

CHAPTER XXI.

FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.

NOTE.—Values of Australian oversea trade shown throughout this chapter are expressed as £A. f.o.b. Port of Shipment, except where otherwise indicated.

§ 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 publication. 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 in certain districts 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. It has been demonstrated 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. *Mixed Farming.*—Dairying is not, as formerly, wholly confined to agriculturists, since many graziers in a large way of business also give 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 cattle were run in conjunction with pig raising and wheat growing in 1949-50 is shown in the relevant tables published in the section "Special Tabulations Relating to Rural Holdings, 1949-50" of *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949-50.

3. *Employment.*—The numbers of persons employed in rural industries are ascertained at the annual census of rural production. The particulars collected are in respect of those persons who were permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and include owners, lessees, tenants or sharefarmers, relatives over 14 years of age not receiving wages, and other permanent employees, including managers and relatives, working for wages or salary. For some earlier years and uniformly from March, 1950, particulars have also been collected as to numbers of temporary employees at 31st March, of each year. Details of the numbers so engaged are given in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production, § 28.

For the years up to 1939-40, information was also collected which enabled the classification of each holding according to the chief purpose for which it was used, thus obtaining a distribution of employment in the three main classes, viz., Agriculture, Pastoral and Dairying. However, because of difficulties in determining with precision the chief purpose for which holdings are used, this information has since been omitted from the schedules. Consequently it has not been possible to continue to compile details of employment in the dairying industry from data obtained from this source.

Details of the number of persons who described themselves at the population census of 30th June, 1947 as being engaged in dairy farming were shown for each State in Official Year Book No. 38, page 1025. They comprised 96,508 males and 10,018 females, a total of 106,526 persons.

4. **Growth of the Dairying Industry.**—The following table gives some indication of the growth of the dairying industry since 1918-19 :—

DAIRYING INDUSTRY : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows at 31st March.			Production of—			Milking Machines (No. of Stands). (a)
	In Milk.	Dry.	Total.	Milk for all Purposes.	Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	
				Million Gallons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1918-19 ..	1,319,588	582,448	1,902,036	529.6	81,162	10,621	(b)
1928-29 ..	1,744,728	600,342	2,345,070	815.4	129,817	13,490	(b)
1938-39 ..	2,600,707	608,812	3,209,519	1,189.2	203,500	29,304	(b)
1948-49 ..	2,339,885	818,725	3,158,610	1,212.6	165,830	43,202	144,916
1949-50 ..	2,354,217	837,218	3,191,435	1,241.8	173,599	44,796	155,218
1950-51 ..	2,252,741	895,930	3,148,671	1,199.7	163,934	44,309	165,788
1951-52 ..	2,098,560	874,192	2,972,752	1,051.3	135,319	40,598	171,712
1952-53 ..	2,223,410	863,133	3,086,543	1,218.4	167,480	46,606	179,853

(a) " Number of Stands " indicates the number of cows that can be milked simultaneously—i.e., the cow capacity of installed milking machines. (b) Not available.

5. **Official Supervision of Dairying 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.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Customs Act 1901-1953 and the Commonwealth Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1950, and regulations thereunder. 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.

6. **Australian Agricultural Council.**—General information on the constitution and functions of the Australian Agricultural Council is given on pages 738-9 of Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production. Details were given on pages 833-4 of Official Year Book No. 40, of the production aims for the five-year period ended 1957-58 (including specific targets for the principal dairy products) as set by the Council at its 36th Meeting in April, 1952.

§ 2. Value of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production and Indexes of Price and Quantum of Production.

1. **Gross Value of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production, 1936-37 to 1952-53.**—The following table shows the gross value of recorded farmyard and dairy production at the principal markets in Australia.

GROSS VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA.(a)
(£'000.)

Particulars.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Whole Milk(b) used for—						
Butter	22,550	34,655	39,414	36,692	38,875	58,995
Cheese	1,505	4,943	5,451	5,398	6,700	9,377
Condensing, Concentrating, etc.	1,094	5,241	5,900	6,223	7,948	10,860
Human Consumption and other purposes	7,971	19,428	24,511	28,315	37,261	46,092
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for—						
Butter, Cheese, Condensing, Concentrating, etc. ..	..	5,540	8,062	13,629	15,041	15,265
Human Consumption ..	..	320	..	..	..	..
Total Whole Milk (in- cluding Subsidy) ..	33,120	70,127	83,338	90,257	105,825	140,589
Pigs Slaughtered ..	5,526	12,325	14,281	15,358	18,516	21,703
Dairy Cattle Slaughtered ..	1,591	2,769	3,492	4,872	5,966	6,569
Eggs	9,117	23,870	25,766	28,047	37,534	43,637
Poultry	2,386	7,146	7,726	9,408	10,985	11,231
Honey	154	1,597	787	871	800	1,113
Beeswax	10	87	50	71	62	84
Total	51,904	117,921	135,440	148,884	179,688	224,926

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, details for which are not available.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth subsidy which is shown separately below.

2. Gross and Net Values, 1952-53.—The values of dairy, poultry and bee farming on gross, local and net bases are shown in the following table. Further information on values, including definitions of the terms used is given in Chapter XXIX.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION,
1952-53.

(£'000.)

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Pro- duction. (a)
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Pro- duction.	

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

New South Wales ..	55,723	5,944	49,779	3,891	(b) 220	45,668
Victoria	51,865	2,042	49,823	4,676	2,460	42,687
Queensland	36,138	960	35,178	4,170	850	30,158
South Australia ..	11,764	245	11,519	1,022	1,070	9,427
Western Australia ..	7,671	196	7,475	2,073	1,491	3,911
Tasmania	5,700	246	5,454	1,314	(b) 246	3,894
Total	168,861	9,633	159,228	17,146	6,337	135,745

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.
made for costs of power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils.

(b) No allowance has been

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE
PRODUCTION, 1952-53—*continued*.
(£'000.)

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Pro- duction. (a)
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.	

POULTRY PRODUCTION.

New South Wales ..	22,252	2,162	20,090	5,475	(b)	14,615
Victoria ..	21,824	1,636	20,188	5,302	(b)	14,886
Queensland ..	2,317	365	1,952	730	75	1,147
South Australia ..	3,815	398	3,417	1,359	(b)	2,058
Western Australia ..	2,858	521	2,337	888	(b)	1,449
Tasmania ..	1,802	135	1,667	609	(b)	1,058
Total ..	54,868	5,217	49,651	14,363	(c) 75	35,213

BEE PRODUCTION.

New South Wales ..	400	41	359	..	} (b) }	359
Victoria ..	305	36	269	..		269
Queensland ..	102	5	97	..		97
South Australia ..	255	32	223	..		223
Western Australia ..	116	16	100	..		100
Tasmania ..	19	1	18	..		18
Total ..	1,197	131	1,066	..	(b)	1,066

TOTAL FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION.

New South Wales ..	78,375	8,147	70,228	9,366	(d) 220	60,642
Victoria ..	73,994	3,714	70,280	9,978	2,460	57,842
Queensland ..	38,557	1,330	37,227	4,900	925	31,402
South Australia ..	15,834	675	15,159	2,381	1,070	11,708
Western Australia ..	10,645	733	9,912	2,961	1,491	5,460
Tasmania ..	7,521	382	7,139	1,923	246	4,970
Total ..	224,926	14,981	209,945	31,509	6,412	172,024

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance. (b) Not available.
(c) Incomplete, Queensland only. (d) Incomplete, see individual industries above.

