,409	939,254	955,746	914,815	985,858
South Australia	All Cattle	352,728	346,479	335,354	328,013	324,163
	Dairy Cows	163,875	170,250	173,706	169,761	164,903
Western Australia	All Cattle	885,669	911,940	882,761	792,508	740,241
	Dairy Cows	121,818	129,875	130,132	126,301	124,278
Tasmania	All Cattle	262,256	261,588	270,035	261,597	254,812
	Dairy Cows	94,375	91,223	97,350	93,657	92,493
Northern Territory	All Cattle	859,867	899,679	900,535	855,378	891,640
	Dairy Cows	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australian Capital Territory	All Cattle	6,790	8,433	10,186	9,856	8,325
	Dairy Cows	426	1,019	1,052	1,116	1,129
Australia	All Cattle	13,512,486	14,048,671	13,911,659	13,491,072	13,078,356
	Dairy Cows	3,265,932	3,396,331	3,437,224	3,343,293	3,368,899

(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 year since 1924, the yield of 392 gallons in 1931 constituting a record. The average annual 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.	Aus. Cap. Ter.	Australia. (b)
1933-34—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,028,874	878,972	799,537	139,482	112,005	91,115	400	3,050,385
Production 1,000 gals.	368,691	368,806	289,065	54,400	34,904	29,160	277	1,145,303
Aver. per cow .. gal.	358	420	362	390	312	320	693	375
1934-35—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,052,644	887,841	870,637	150,745	120,045	92,799	683	3,175,394
Production 1,000 gals.	337,459	403,039	302,173	53,359	36,758	31,840	297	1,184,925
Aver. per cow .. gal.	340	454	347	354	306	343	435	373
1935-36—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,055,539	925,295	910,760	156,122	123,932	94,286	988	3,266,922
Production 1,000 gals.	345,346	399,742	261,266	59,042	38,138	33,737	272	1,137,543
Aver. per cow .. gal.	327	432	287	378	308	358	275	348
1936-37—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,036,131	938,966	899,092	157,485	121,697	95,504	1,022	3,249,897
Production 1,000 gals.	317,617	423,305	206,315	63,699	36,771	31,156	365	1,079,228
Aver. per cow .. gal.	306	451	227	404	302	326	357	332
1937-38—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,013,739	926,353	902,866	154,705	118,979	93,075	1,056	3,210,773
Production 1,000 gals.	328,008	408,271	274,043	69,067	44,740	32,425	374	1,156,928
Aver. per cow .. gal.	324	441	304	446	376	348	354	360

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

3. Butter and Cheese.—Although the quantity of dairy production is affected by the nature of the season, the large increase in the output of butter has been maintained in recent years despite the unfavourableness of some seasons. The average annual production rose from 270,000,000 lb. for the quinquennium 1924-1928 to 436,000,000 lb. for the latest five years. The largest production of butter in Australia was recorded

in 1934-35, when, as a result of a specially favourable season, 469,000,000 lb. were manufactured. In 1937-38 seasonal conditions reduced the yield to 430,262,000 lb. but the latest available figures indicate an increase to 450,000,000 lb. in 1938-39.

The total output of cheese is likewise dependent upon seasonal conditions. The production in 1937-38 was 56,607,000 lb., which exceeded the previous record in 1936-37 by nearly 12,000,000 lb.