3. Net Value of Production, 1934-35 to 1952-53.—In the following table the net values of farmyard, dairy and bee production (total and per head of population) are shown by States.

NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION.(a)

Year.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.(b)	Total.
NET VALUE. (£'000.)							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	11,848	12,238	7,118	1,938	979	943	35,064
1948-49..	28,991	30,335	17,443	7,366	2,897	2,225	89,257
1949-50..	33,943	35,643	19,537	9,140	3,326	2,484	104,073
1950-51..	38,852	39,650	21,141	8,513	3,886	2,755	114,797
1951-52..	44,508	51,935	19,412	11,029	5,265	3,955	136,104
1952-53..	60,642	57,842	31,402	11,708	5,460	4,970	172,024

NET VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION. (£ s. d.)

Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	4 8 3	6 12 2	7 4 7	3 5 11	2 3 0	4 0 10	5 2 11
1948-49..	9 9 3	14 7 1	15 7 5	11 1 6	5 11 0	8 5 11	11 9 10
1949-50..	10 14 0	16 8 6	16 15 11	13 6 2	6 1 11	8 19 1	12 19 9
1950-51..	11 17 6	17 14 6	17 14 6	11 19 6	6 16 0	9 11 8	13 17 6
1951-52..	13 5 3	22 11 4	15 17 11	15 2 5	8 18 2	13 4 11	16 0 4
1952-53..	17 14 8	24 9 8	25 2 11	15 12 5	8 18 3	16 1 9	19 5 6

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance or for costs of materials used in the process of production in the Poultry (for States other than Queensland) and Bee-farming Industries.
 (b) No deduction has been made for costs of power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils.

4. Indexes of Quantum and Price of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production, 1948-49 to 1952-53.—For details of the methods of calculating these indexes and of the weights used see Chapter XXIX.—Miscellaneous.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM AND PRICE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION : AUSTRALIA.

(Base : Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Quantum of Production—					
Milk	106	109	105	92	107
Other products	120	115	109	108	110
Total Farmyard and Dairy	111	111	106	97	108
Total per Head of Population	98	95	88	78	85
Price—					
Milk	189	220	244	319	373
Other products	216	248	295	363	423
Total Farmyard and Dairy	197	228	258	332	387

§ 3. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. Dairy Herds.—Owing to the lack of uniformity in the schedules used by the several States in the collection of live-stock statistics, it is not possible to measure with precision the growth of the dairy herds of Australia prior to 1943. However, statistics of dairy cows, which provide a reliable measurement of this development, show that in 1918-19 there were 1,902,036 dairy cows (in milk and dry), compared with 2,345,070 in 1928-29 and 3,209,519 in 1938-39. The numbers remained at this level until March, 1944, but have since declined, the number recorded at 31st March, 1953 being 3,086,537. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the proportion of dairy to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia there is a great preponderance of other cattle, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. Since 1939 there have been substantial decreases in the number of dairy cows in New South Wales and Queensland. The numbers of dairy cows for 1949 to 1953 shown in the following table refer to those recorded by farmers as being in milk and dry as at 31st March. The figures shown for the years 1935 to 1939 cover the same categories, but the period differs in some States (see footnote (a)). To this extent the figures lack comparability.

NUMBER OF CATTLE AND DAIRY COWS (IN MILK AND DRY) AT 31st MARCH.

State.		Average, 1935-39. (a)	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953..
N.S. Wales	{ All Cattle ..	3,054,164	3,252,752	3,440,461	3,702,848	3,620,953	3,648,733
	{ Dairy Cows..	1,024,761	872,431	875,988	855,882	820,518	847,932
Victoria	{ All Cattle ..	1,892,465	2,224,543	2,230,948	2,216,253	2,214,530	2,297,208
	{ Dairy Cows..	912,621	930,252	956,558	943,039	914,809	947,061
Queensland	{ All Cattle ..	6,047,726	5,091,797	6,304,778	6,733,548	6,434,374	6,751,395
	{ Dairy Cows..	924,875	963,473	962,752	967,959	859,434	903,621
South Australia	{ All Cattle ..	331,488	461,086	464,141	432,566	437,468	482,578
	{ Dairy Cows..	154,870	172,865	174,835	160,204	152,192	155,956
W. Australia	{ All Cattle ..	796,473	864,131	864,936	841,204	851,534	846,261
	{ Dairy Cows..	121,127	133,219	129,365	127,544	130,625	133,923
Tasmania	{ All Cattle ..	260,267	266,419	274,740	271,784	266,263	275,131
	{ Dairy Cows..	93,708	84,433	80,546	91,859	92,833	96,040
Nor. Territory	{ All Cattle ..	893,925	1,052,811	1,048,875	1,019,149	1,057,906	935,602
	{ Dairy Cows(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anst. Cap. Ter.	{ All Cattle ..	8,261	10,071	11,161	11,477	10,293	9,700
	{ Dairy Cows..	1,019	1,937	2,391	2,184	2,341	2,010
Australia	{ All Cattle ..	13,284,769	14,123,610	14,640,040	15,228,829	14,893,321	15,246,608
	{ Dairy Cows..	3,232,981	3,158,610	3,191,435	3,148,671	2,972,752	3,086,543

(a) As at 31st March for New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory; 1st March for Victoria; 1st January for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. (b) No information available; assumed to be "nil."

In the next table the dairy cattle in each State are shown in various categories as at 31st March, 1951, 1952 and 1953. Information in this detail was not collected uniformly in all States prior to 1943.

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE.

State.	At 31st March.	Dairy Cows.		Dairy Heifers 1 year and over.	Dairy Calves under 1 year.	Dairy Bulls.	Total Dairy Cattle.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
New South Wales	1951	672,871	183,011	204,056	161,991	23,827	1,245,756
	1952	632,718	187,800	201,604	159,435	23,313	1,204,870
	1953	673,710	174,222	216,203	156,024	24,083	1,244,242
Victoria	1951	674,011	269,028	281,795	227,203	37,356	1,489,393
	1952	655,127	259,682	275,987	210,758	36,969	1,438,523
	1953	673,975	273,036	270,383	220,273	39,263	1,476,980
Queensland	1951	666,398	301,561	229,800	215,070	27,369	1,440,198
	1952	572,448	286,986	224,350	185,990	26,876	1,296,659
	1953	641,400	262,221	231,810	209,093	28,474	1,372,998
South Australia	1951	105,765	54,439	42,341	33,483	7,597	243,625
	1952	103,658	48,534	40,166	36,718	7,499	236,575
	1953	100,880	55,076	45,941	41,694	8,342	251,933
Western Australia	1951	60,873	66,671	41,365	48,097	5,869	222,875
	1952	60,092	70,533	40,292	53,556	5,996	230,469
	1953	57,805	76,118	42,379	51,391	6,173	233,869
Tasmania	1951	71,633	20,226	27,148	33,926	4,091	157,024
	1952	73,329	19,504	26,007	32,749	3,947	155,536
	1953	74,400	21,640	26,660	35,422	4,090	162,212
Australian Capital Territory	1951	1,190	994	678	655	56	3,573
	1952	1,188	1,153	452	686	66	3,545
	1953	1,240	770	770	640	50	3,470
Australia	1951	2,252,741	895,930	827,183	720,425	106,165	4,802,444
	1952	2,098,560	874,192	808,858	679,901	104,666	4,566,177
	1953	2,223,410	863,133	834,146	714,560	110,475	4,745,704

A map showing the distribution of dairy cattle in Australia at 31st March, 1948, appears on page 906 of Official Year Book No. 39.