The production of butter and cheese for the last five years was as follows :—

**BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION.**

State.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>BUTTER.</b>					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. .. .	147,963,411	145,277,595	125,169,296	109,830,751	120,882,732
Victoria .. .. .	134,942,177	147,651,179	148,132,507	154,769,391	141,321,445
Queensland .. .. .	127,343,160	133,624,597	115,920,415	87,474,757	118,244,260
South Australia .. .. .	19,755,685	18,513,229	20,964,305	20,892,369	22,428,298
Western Australia .. .. .	11,911,912	13,308,003	12,908,745	12,360,924	15,373,334
Tasmania .. .. .	9,003,800	10,689,043	10,613,358	10,918,278	11,997,323
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	16,283	15,086	13,849	15,223	14,216
<b>Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>450,936,428</b>	<b>469,078,732</b>	<b>433,722,475</b>	<b>396,261,693</b>	<b>430,261,610</b>
<b>CHEESE.</b>					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. .. .	9,072,508	8,445,468	7,356,203	7,417,640	8,004,873
Victoria .. .. .	8,363,233	10,095,139	10,973,804	13,350,124	16,466,038
Queensland .. .. .	13,887,320	12,192,383	9,149,283	7,789,890	11,963,445
South Australia .. .. .	5,316,971	6,649,661	8,103,663	12,104,819	15,516,879
Western Australia .. .. .	285,161	643,571	865,482	1,012,139	885,418
Tasmania .. .. .	1,551,000	1,948,963	2,150,281	2,994,227	3,770,189
<b>Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>38,476,493</b>	<b>39,975,185</b>	<b>38,598,716</b>	<b>44,728,839</b>	<b>56,606,842</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 1933-34 to 41,899,267 lb.; in 1934-35 to 51,390,850 lb.; in 1935-36 to 38,598,154 lb.; in 1936-37 to 53,159,599 lb. and in 1937-38 to 57,634,422. Production in New South Wales during 1937-38 was 12,183,920 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 relatively unimportant. The total production for Australia in 1937-38 amounted to 77,555,508 lb. 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 condensed milk. In each of the five years dealt with the exports of these commodities exceeded the imports :—

**BUTTER, CHEESE, AND MILK: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.**  
*Australian Currency Values.*

Products.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. .	£ 2,096	3,826	2,678	1,691	3,428
.. .. .	113	309	167	133	286
Cheese .. .. .	74,791	88,511	130,864	126,066	156,188
.. .. .	5,949	7,052	10,225	9,069	11,551
Milk—concentrated and preserved	60,289	12,861	129,039	79,737	44,135
.. .. .	2,342	942	3,876	2,515	1,048

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

Products.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. .	lb. 262,518,906	212,646,177	174,309,396	197,345,647	229,542,779
" .. .. .	£ 9,586,776	9,028,243	8,801,643	10,781,124	12,228,140
Cheese .. .. .	lb. 16,829,780	12,972,627	13,924,572	27,245,638	35,924,467
" .. .. .	£ 404,024	337,467	384,027	845,130	1,073,931
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb. 16,593,664	16,961,023	22,169,680	24,717,435	19,106,953
" .. .. .	£ 711,242	722,301	851,769	963,873	791,100
<b>NET EXPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. .	lb. 262,516,810	212,642,351	174,306,718	197,343,956	229,539,351
" .. .. .	£ 9,586,663	9,027,934	8,801,476	10,780,991	12,227,854
Cheese .. .. .	lb. 16,754,989	12,884,116	13,793,708	27,119,572	35,768,279
" .. .. .	£ 398,075	330,415	373,802	835,161	1,062,380
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb. 16,533,375	16,948,162	22,040,641	24,637,698	19,062,818
" .. .. .	£ 708,900	721,359	847,893	961,358	790,052

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 five years ended 1937-38 are as follows :—

## BUTTER AND CHEESE : LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Products.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Butter .. Total .. .. .	206,639,167	206,561,922	221,080,124	221,964,975	232,917,654
" .. Per head of population ..	31.05	30.82	32.75	32.62	33.93
Cheese .. Total .. .. .	29,220,417	23,220,196	25,714,600	30,935,131	29,487,270
" .. Per head of population ..	4.39	3.46	3.81	4.55	4.30

Consumption in 1937-38 averaged 33.93 lb. of butter and 4.30 lb. of cheese per head of population. The consumption of butter in the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand is given at 24.8 lb., 32.7 lb., and 40.7 lb. per head per annum respectively, while that of cheese amounted to 8.6 lb., 3.5 lb., and 8 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. Since that year more than 1,000,000 pigs have been recorded annually in Australia with the maximum figure of 1,293,964 in 1935. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories in 1937 was—New South Wales, 356,765; Victoria, 285,259; Queensland, 282,941; South Australia, 66,647; Western Australia, 64,598; Tasmania, 43,067; Northern Territory, 388; Australian Capital Territory, 417; total, 1,100,082. The figures for New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory represent the number as on the 31st March, 1938.