2. *Size of Dairy Herds.*—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings, undertaken for all States for the year 1949–50, covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings with dairy cattle according to size of herd. Details of these tabulations are published in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949–50.

3. *Factory System.*—(i) *General.* Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The creation of large central butter factories 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 whereas formerly, the average quantity of milk used per pound of hand-made butter was about 3 gallons, factory butter requires less than 2½ gallons.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* In 1952–53 the factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 383 and were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 79; Victoria, 137; Queensland, 89; South Australia, 40; Western Australia, 15; and Tasmania, 23. More details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXIV.—Manufacturing Industry.

4. *Butter and Cheese—Stabilization Schemes.*—(i) *Voluntary Plan.* During the period from January, 1926 to April, 1934, a voluntary scheme known as the “Paterson Plan” was in operation and had the effect of stabilizing the price of butter in Australia. Details of this scheme may be found on page 1028 of Official Year Book No. 38 and in earlier issues.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* On 1st May, 1934 the “Paterson Plan” was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan, details of which were shown on page 1029 of Official Year Book No. 38 and earlier issues. This compulsory plan was invalidated by the decision in 1936 of the Privy Council which declared in the James (Dried Fruits) Case that the Commonwealth had no power under the Constitution to regulate trade between the States.

(iii) *Equalization Scheme.* Since the Privy Council decision, the butter price stabilization scheme has continued to operate by voluntary action based on the agreements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Limited. The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, and for this purpose may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. The effect is that local and export trade are distributed in equitable proportions among the manufacturers by means of quotas. The Committee fixes basic prices and equalizes returns to factories through an Equalization Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946 and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner up to 19th September, 1948, from which date prices have been controlled by State Governments.

5. *Commonwealth Subsidies.*—(i) *Butter, Cheese and Processed Milk Products.* Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese and processed milk products. Subsidies were paid on a seasonal basis prior to 1st April, 1946, but from that date have been on a flat rate basis. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Limited through factories to milk producers by payments on butter, cheese and processed milk products manufactured. Subsidy on milk supplied for the manufacture of processed milk products was discontinued from 1st July, 1948 to 30th June, 1949 and again from 1st July, 1952.

The following table shows particulars, in respect of butter and cheese, of the rates realized on local, interstate and overseas sales and the average equalization and subsidy rates in operation for the years ended June, 1939 and 1950 to 1954.

BUTTER AND CHEESE : RATES REALIZED ON SALES, AVERAGE EQUALIZATION RATES AND RATES OF COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY UNDER DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE ACTS.

(Rates s. d. per cwt.)

Year ended 30th June.	Rates Realized on Sales.			Average Equalization Rate.	Rate of Subsidy.	Rate of Overall Return to Manu- facturers.
	Local.	Interstate.	Overseas.			
BUTTER.						
1939..	154 5.5	146 5.5	121 7.5	136 3.5	..	136 3.5
1950..	209 9.6	196 2.0	293 2.4	248 11.2	43 11.2	292 10.4
1951..	208 6.4	193 11.9	307 11.2	241 8.4	82 3.9	324 0.3
1952..	291 9.6	291 7.6	429 1.1	307 8.9	121 4.2	429 1.1
1953..	404 6.0	381 4.0	389 0.0	398 0.4	85 0.0	483 0.4
1954..	(a)	(a)	(a)	400 5.1	89 10.3	490 3.4
CHEESE.						
1939..	(b) 94 8.6		59 3.2	71 7.6	..	71 7.6
1950..	122 9.5		162 3.3	141 4.8	23 10.9	165 3.7
1951..	123 9.8		171 4.2	144 1.6	37 10.9	182 0.5
1952..	184 1.1		240 4.2	208 11.6	31 4.6	240 4.2
1953..	244 3.3		203 4.1	232 4.8	32 0.0	264 4.8
1954..	(a)		(a)	232 4.7	32 0.0	264 4.7

(a) Not yet available.
consumption.

(b) A lower rate was determined for cheese sold for processing for local

(Source : Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited.)

Following representations by industry organizations, the Commonwealth Government established the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee in November, 1946, comprising a chairman nominated by the Government, four representatives of Commonwealth Government Departments and four industry representatives from the several States. The Committee's functions, broadly, were to advise and assist in conducting cost and other surveys of dairy farm production and to act as an advisory body to the Government in these matters. From 1st April, 1947 to 30th June, 1952, the rates of overall return to milk producers determined by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of subsidy payments were based on recommendations made by the Committee following surveys of production costs in the dairy industry.

Under the Five-year Stabilization Plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, determines each season the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return, based upon costs of efficient production, in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth, plus an additional 20 per cent. (if produced), and hence determines the amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

Early in 1953, the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee, an independent body consisting of three members was appointed to advise the Commonwealth Government on the guaranteed return to producers during 1953-54. The Committee was re-established in March, 1954, to advise the Government on the guaranteed return for each year of the remaining three year period of the Stabilization Plan.

Amounts realized on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund, which was established in July, 1948 for the purpose of stabilizing returns from exports. During 1951-52 the Stabilization Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. Since 1st July, 1952, it has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable by it, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the Commonwealth Government's Five-year Stabilization Plan. After allowing for outstanding debits the amount standing to the credit of the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund at 30th June, 1954 totalled approximately £1,948,000.

(ii) *Whole Milk.* In addition to the subsidies referred to above, the Commonwealth Government subsidized the production of whole milk consumed directly from 1943-44 to 1948-49. Details of the amounts distributed during each year will be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 1031.

6. **Total Dairy Production.**—The dairy production for each State in 1952-53 is shown below:—

DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1952-53.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
MILK ('000 GALLONS).								
Used for—								
Butter ..	(a) 186,906	(b) 267,991	(c) 223,201	33,734	30,036	33,233	35	775,136
Cheese ..	7,153	47,776	20,474	22,151	2,062	608	..	100,224
Condensing and concentrating								
Other purposes ..	24,245	51,726	41,858	28,364	17,732	10,428	653	83,411
	99,081	68,924						259,600
Total ..	317,385	436,417	285,533	84,249	49,830	44,269	688	1,218,371
BUTTER (TONS)								
In Factories	(d) 37,087	(e) 57,323	(f) 49,008	7,630	6,480	6,059	..	163,587
On Dairy and other Farms ..	1,788	855	417	332	163	313	5	3,893
Total ..	38,875	58,178	49,425	7,982	6,643	6,372	5	167,480
CHEESE (TONS).								
In Factories	3,162	22,377	(g) 9,439	10,454	805	265	..	46,592
On Dairy and other Farms ..	1	9	..	..	3	1	..	14
Total ..	3,163	22,386	9,439	10,454	808	266	..	46,606

(a) Includes 4,703,000 gallons of milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent as cream to factories in Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes 1,006,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Victoria, sent as cream to New South Wales. (c) Includes 787,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Queensland, sent as cream to New South Wales. (d) Includes 390 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland. (e) Includes 876 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (f) Includes 136 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (g) Includes 218 tons of cheese made in establishments not classified as factories.