A more accurate index of the development of pig raising in Australia is provided in the following table which combines the number of slaughterings with the numbers returned each year from 1928. The table discloses substantial increases in the number of pigs raised over the period under review :—

## NUMBER OF PIGS AND NUMBER SLAUGHTERED : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.	Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.
1928 .. .. .	910,181	1,360,388	1933 .. .. .	1,046,867	1,636,974
1929 .. .. .	1,018,324	1,337,001	1934 .. .. .	1,158,274	1,763,332
1930 .. .. .	1,071,679	1,469,718	1935 .. .. .	1,293,964	1,983,745
1931 .. .. .	1,167,845	1,510,635	1936 .. .. .	1,202,752	2,073,909
1932 .. .. .	1,162,407	1,585,133	1937 .. .. .	1,100,082	1,897,430

2. **Bacon and Ham.**—The highest production of bacon and ham was reached in 1935-36 with an output of 77,655,178 compared with 72,800,000 lb., the average for the last five years. The production in 1937-38 amounted to 70,340,190 lb. and was distributed among the several States as follows:—New South Wales, 21,374,691 lb.; Victoria, 16,696,404 lb.; Queensland, 19,607,223 lb.; South Australia, 6,196,378 lb.; Western Australia, 4,010,446 lb.; Tasmania, 2,454,528 lb.; Australian Capital Territory, 520 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 71,200,000 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.**—Particulars available regarding the consumption of pork (excluding bacon and ham) give an average for Australia of 7.58 lb. per head of population. Including bacon and ham, the average consumption amounted to 18 lb. compared with 21 lb. in New Zealand, 62 lb. in Canada, and 55 lb. in the United States of America.

4. **Oversea Trade in Pig Products.**—The oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the five years ended 1937-38 is shown in the following table.—

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

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>PIGS.</b>						
Imports	No.	12	11	39	10	56
"	£	291	257	2,124	413	3,079
Exports	No.	201	239	131	164	152
"	£	809	799	708	607	979
Net Exports	No.	189	228	92	154	96
"	£	518	542	-1,416	194	-2,100
<b>BACON AND HAM.</b>						
Imports	lb.	11,014	11,712	5,168	2,760	7,212
"	£	803	774	313	209	605
Exports	lb.	1,664,501	1,562,498	1,701,575	1,752,518	1,675,969
"	£	96,579	98,825	109,760	112,680	117,654
Net Exports	lb.	1,653,487	1,550,786	1,696,407	1,749,758	1,668,757
"	£	95,776	98,051	109,447	112,471	117,049
<b>LARD.</b>						
Imports	lb.	17,973	25,718	6,963	29,644	28,244
"	£	481	493	301	941	1,127
Exports	lb.	1,483,680	2,523,749	2,792,008	4,051,472	3,852,835
"	£	25,969	41,758	53,603	69,374	60,249
Net Exports	lb.	1,465,707	2,498,031	2,785,045	4,021,828	3,824,591
"	£	25,488	41,265	53,302	68,433	59,122
<b>FROZEN PORK.</b>						
Imports	lb.	..	150,032	85,942	7,746	34
"	£	..	6,703	3,513	210	3
Exports	lb.	8,663,864	15,636,132	23,577,743	26,816,453	33,959,412
"	£	210,793	401,306	587,410	687,043	934,575
Net Exports	lb.	8,663,864	15,486,100	23,491,801	26,808,707	33,959,378
"	£	210,793	394,603	583,897	686,833	934,572