7. Whole Milk.—(i) *Production and Utilization.* During the five years ended 1938-39 approximately 80 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 4 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2 per cent. for condensery products and 14 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. There has since been a considerable decline in the proportion of milk used for butter-making, with corresponding increases in the quantities used for other purposes. In 1952-53, 63.6 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter, 8.2 per cent. for cheese, 6.9 per cent. for condensery products and 21.3 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each year 1948-49 to 1952-53 in comparison with the average for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39:—

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA.

('000 Gallons.)

Year.	Total Production.	Quantity used for—			
		Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	Condensery Products.	Other purposes.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	1,149,559	913,754	48,595	28,116	159,094
1948-49	1,212,644	781,230	93,720	87,653	250,041
1949-50	1,241,759	806,682	96,757	89,565	248,755
1950-51	1,199,716	762,692	96,532	84,828	255,664
1951-52	1,051,287	630,771	87,360	76,324	256,832
1952-53	1,218,371	775,136	100,224	83,411	259,600

In the following table, particulars of production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1952-53 output from that State, viz., 436.4 million gallons, represented 35.8 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales was 317.4 million gallons or 26.0 per cent. of the total and that of Queensland 285.5 million gallons (23.5 per cent.). Production in the remaining States accounted for 14.7 per cent. of the total Australian output.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK.

('000 Gallons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	331,963	402,447	278,226	63,538	40,394	32,659	332	1,149,559
1948-49	291,915	462,446	277,152	91,319	50,612	38,541	659	1,212,644
1949-50	311,580	469,253	281,125	89,388	49,476	40,243	694	1,241,759
1950-51	298,159	445,671	278,111	83,545	52,407	41,136	687	1,199,716
1951-52	241,209	446,818	181,148	86,482	48,937	46,100	593	1,051,287
1952-53	317,385	436,417	285,533	84,249	49,830	44,269	688	1,218,371

(ii) *Production per Cow.* The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow reaches as high as 1,000 gallons, varying greatly with breed, locality and season. For the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 it averaged considerably less than 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 has been continually extended, and the 300-gallon average has been exceeded in each year since 1924. In 1952-53 the yield of 402 gallons constituted a record. The annual average yields per cow shown in the following table are based on the approximate number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average shown is, therefore, less than 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 particulars of the total quantity of milk obtained during any year. In addition, there is the further difficulty of ascertaining with reasonable 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 :—

AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION PER DAIRY COW.

(Gallons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average, 1934-35 to								
1938-39	322	440	306	412	334	348	347	357
1948-49	337	506	290	537	381	471	355	388
1949-50	356	497	292	514	377	463	321	391
1950-51	344	469	288	499	408	454	300	378
1951-52	288	481	198	554	379	499	262	343
1952-53	380	469	324	547	377	469	316	402

8. **Butter Production.**—There was a steady increase in the annual output of butter for many years prior to the 1939-45 War. The average annual production rose from 126,000 tons for the five years ended 1928-29 to 195,000 tons for the five years ended 1938-39.

Following the record output of 211,988 tons in 1939-40 the general trend of butter production declined until 1946-47, when 143,308 tons were produced. Output increased again to 173,599 tons in 1949-50, but in 1950-51 decreased to 163,934 tons and in 1951-52 to 135,319 tons. Production increased to 167,480 tons in 1952-53. The foregoing figures include butter produced on farms which has shown a decline from 8,714 tons in 1938-39 to 3,893 tons in 1952-53.

The following table shows production of butter in factories in each State for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39.

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.(a)
Average, 1934-35 to							
1938-39	52,949	62,489	53,255	7,570	5,459	3,811	185,533
1948-49	33,267	60,039	47,197	8,800	6,966	4,821	161,090
1949-50	36,817	63,358	48,196	8,236	6,769	5,069	168,445
1950-51	34,318	57,982	47,447	7,377	6,797	5,710	159,631
1951-52	23,438	59,236	27,850	7,767	6,705	6,170	131,166
1952-53	37,087	57,323	49,008	7,630	6,480	6,059	163,587

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory : nil.

The table below shows the monthly production of factory butter in Australia in each of the years 1938-39 and 1948-49 to 1952-53. The annual output of farm butter is also shown.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS : AUSTRALIA.

(Tons.)

Particulars.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Factories—						
July	9,415	7,892	7,393	7,338	7,013	7,862
August	11,645	10,411	10,169	10,355	9,119	10,325
September	15,531	13,335	13,903	14,417	11,511	15,139
October	20,485	17,487	19,083	19,897	16,748	19,329
November	22,561	18,166	21,524	21,245	16,051	19,468
December	20,710	18,481	21,334	20,629	13,889	19,537
January	15,872	17,101	17,389	18,181	12,337	16,905
February	15,816	14,246	14,725	13,791	9,501	15,052
March	17,729	15,380	15,126	12,619	10,197	14,063
April	16,583	12,153	11,146	8,841	9,132	10,440
May	15,568	9,139	9,484	6,584	8,219	8,286
June	12,871	7,299	7,169	5,734	7,449	7,181
Factory Total(a) ..	194,786	161,090	168,445	159,631	131,166	163,587
Made on Farms(b) ..	8,714	4,740	5,154	4,303	4,153	3,893
Grand Total ..	203,500	165,830	173,599	163,934	135,319	167,480

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

9. **Cheese Production.**—Until 1916 the annual production of cheese had not reached 10,000 tons. From 1916 to 1926-27 it ranged between 10,000 and 13,000 tons with two years (1921 and 1924) having more than 14,000 tons. For the next five years between 13,500 and 14,800 tons were produced each year. In 1932-33 production rose to 16,488 tons, and, with some reversals of trend, continued to rise reaching an output of 44,796 tons in 1949-50. Production decreased slightly in 1950-51 and more substantially in 1951-52 to 40,598 tons but rose sharply in 1952-53 to a record output of 46,606 tons. The States contributing chiefly towards the general increase over the years are Victoria, Queensland and South Australia.

The following table shows production of cheese in factories in each State in the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 in comparison with average output during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 :—

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.(a)
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	3,332	6,177	5,071	5,437	390	1,210	21,617
1948-49 ..	2,490	18,352	9,390	11,654	870	404	43,160
1949-50 ..	2,827	21,193	9,050	10,587	701	418	44,776
1950-51 ..	2,960	22,570	8,678	8,932	748	412	44,300
1951-52 ..	1,995	22,240	4,700	10,615	624	408	40,582
1952-53 ..	3,162	22,377	9,439	10,454	895	265	46,592

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory : nil.

The monthly production of cheese in factories in Australia, together with the annual output from farms, is shown in the table below for 1938-39 and each of the years 1948-49 to 1952-53.

PRODUCTION OF CHEESE IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS: AUSTRALIA.

(Tons.)

Month.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Factories—						
July	1,517	2,051	1,995	1,654	2,135	2,218
August	1,950	3,143	3,104	3,020	3,050	3,607
September ..	2,820	4,572	4,625	5,064	4,666	5,246
October	4,028	5,978	6,265	6,975	6,290	6,837
November ..	3,990	5,802	6,525	7,175	6,112	6,923
December ..	3,462	5,317	6,208	6,175	5,158	6,297
January	2,212	4,257	4,591	4,442	3,715	4,869
February ..	1,715	2,997	3,175	2,783	2,442	3,287
March	1,826	3,165	2,833	2,612	2,165	2,616
April	1,656	2,446	2,316	1,635	1,682	1,739
May	1,898	1,854	1,790	1,323	1,565	1,474
June	1,900	1,578	1,349	1,442	1,602	1,479
Factory Total(a) ..	28,974	43,160	44,776	44,300	40,582	46,592
Made on Farms(b) ..	330	42	20	9	16	14
Grand Total	29,304	43,202	44,796	44,309	40,598	46,606

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

10. **Condensed, Concentrated and Powdered, etc., Milk Production.**—The manufacture of these products has expanded greatly since 1938-39—to meet the needs of the Service during the 1939-45 War and for export purposes since the war. The output of condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened) in 1952-53 was 219 per cent. higher than in the three years ended 1938-39 while that of powdered milk (full cream and skim) was 306 per cent. higher. Over the same period the quantity of whole milk used in the manufacture of the products shown below increased from 33.2 million gallons to 83.6 million gallons or by 152 per cent. These products are manufactured mainly in Victoria, which produced 62 per cent. of the total (in terms of whole milk equivalent) in 1952-53. New South Wales accounted for 29 per cent. and the remaining States for 9 per cent.

The following table shows details of the output of condensed, concentrated, powdered, etc., milk during the years 1948-49 to 1952-53, compared with the available details for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED, ETC., MILK AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Full Cream Milk Products.					Milk By-Products.	
	Condensed Milk (Sweetened and unsweetened).	Concentrated Whole Milk.(a)	Powdered Full Cream Milk.	Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk and Milk Sugar).	Total Whole Milk Equivalent of Full Cream Milk Products.	Skim Milk.	Powdered Butter-milk and Whey.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	'000 gals.	Tons.	Tons.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	17,347	(b) 1,355	9,464	(c) 1,131	33,226	(d)	(e) 701
1948-49	47,773	13,177	19,768	10,104	87,653	6,116	3,019
1949-50	49,767	17,270	22,539	10,531	89,565	9,393	2,989
1950-51	50,507	18,351	17,594	12,100	84,828	6,583	3,192
1951-52	52,467	16,743	15,121	12,066	76,324	10,887	2,938
1952-53	55,385	14,493	22,393	10,042	83,411	16,103	4,073

(a) Mainly for ice-cream manufacture. (b) Incomplete. (c) Malted milk and milk sugar only. (d) Not available separately; included with Powdered Full Cream Milk. (e) Excludes powdered whey.

11. **Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.**—The production of butter and cheese less net exports and adjusted to account for movements in stocks, represents the quantity available for consumption in Australia.

A system of butter rationing introduced as a war-time measure and retained until 16th June, 1950, had the effect of considerably reducing civilian consumption. In the last year of rationing, 1949-50, consumption was 25.3 lb. per head per annum compared with an average of 32.9 lb. during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Following the cessation of rationing, consumption rose sharply to 30.9 lb. per head in 1950-51 and to 31.2 lb. in 1951-52, but fell in 1952-53 to 29.4 lb.

Cheese consumption rose considerably during the period of butter rationing, from 4.4 lb. per head pre-war to 6.3 lb. per head in 1949-50. There was a further slight rise in 1950-51 to 6.5 lb. per head, but this was followed by a decline in 1951-52 to 6.0 lb. and in 1952-53 to 5.9 lb.

The following table shows details of the production and disposal of butter and cheese for each of the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 compared with the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BUTTER AND CHEESE : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports. (a)	Consumption in Australia.	
				Total.	Per Head per annum.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
BUTTER.					
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(b)	191.0	(c) 90.0	101.0	32.9
1948-49.. ..	(d) -2.1	165.8	83.4	84.5	24.3
1949-50.. ..	(d) +0.8	173.6	81.9	90.9	25.3
1950-51.. ..	(d) -5.9	163.9	55.2	114.6	30.9
1951-52.. ..	(d) +3.5	135.3	12.9	118.9	31.2
1952-53.. ..	(d) +2.5	167.5	50.5	114.5	29.4
CHEESE.					
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(b)	24.9	11.5	13.4	4.4
1948-49.. ..	- 0.7	43.2	26.2	17.7	5.1
1949-50.. ..	- 1.0	44.8	23.1	22.7	6.3
1950-51.. ..	..	44.3	20.1	24.2	6.5
1951-52.. ..	- 0.1	40.6	17.9	22.8	6.0
1952-53.. ..	- 0.1	46.6	23.7	23.0	5.9

(a) Figures for butter include ghee expressed as butter as well as butter shipped as ships' stores. Figures for cheese include ships' stores after allowance for a small quantity of cheese imported. (b) Not available. (c) Excludes ghee. (d) Includes allowance for movements in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.

12. **Marketing of Dairy Products.**—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act* 1924-1954. Introduced at the request of the dairying industry this Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. It dealt with matters relating to the organization and supervision of overseas marketing of dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in overseas freights and insurance rates and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the appointment of the Dairy Produce Control Board a voluntary body—the Australian Dairy Council—was established to advise and make recommendations to the Governments on problems connected with the production, manufacture and quality of dairy produce, pasture improvement and diseases of dairy cattle.

Following a recommendation by the Australian Agricultural Council the functions of these bodies were combined by an amending Act of 1935 under the Australian Dairy Produce Board and provision was made for the allocation of money from the Board's

funds for research and investigation into pastures, diseases of dairy cattle and the quality of butter. The functions of the Board were later extended to enable it to advise the Government in connexion with the transport of dairy produce, the securing of new markets, the expansion of existing markets and other matters.

The Australian Dairy Produce Board was re-constituted in 1947 by an amendment to the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, its membership being reduced from seventeen to twelve. The functions of the Board were extended to enable it to purchase and sell, on behalf of the Commonwealth, dairy produce intended for export, and to control all matters concerning the handling, storage, protection, treatment, transfer and shipment of the produce so purchased or sold. In 1953 the direct farmer representation on the Board was increased from two to three members thus raising the total membership from twelve to thirteen.

In April, 1954, the Act was further amended to prepare for the implementation of an export marketing plan to follow the expiration of the United Kingdom-Australia Butter and Cheese Contract. The amendment will enable the Board to purchase dairy produce intended for export to the United Kingdom and to sell such produce on behalf of the dairying industry in lieu of its present function of selling on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. In the interests of the stability of the industry, the Act provides that the Board may be the sole Australian exporter of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom.

(ii) *The Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924-1937.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from Australia to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation.

13. **Butter and Cheese Contracts.**—(i) *General.* Details of the war-time contracts arranged between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments whereby the former undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese were shown on pp. 985 and 986 of Official Year Book No. 37. The purchase of butter and cheese in 1944-45 and subsequent years has been covered by the Long-Term Purchase Agreement (*see* sub-par. (ii) following).