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 1937-38, however, oversea exports of frozen pork showed a remarkable increase averaging

22,100,000 lb. as compared with an average of 373,000 lb. for the five years ended 1930-31. The chief pig product consumed in the United Kingdom is bacon and ham, the imports of which during 1937 amounted to 7.6 million cwt., valued at £32,448,000, the supplies being 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 was allocated at 8 million lb. in 1935, 14½ million lb. in 1936, 22 million lb. in 1937 and 23 million lb. in 1938: these figures indicate a steady expansion of the trade in bacon pigs.

#### § 4. Total Dairy Production.

The dairy production for each State in 1937-38 is shown below:—

##### DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus. Cap. Ter.	Total.
<b>MILK.</b>								
Used for—	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Butter ..	247,435,171	311,100,306	243,118,240	44,295,964	33,679,418	22,882,983	58,055	902,570,137
Cheese ..	8,019,435	16,863,055	11,518,217	14,822,662	832,772	3,675,890	..	53,731,731
Condensing and concentrating								
Other purposes ..	9,150,747	26,788,619	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	b35,939,366
	63,402,566	53,519,456	c 19,406,409	c 9,948,115	c10,227,388	5,866,153	316,019	162,686,111
Total ..	328,007,619	408,271,436	274,042,866	69,066,741	44,739,578	32,425,031	374,074	1,156,927,345
<b>BUTTER.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	115,930,292	137,016,414	114,941,221	18,922,496	13,702,317	9,206,773	..	409,719,513
	4,952,440	4,305,031	3,303,039	3,505,802	1,671,017	2,790,550	14,218	20,542,097
Total ..	120,882,732	141,321,445	118,244,260	22,428,298	15,373,334	11,997,323	14,218	430,261,610
<b>CHEESE.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	7,701,411	16,032,366	11,942,225	15,516,879	883,619	3,554,706	..	55,631,206
	303,462	433,672	21,220	..	1,799	215,483	..	975,636
Total ..	8,004,873	16,466,038	11,963,445	15,516,879	885,418	3,770,189	..	56,606,842
<b>CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED, OR POWDERED MILK.</b>								
In Factories	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	12,183,920	57,634,422	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	d 77,555,508

(a) Figures not available for publication. milk used for condensing and concentrating.

(b) Excluding States marked (a).  
(d) Including States marked (a).

(c) Includes



DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1937-38—continued.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus. Cap. Ter.	Total.
<b>BACON AND HAM.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	lb. 20,795,580	lb. 16,006,409	lb. 19,486,358	lb. 5,812,506	lb. 3,850,444	lb. 2,085,969	lb. ..	lb. 68,037,266
	579,111	689,995	120,865	383,872	160,002	368,559	520	2,302,924
Total ..	21,374,691	16,696,404	19,607,223	6,196,378	4,010,446	2,454,528	520	70,340,190

Particulars in regard to the production of other milk products are not available for all the States, but casein amounting to 5,094,630 lb., valued at £124,094, was manufactured in Victoria during 1937-38.

§ 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, 1937-1938.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (a)	Depreciation (estimated).	
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales ..	13,729,000	1,563,000	12,166,000	1,974,000	11,000	10,187,000	60,000	
Victoria ..	12,989,517	554,114	12,435,403	1,815,398	125,000	10,495,005	24,000	
Queensland ..	9,017,000	227,000	8,790,000	1,154,000	193,000	7,443,000	65,000	
South Australia ..	2,645,345	82,871	2,562,474	585,762	85,356	1,891,356	11,000	
Western Australia ..	1,580,768	55,033	1,525,735	554,872	145,509	825,354	8,000	
Tasmania ..	1,109,000	41,500	1,067,500	281,000	32,880	753,620	6,000	
Total	1937-38	41,070,630	2,523,518	38,547,112	6,365,032	592,745	31,589,335	174,000
	1936-37	36,007,428	2,358,882	33,738,546	5,689,618	501,866	27,547,062	166,411
	1935-36	34,678,738	2,311,612	32,367,126	5,071,598	447,644	26,847,884	166,742
	1934-35	31,373,771	2,215,442	29,158,329	4,566,888	231,201	24,360,240	185,435
	1933-34	27,430,149	1,962,017	25,468,132	4,467,143	238,737	20,762,252	206,469