For the years 1943-44 to 1947-48 the United Kingdom Government reimbursed the Australian Government to the extent of subsidy paid on butter and cheese exported on Ministry of Food account. From 1st July, 1948 to 30th November, 1950 in respect of butter, and for the year 1948-49 in the case of cheese, however, contract prices paid by the United Kingdom Government were in excess of the basic return to the Australian manufacturer. As a result, subsidy on butter and cheese exported was discontinued from that date and returns from export sales in excess of the basic return to the producer have been credited to the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund (*see* pp. 810 and 811). The Fund was drawn upon to cover the deficiencies in export prices during 1951-52 and since July, 1952 has been available to make good the deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the Five-year Stabilization Plan.

The following table indicates the prices per cwt. Australian currency f.o.b. port of shipment payable under the Long-term Purchase Agreement for the various grades of butter and cheese for the years 1948-49 to 1953-54.

PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE : UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

Per cwt. Australian currency, f.o.b.

(s. d.)

Period.	Choice.	1st.	2nd.	Pastry.	Whey, 1st.	Whey, 2nd.	Whey, Pastry.
BUTTER.							
1948-49 ..	291 10½	290 3½	285 7½	281 10½	281 10½	276 10½	271 10½
1949-50 ..	313 9	312 4	307 6	303 9	303 9	298 9	293 9
1950-51 ..	339 4½	337 9½	307 6	303 9	303 9	298 9	293 9
1951-52 ..	365 0	363 5½	352 6	347 6	272 0	267 0	262 0
1952-53 ..	392 6	390 11½	380 0	367 6	367 6	361 3	355 0
1953-54 ..	407 0	405 11½	395 0	382 6	382 6	376 3	370 0

PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE: UNITED KINGDOM
CONTRACTS—continued.

Per cwt. Australian currency, f.o.b.

(s. d.)

Period.						Choicest, 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
						CHEESE.		
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	164 4½	161 10½	159 4½
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	175 0	172 6	170 0
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	188 9	172 6	170 0
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	201 10½	189 4½	176 10½
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	220 0	207 6	195 0
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	228 1½	215 7½	203 1½

(ii) *Long-term Purchase Agreement.* Early in 1945 an agreement was completed between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments covering the sale to the former of Australia's surplus butter and cheese for the four years 1944-45 to 1947-48. The Agreement was later extended to cover the period up to 30th June, 1955. In the original agreement, prices were stipulated for the initial two years ended June, 1946, while any variation in price for the succeeding years was not to exceed 7½ per cent. of the price paid for the preceding year. Increases were agreed on during each year of the agreement to 1953-54. For both 1951-52 and 1952-53 the full 7½ per cent. increase was obtained while in 1953-54 the price was agreed at 3½ per cent. above the preceding year. The United Kingdom undertakes responsibility for storage costs if unable to provide ships to lift butter and cheese from store after 90 days, and makes advances against stored stock in this event. The usual provisions relative to quality, packing, etc., continued to obtain, but in regard to payment the United Kingdom now pays the whole of the value on shipment, instead of 97½ per cent. on shipment and 2½ per cent. 60 days after the date of the last bill of lading, as formerly.

14. *Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese and Milk.*—(i) *General.* The production of butter and cheese in Australia is considerably in excess of local requirements and consequently a substantial surplus is available for export overseas. In normal circumstances the extent of this surplus is chiefly dependent upon the seasonal conditions. Exports of butter, which averaged 90,000 tons in the three pre-war years, were maintained to a certain extent during the war-time and post-war years by the restriction of supplies for local consumption, but, because of lower production they nevertheless fell as low as 41,800 tons in 1944-45. In the last year of rationing, 1949-50, exports were 79,200 tons, but in 1950-51 they fell to 53,600 tons and in 1951-52 to 11,300 tons, rising again to 49,300 tons in 1952-53. In addition small quantities of ghee have been exported during the post-war period. Exports of cheese, which averaged 11,500 tons pre-war, rose to a maximum of 26,000 tons in 1948-49, but they subsequently fell and in 1952-53 amounted to 23,700 tons.

During 1938-39, 96,900 tons of butter (95 per cent. of all butter exported) were shipped to the United Kingdom. With the decline in total exports there has also been a substantial reduction in the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom. In 1952-53 it amounted to 32,100 tons (65 per cent. of total butter exports.)

In 1938-39, exports of cheese totalled 16,000 tons of which 15,500 tons or 97 per cent were exported to the United Kingdom. Of the total of 23,700 tons exported in 1952-53 17,600 tons or 75 per cent. were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of butter, cheese and condensed, concentrated, etc., milk and cream are shown on page 826.

(ii) *Butter and Cheese Exports graded according to Quality.* All butter and cheese exported comes under the provisions of the Exports (Dairy Produce) Regulations and is subject to the supervision, inspection and examination of officers appointed for that purpose. These commodities are graded according to quality which has been fixed by

regulation as follows :—Flavour and aroma, 50 points ; texture, 30 points ; and condition, 20 points. Butter and cheese graded at 93 to 100 points is of choicest quality ; at 90 to 92 points, first quality ; at 86 to 89 points, second quality ; and at 80 to 85 points, pastry or cooking quality or, in the case of cheese, third quality.

In the following table particulars are given of the relative proportions of butter and cheese graded for export according to quality. Further details, which include actual quantities by States, are to be found in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 47, Part I.—*Rural Industries*, 1952–53.

BULK BUTTER AND CHEESE GRADED FOR EXPORT : AUSTRALIA.
(Per Cent.)

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952–53.
Choicest	50.3	56.4	48.8	2.8	3.4	3.3
First Quality	40.7	34.3	39.7	68.5	70.7	80.0
Second Quality	7.2	7.3	9.5	28.7	25.9	16.7
Third Quality(b)	1.8	2.0	2.0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Included with Second Quality.

(b) Includes rejected.

§ 4. Figs and Pig Products.

1. Pigs.—Between 1928–29 and 1938–39 the number of pigs in Australia fluctuated around one million. In the latter year an upward movement commenced and continued until the record number of 1,797,340 was recorded in 1940–41. There was a decline in the following two years but the numbers rose again to 1,746,721 in 1943–44 ; thereafter, there has been an almost continuous decline, the year 1950–51 being the exception, to the figure for 1952–53 of 992,532. Details of the number of pigs in each State and Territory for each of the five years 1949 to 1953, together with the average for the five years 1935 to 1939, are given in the following table.

NUMBER OF PIGS.

As at 31st March.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.	Total.
Average, 1935 to 1939(b)	391,874	287,140	294,777	80,548	83,999	42,772	479	544	1,182,133
1949	375,212	223,823	407,322	71,427	80,689	36,996	384	468	1,196,321
1950	333,198	212,901	391,836	69,523	79,126	35,841	419	423	1,123,267
1951	316,833	237,127	374,991	67,517	89,910	45,446	1,122	642	1,133,588
1952	292,829	213,670	316,529	64,903	86,224	46,926	794	249	1,022,124
1953	298,690	182,824	335,809	58,657	76,195	39,378	799	180	992,532

(a) As at 1st January. (b) As at 31st March for New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ; 1st March for Victoria ; 1st January for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Further details relating to pig numbers are given in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production. A map showing the distribution of pigs in Australia at 31st March, 1948, appears on p. 908 of Official Year Book No. 39.

2. Size of Pig Herds.—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1949–50 covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings carrying pigs according to size of herd. Full details of these tabulations were published in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949–50.

3. **Pigs Slaughtered.**—The number of pigs slaughtered during each of the years ended June, 1949 to 1953 and the average for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

PIGS SLAUGHTERED.
(’000.)

Year Ended June—	Slaughterings Passed for Human Consumption.							Total Slaughtering (including Boiled Down).
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q’land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.(a)	
Average, 1935 to 1939 ..	555	484	525	154	119	61	1,899	1,912
1949 ..	482	376	502	130	131	53	1,676	1,684
1950 ..	479	299	504	110	111	51	1,557	1,568
1951 ..	454	312	460	115	113	58	1,516	1,529
1952 ..	468	339	370	108	132	66	1,488	1,500
1953 ..	458	297	400	115	122	66	1,463	1,474

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

4. **Pork.**—(i) *Production.* In the following table details of the production of pork in each State are shown for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 compared with average production during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

PRODUCTION OF PORK (BONE-IN WEIGHT).
(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q’land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	9,938	12,236	9,867	3,215	1,741	1,240	7	38	38,282
1948-49 ..	9,831	8,623	12,254	2,358	2,649	1,442	27	56	37,240
1949-50 ..	10,260	6,645	12,911	2,009	1,793	1,208	42	90	34,958
1950-51 ..	9,307	7,596	11,751	2,774	2,116	1,499	64	150	35,257
1951-52 ..	10,382	8,716	8,604	2,551	2,550	1,981	70	170	35,024
1952-53 ..	9,611	6,925	6,548	2,836	2,436	1,920	60	132	30,468

(ii) *Consumption.* As in the case of other meats, pork was subject to rationing during the 1939-45 War and immediate post-war years. This resulted in the consumption of pork per head declining from the pre-war average of 10.4 lb. to 4.9 lb. in 1945. After 1945, the demand for pork for the Armed Services declined and larger quantities were available for civilian consumption. As a result, consumption per head rose steadily again to reach 7.4 lb. in 1948-49. Up to 1951-52 it remained at about 7 lb. per head but in 1952-53 fell again to 5.8 lb. In the following table details of the production and disposal of pork are shown for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 compared with averages for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF PORK (BONE-IN WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production. (a)	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per Head per annum.
	’000 tons.	’000 tons.	’000 tons.	’000 tons.	’000 tons.	lb.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 ..	..	45.5	13.7	..	31.8	10.4
1948-49 ..	+0.6	37.3	9.0	1.9	25.8	7.4
1949-50 ..	+0.1	35.0	6.7	2.2	26.0	7.2
1950-51 ..	+0.5	35.3	5.6	4.0	25.2	6.8
1951-52 ..	+0.4	35.0	1.7	5.3	27.6	7.3
1952-53 ..	+0.8	30.5	1.5	5.5	22.7	5.8

(a) Includes an estimate of trimmings from baconer carcasses.

5. **Bacon and Ham.**—(i) *Production.* As in the case of pork, the increased demand for bacon and ham during the war years stimulated production to a level not previously attained. Production reached its peak in 1944-45 when 56,246 tons of bacon and ham were cured. This was followed by a continuous decline in output in each succeeding year to 36,628 tons in 1951-52. In 1952-53 there was a slight recovery in production to 38,545 tons. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for each year 1948-49 to 1952-53 compared with the average production for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39.

PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT).

(Tons.)

Year.	N S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	9,063	7,614	9,269	2,950	2,013	970	1	32,780
1948-49	13,302	10,204	9,412	3,788	3,756	1,122	..	41,584
1949-50	12,955	9,779	10,018	3,788	3,756	991	..	40,603
1950-51	12,629	7,905	8,764	3,318	3,542	946	..	35,844
1951-52(a)	12,514	8,964	7,669	2,969	3,553	829	..	35,628
1952-53(a)	13,228	8,165	9,510	3,063	3,693	886	..	38,545

(a) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to bone-in weight.

(ii) *Consumption.* Consumption per head declined in the early stages of the 1939-45 War from the pre-war average of 10.2 lb. per annum, but by 1944 it had been restored to this level and subsequently increased to 12.7 lb. in 1946-47. Since that year there has been a steady decline to 7.2 lb. per head during 1951-52 followed by a slight increase to 7.3 lb. per head during 1952-53. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 compared with average production and disposal for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per head per annum.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(a)	32.5	1.0	..	31.5	10.2
1948-49	-0.1	41.6	3.4	2.2	36.1	10.4
1949-50	+0.1	40.6	3.3	2.6	34.6	9.6
1950-51	+0.2	36.8	3.0	2.9	30.7	8.3
1951-52(b)	+0.2	36.6	2.8	6.1	27.5	7.2
1952-53(b)	-0.7	38.5	2.0	8.9	28.3	7.3

(a) Not available.
weight.

(b) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to bone-in

6. **United Kingdom Contracts.**—Details relating to the several war-time contracts and the more recent Long-term Purchase Agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for the sale of Australia's surplus production of meats (including pigmeats) are included in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production.

7. **Overseas Trade in Pigs and Pig Products.**—Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of pigs and pig products (bacon and ham, lard and frozen pork) for the years 1938-39 and 1948-49 to 1952-53 are shown on page 826.

§ 5. Poultry-Farming.

1. *General.*—Poultry-farming has been carried on in Australia for many years and the State Departments of Agriculture have encouraged its development by appointing experts to advise on the care and management of poultry and by conducting egg-laying competitions. Originally the industry was conducted in conjunction with other branches of rural activity, mainly dairying, but it is now a specialized and distinct industry and it is from this source that the bulk of the commercial production is obtained. Practically all farms keep poultry for the purpose of supplying their own domestic requirements and in many cases some supplies from this source are also marketed. In addition, many private homes keep small numbers of fowls in backyard runs and this helps to maintain domestic needs particularly when eggs are in short supply.

2. *Numbers of Poultry.*—In pre-war years the numbers of the principal kinds of poultry were a normal feature of the annual census of live-stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. These data were collected on a restricted scale by all States in 1942-43, the details obtained being confined to farms of one acre or more producing eggs or poultry for sale. The collection has since been discontinued in some States because of their incompleteness, details of poultry numbers are not published.

3. *Recorded Production and Disposal of Eggs.*—(i) *Shell Eggs.* Available statistics of the production and disposal of eggs in Australia are restricted to those recorded by the Egg Boards of the several States. As Boards were not set up in all States until 1943, comparable statistics of recorded production of eggs for Australia as a whole are not available prior to 1943-44. Details of production in the respective States as recorded by these authorities for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 are shown in the following table :—

SHELL EGGS : PRODUCTION(a) RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.
('000 Dozen.)

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
New South Wales	52,052	52,269	50,465	50,271	50,884
Victoria	32,842	29,985	25,573	23,492	24,701
Queensland	12,144	11,176	10,858	8,426	7,860
South Australia	14,115	13,089	11,663	10,741	11,359
Western Australia	7,939	7,653	7,437	8,077	8,783
Tasmania	1,117	1,514	1,297	1,027	1,107
Total	120,209	115,686	107,293	102,034	104,694

(a) Receipts from consignors and sales by producer agents.

(ii) *Egg Pulp.* Prior to the 1939-45 War, production of egg pulp was about 7 million lb. per annum. This was used almost entirely for the manufacture of cakes, pastry and biscuits, only negligible quantities being exported. Production was expanded greatly during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Services and has since been maintained at a high level for export purposes and to meet increased local requirements.

Particulars of the production of whole egg pulp as recorded by the Egg Boards in the several States are shown in the following table.