(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.—The number of principal kinds of poultry is included in the annual census of live stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. The former State completed a census at 30th June, 1933, and the numbers at that date are shown in the table below. The details for Tasmania have been estimated. In 1913 a complete census was also taken 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 ..	1,440,385	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	459,120
1937-38.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	5,052,341	190,764	24,993	211,104
Victoria (b) ..	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966
Queensland ..	1,147,137	41,271	5,215	16,209
South Australia ..	2,009,574	43,004	16,031	48,944
Western Australia ..	1,203,369	29,493	1,596	20,354
Tasmania (a) ..	450,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Total ..	15,359,390	632,414	97,118	420,577

(a) Estimated.

(b) 30th June, 1933.

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, 1937-38.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Feed and Other Costs.	Net Value of Production. (£)	
	£	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales ..	4,248,000	352,000	3,896,000	1,648,000	2,248,000	
Victoria ..	4,791,556	422,393	4,369,163	1,467,137	2,902,026	
Queensland ..	750,000	110,000	640,000	278,000	362,000	
South Australia ..	1,002,269	97,465	904,804	578,312	326,492	
Western Australia ..	647,323	119,127	528,196	277,136	251,060	
Tasmania ..	439,600	32,970	406,630	39,520	367,110	
Total	1937-38	11,878,748	1,133,955	10,744,793	4,288,105	6,456,688
	1936-37	10,653,915	985,421	9,668,494	3,987,408	5,681,086
	1935-36	9,575,755	856,936	8,718,819	3,050,257	5,668,562
	1934-35	8,955,815	857,091	8,098,724	2,837,065	5,261,659
	1933-34	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 in shell and egg contents which are mainly consigned to the United Kingdom; New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are the largest exporters, the total exports of eggs and egg contents in 1937-38 amounting to £703,639. In accordance with the terms of the Ottawa Conference Agreement a customs duty varying between 1s. and 1s. 9d. per 10 dozen was imposed by the Government of the United Kingdom on imported eggs of foreign origin; this has assisted Australia to obtain a larger share in this valuable market. Exports from Australia rose from less than 3 million dozen valued at £219,000 in 1928-29 to 21.7 million dozen valued at more than £1.1 million in 1934-35, but declined during the past three years to 11.3 million dozen in 1937-38. Exports of frozen poultry have declined quantitatively in the past two years, but values have been maintained. The oversea trade during the five years ended 1937-38 was as follows:—

## POULTRY PRODUCTS : TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>LIVE POULTRY.</b>					
Imports .. .. No.	77	137	154	2,780	39
" .. .. £	239	401	605	1,256	81
Exports .. .. No.	2,047	1,233	1,733	1,099	2,175
" .. .. £	986	799	973	572	860
Net Exports .. No.	1,970	1,096	1,579	-1,681	2,136
" .. .. £	747	398	368	-684	779
<b>FROZEN POULTRY.</b>					
Imports .. .. lb.	13,290	3,129	11,671	11,589	1,349
" .. .. £	919	147	467	616	150
Exports .. .. pair	33,538	39,310	52,377	40,754	35,358
" .. .. £	16,798	20,490	36,078	35,432	36,803
Net Exports .. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
" .. .. £	15,879	20,343	35,611	34,816	36,653
<b>Eggs.</b>					
Imports .. .. doz.	6,003	7,002	7,311	7,625	8,388
" .. .. £	333	408	397	361	458
Exports .. .. doz.	19,617,032	21,718,740	17,365,132	16,473,894	11,287,363
" .. .. £	1,058,164	1,148,254	910,892	954,578	686,713
Net Exports .. doz.	19,611,029	21,711,738	17,357,821	16,466,269	11,278,975
" .. .. £	1,057,831	1,147,846	910,495	954,217	686,255
<b>EGG CONTENTS.</b>					
Imports .. .. lb.	24,173	31,257	46,917	32,634	31,954
" .. .. £	3,491	3,388	3,957	3,953	3,547
Exports .. .. lb.	(a)	(a)	290,612	652,858	426,320
" .. .. £	8,484	3,479	7,170	19,756	16,926
Net Exports .. lb.	(a)	(a)	243,695	620,224	394,366
" .. .. £	4,993	91	3,213	15,803	13,379

(a) Quantity not available.

### § 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 1937-38 gave an average of 55.9 lb. per hive, while the average quantity of wax was 0.77 lb. per hive.

2. **Production of Honey and Beeswax.**—The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax during the year 1937-38 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 considered to be complete.

#### BEE HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1937-38.

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 ..	74,301	20,345	94,646	3,356,609	53,286	49,945	3,438
Victoria ..	67,310	24,916	92,226	4,541,516	70,961	54,184	3,612
Queensland ..	10,338	6,428	16,766	435,274	5,894	7,726	579
South Australia ..	50,964	19,574	70,538	2,408,043	22,575	31,411	1,832
Western Australia ..	15,435	2,423	17,858	1,541,691	17,423	27,626	1,427
Tasmania ..	6,748	1,853	8,601	297,311	5,265	3,069	192
Aus. Cap. Territory ..	72	31	103	2,475	39	31	2
Australia ..	225,168	75,570	300,738	12,582,919	175,443	173,992	11,082

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

#### HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aust. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
<b>HONEY.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1933-34	1,397,426	1,133,279	610,330	2,561,057	621,275	168,334	..	6,491,701
1934-35	5,539,677	2,779,791	761,209	4,155,450	811,449	67,717	10,120	14,125,413
1935-36	4,577,097	5,901,463	584,288	4,160,006	916,929	238,055	7,000	16,384,838
1936-37	2,935,282	3,439,202	500,000	3,273,441	1,601,161	154,931	2,570	11,906,647
1937-38	3,356,609	4,541,516	435,274	2,408,043	1,541,691	297,311	2,475	12,582,919
<b>BEESWAX.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1933-34	27,069	15,102	8,727	31,891	8,643	2,038	..	93,470
1934-35	79,564	30,351	9,745	45,515	11,222	1,475	22	168,894
1935-36	62,886	61,849	8,656	46,570	13,952	3,416	26	197,355
1936-37	52,461	40,612	8,000	41,660	26,424	2,171	28	171,356
1937-38	49,945	54,184	7,726	31,411	27,626	3,069	31	173,992

The production of honey and beeswax varies greatly from year to year according to the favourableness or otherwise of the seasons. During the last five years New South Wales produced on the average 3,561,000 lb. of honey and 52,600 lb. of beeswax; Victoria produced 3,560,000 lb. of honey and 40,400 lb. of wax; and South Australia 3,312,000 lb. of honey and 39,400 lb. of wax. These States together accounted for 84.8 per cent. of the total Australian production of honey and 82.2 per cent. of the beeswax. Next in order of importance were Western Australia, Queensland 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, 1937-38.

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)	
	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales .. ..	57,000	6,000	51,000	51,000	
Victoria .. ..	74,573	14,643	59,930	59,930	
Queensland .. ..	6,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	
South Australia .. ..	24,407	3,762	20,645	20,645	
Western Australia .. ..	18,850	..	18,850	18,850	
Tasmania .. ..	5,450	270	5,180	5,180	
Total	1937-38 .. ..	186,280	25,675	160,605	160,605
	1936-37 .. ..	168,291	24,335	143,956	143,956
	1935-36 .. ..	233,906	34,662	199,244	199,244
	1934-35 .. ..	235,027	31,520	203,507	203,507
	1933-34 .. ..	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. For the year 1937-38 the exports from Australia amounted to £21,100 compared with a total of £30,400 in the preceding year. 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 1937-38, the imports of honey amounted to 6,687 lb. and the exports to 1,365,364 lb. The imports of beeswax amounted to 51,686 lb. in 1937-38 and the exports to 21,109 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 five years ended 1937-38 are shown below:

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

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>QUANTITY.</b>					
Beeswax .. .. .	lb. 1,451	957	395	48,656	21,109
Butter .. .. .	244,299,732	262,518,906	212,646,177	174,309,396	197,345,647
Cheese .. .. .	9,313,714	16,829,351	12,972,627	13,924,572	27,245,638
Eggs not in shell .. .. .	(a)	(a)	290,612	652,858	426,320
Eggs .. .. .	doz. 19,617,032	21,718,740	17,365,132	16,473,894	11,287,303
Feathers, Undressed .. .. .	(a)	(a)			
Honey .. .. .	lb. 351,674	388,761	764,696	1,934,162	1,365,364
Lard .. .. .	1,483,456	2,523,749	2,792,008	4,051,472	3,552,835
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	1,664,501	1,562,498	1,701,575	1,752,518	1,675,969
Frozen Poultry .. .. .	pair 33,538	39,310	52,377	40,754	35,358
Frozen Pork .. .. .	lb. 8,663,864	15,636,132	23,577,743	26,816,453	33,959,412
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	19,771,958	16,553,864	16,961,023	22,169,680	24,717,435
Figs, living .. .. .	No. 201	239	131	164	152
Poultry, living .. .. .	2,047	1,233	1,733	1,099	2,175
<b>VALUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Beeswax .. .. .	94	76	28	2,934	1,322
Butter .. .. .	8,194,220	9,586,776	9,832,733	8,801,643	10,781,124
Cheese .. .. .	229,313	403,977	337,467	384,027	845,130
Eggs not in shell .. .. .	8,484	3,369	7,170	19,756	16,926
Eggs .. .. .	1,058,164	1,148,254	910,892	954,578	686,713
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	694	1,491	2,257	3,110	1,192
Honey .. .. .	6,458	6,828	12,840	30,380	21,081
Lard .. .. .	25,963	41,758	53,603	69,374	60,249
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	96,579	98,825	109,760	112,680	117,654
Frozen Poultry .. .. .	16,798	20,490	36,078	35,432	36,803
Frozen Pork .. .. .	210,793	401,306	587,410	687,043	934,575
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	739,000	710,166	722,301	851,769	963,873
Figs, living .. .. .	809	899	708	607	979
Poultry, living .. .. .	986	799	973	572	860
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,588,355</b>	<b>12,425,014</b>	<b>12,614,220</b>	<b>11,953,905</b>	<b>14,468,381</b>

(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 184,170,000 lb. were shipped thereto, representing 93 per cent. of the total exports. Shipments to the principal Eastern countries were approximately 9,672,000 lb., or nearly 5 per cent. of the total.

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

i. Quantities and Values.—The following table gives the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1934 to 1938:—

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Products.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Butter .. .. .	cwt. 9,695,394	9,608,016	9,740,735	9,417,669	9,508,511
" .. .. .	£ 33,271,706	39,328,128	44,385,148	47,362,965	50,834,739
Cheese .. .. .	cwt. 2,988,539	2,714,351	2,676,371	2,935,907	2,928,114
" .. .. .	£ 7,014,317	6,649,093	7,783,747	9,252,915	9,683,627
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	cwt. 2,344,678	2,005,528	1,926,629	1,978,313	1,989,218
" .. .. .	£ 3,269,918	2,435,822	2,407,028	2,819,107	3,161,342
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	cwt. 8,326,535	7,603,672	7,241,374	7,600,134	7,532,941
" .. .. .	£ 33,172,222	30,462,249	30,247,252	32,440,620	33,937,026
Pork (a) .. .. .	cwt. 1,105,420	915,098	1,025,156	1,057,159	1,180,805
" .. .. .	£ 2,926,863	2,509,315	2,780,455	3,250,389	3,680,289

(a) Chilled or Frozen.

2. *Butter.*—(i) *Imports.* Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1938 amounted to 1,797,875 cwt., or 19 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £9,630,407 and was exceeded only by that received from New Zealand and Denmark. These three countries combined supplied 71 cent. of the total imports compared with the same figure in 1937:—

## BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM, 1938.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
New Zealand ..	2,582,560	14,476,400	Estonia ..	183,159	883,397
Denmark ..	2,365,291	12,964,470	Argentine Republic	89,876	406,839
Australia ..	<b>1,797,875</b>	<b>9,630,407</b>	Union of South Africa ..	25,312	146,196
Netherlands ..	712,110	3,466,433	British Possessions, n.e.i. ..	70,788	393,377
Latvia ..	339,899	1,596,885	Foreign Countries, n.e.i. ..	77,862	362,048
Eire ..	326,604	1,914,837			
Sweden ..	300,277	1,523,101			
Lithuania ..	228,111	1,084,748			
Finland ..	209,714	1,056,909			
Poland ..	199,073	928,692	Total ..	9,508,511	50,834,739

(ii) *London Prices.* Fluctuations in prices in London during recent years are given in the following table. The prices quoted represent the mean of the top prices quoted weekly for choicest salted Australian butter together with their f.o.b. equivalents in Sydney and Melbourne in terms of Australian currency, omitting pence.

## AVERAGE PRICE PER CWT. OF AUSTRALIAN BUTTER IN LONDON (WITH F.O.B. EQUIVALENTS IN AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).

Month.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)
	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aus.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aus.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aus.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aus.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aus.).
July ..	69	73	88	96	113	126	112	126	120	135
August ..	75	80	94	103	118	132	116	130	118	132
September ..	72	76	110	123	108	120	119	134	116	130
October ..	68	72	117	131	100	111	139	158	111	124
November ..	74	79	101	112	108	120	130	147	104	115
December ..	71	75	89	97	98	108	111	124	107	119
January ..	81	88	94	103	94	103	109	122	120	134
February ..	86	94	93	102	86	94	111	124	118	132
March ..	73	78	84	91	97	107	117	131	115	128
April ..	74	79	87	95	104	116	124	140	113	126
May ..	77	83	94	103	106	118	127	143	107	119
June ..	85	92	106	118	108	120	120	135	113	126

(a) Sydney and Melbourne.

3. *Cheese.*—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1938 was £9,683,627, of which £5,466,696 was received from New Zealand, and £2,331,142 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 1938 amounted to £751,194 or double that of the previous year.

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—Of a total import of bacon and ham valued in 1938 at £33,937,026, the United Kingdom received imports to the value of £15,940,376 from Denmark, £6,613,635 from Canada, £2,336,729 from the Netherlands, £1,971,621 from Poland and £2,258,993 from Eire. The import from Australia was small.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £3,680,289 in 1938. Imports from Australia were valued at £881,639, showing a further increase over the imports in previous years. The bulk of the supplies were received from New Zealand, namely, £1,768,227.

6. **Other Products.**—The imports to the United Kingdom from Australia of beeswax, poultry, game, lard and honey in 1938 were unimportant, but frozen rabbits to the value of £252,288 and eggs in shell to the value of £599,991 representing 81 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively of the total imports were imported during the year.