LIQUID WHOLE EGG : PRODUCTION RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.
('000 lb.)

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
New South Wales	15,966	14,760	16,003	12,357	16,991
Victoria	14,579	8,565	6,153	6,559	6,467
Queensland	4,560	4,498	4,008	2,278	2,315
South Australia	7,663	6,374	5,692	5,629	6,284
Western Australia	1,782	1,837	1,939	2,878	3,490
Tasmania	129	407	353	249	359
Total	44,679	36,641	34,148	29,950	35,906

In addition to liquid whole egg, production was also recorded of liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1952-53 amounted to 387,032 lb. and 253,742 lb. respectively compared with 912,000 lb. and 654,000 lb. respectively in the previous year.

(iii) *Egg Powder.* The production of dried egg powder was established in Australia in 1942, to treat Australia's surplus eggs so as to maintain exports under war-time conditions to the United Kingdom. Production was continued after the end of the war for export purposes, but since 1946-47 has declined to negligible proportions.

4. *Production and Consumption of Eggs.*—Statistics of total egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. The production shown in the following table together with details of exports and consumption is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and from "back-yard" poultry-keepers.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF EGGS IN SHELL : AUSTRALIA.(a)

Year.	Changes In Stock.	Estimated Total Production.	Exports.	For Drying and Pulping.(b)	Consumption in Aus- tralia as Human Food.	
					Total.	Per head per annum.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
Average, 1936-37 to						
1938-39	(c)	89.5	7.6	3.2	78.7	25.7
1948-49	+ 0.1	119.4	11.9	22.8	84.6	24.3
1949-50	- 0.3	116.5	14.0	19.0	83.8	23.3
1950-51	+ 0.2	110.4	8.4	17.0	84.8	22.9
1951-52	+ 1.1	106.9	8.5	14.9	82.4	21.6
1952-53	- 1.2	108.6	12.6	16.8	80.4	20.6

(a) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.

(b) Includes wastage.

(c) Not available.

Details of the consumption of shell eggs, liquid whole egg and total shell egg equivalent (expressed in lb. and in number of eggs) per head of population per annum are shown in the following table :—

SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS(a) MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.

(Per head per annum.)

Commodity.		Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	24.3	23.3	22.9	21.6	20.6
Liquid Whole Egg and Powder(a)	lb.	0.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7
Total— {							
	lb.	26.6	27.1	25.9	25.1	23.9	22.3
	Number(b)	243	248	236	229	219	204

(a) In terms of weight of shell eggs.
1.75 oz.

(b) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as

5. *Marketing of Eggs.*—(i) *United Kingdom Contracts.* Details of the annual contracts entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments will be found in Official Year Book Nos. 38, pp. 1048-9 and 40, p. 930.

In respect of the 1953-54 season the Ministry of Food agreed to pay to the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realizations for eggs in shell, less actual cost, paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. For the same season the contract price for egg pulp was fixed at £294 sterling per ton, f.o.b. Australian ports which is equivalent to 3s. 3.375d. per lb. (Australian currency) and represents an increase of 3½d. per lb. (Australian currency) over the contract price for the 1952-53 season. The United Kingdom market realizations for Australian eggs in shell during the 1953-54 season were nearly 25 per cent. below those received during 1952-53, the final year of the contract, when the contract price was 4s. 2.25d. per dozen for packs of 15 lb. In order to cushion the effect of the collapse of the United Kingdom market in the first year following de-control in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government in 1954 made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers.

(ii) *Egg Export Control Act 1947.* Following the termination of Commonwealth control over the production and marketing of eggs on 31st December, 1947, functions relating to the local marketing of eggs reverted to State Egg Boards which became responsible for stabilizing prices and marketing of eggs produced in the respective States. In order to assist in marketing Australia's surplus production of eggs under the Long-term Purchase Agreement with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth established the Australian Egg Board under the Egg Export Control Act 1947. The Board, which commenced to operate on 1st January, 1948, was empowered to buy and sell, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, eggs and egg products intended for export which comply with the provisions of the Export (Dairy Produce) Regulations. In addition, the Board was authorized to deal with all matters relating to the export of eggs and egg products from Australia, to make such experiments as are likely to lead to the improvement of the quality of Australian eggs and to promote their sale overseas. The Board consisted of ten members, including six representatives of egg producers and one representative of the Commonwealth Government.

Due to the discontinuance of inter-Governmental trading in eggs and egg products, the Egg Export Control Act was amended in April, 1954, to provide for the reconstruction of the Australian Egg Board and the implementation of an egg export marketing scheme. The new Board, established on 17th June, 1954, comprises nine members including a representative of the Commonwealth Government and representatives from each State Egg Marketing Board (except Tasmania). The Board is empowered to act as a trading authority selling eggs and egg pulp as agent for State Egg Boards. However any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so subject to general terms and conditions to be laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

6. Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.—The Australian oversea export of poultry products has in the past been confined chiefly to eggs in shell and egg contents, which are consigned mainly to the United Kingdom. In 1949-50 exports of eggs in shell reached the record level of 23.0 million dozen, but in the two succeeding years amounted to less than 14 million dozen, rising in 1952-53 to 20.9 million dozen.

Prior to the 1939-45 War, exports of egg contents were small and in 1939-40 there was an excess of imports. During the war years, exports expanded greatly, mainly to meet Service requirements, and since the close of the war there was further expansion until 1947-48 when 30.6 million lb. of egg contents were shipped. There has been a decline since 1947-48 and in 1952-53 the quantity exported amounted to 23.7 million lb.

Since the close of the war there has also been a remarkable increase in the exports of frozen poultry, exports amounting to 989,000 pairs in 1952-53 compared with the average for the pre-war years 1934-35 to 1938-39 of only 37,913 pairs.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of poultry products (live poultry, frozen poultry, eggs in shell, egg pulp and powder and undressed feathers) for the years 1938-39, 1951-52 and 1952-53 are shown on page 826.

§ 6. Bee-Farming.

1. **Production of Honey and Bees-wax.**—Although practised as a separate industry, bee-farming is also carried on in conjunction with other branches of farming, but its place in Australia's rural economy is not very significant. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1952-53 showed an average of 90 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 1.1 lb. per productive hive.

The number of hives and the production of honey and bees-wax during the year 1952-53 are shown in the following table.

BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEES-WAX, 1952-53.

State.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	'000 lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales..	99	43	142	8,046	368,796	94,297	31,087
Victoria..	79	30	109	6,235	285,766	71,536	19,672
Queensland ..	25	9	34	2,166	93,210	29,703	8,857
South Australia ..	76	15	91	7,656	237,348	102,733	17,344
Western Australia	26	5	31	3,393	108,717	39,912	7,533
Tasmania ..	4	1	5	309	18,010	3,548	1,420
Australian Capital Territory ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	5	220	50	20
Australia(a) ..	309	103	412	27,810	1,112,067	341,779	85,933

(a) Excludes Northern Territory.

(b) Less than 500.

The production of honey and bees-wax fluctuates considerably and is determined mainly by the flow of nectar from flora of the eucalypts, which varies greatly from year to year. In recent years there has been a pronounced upward trend in the output of honey, the 1948-49 figure (53,200,000 lb.) being an all-time record. Production in 1952-53 (27,810,000 lb.), although much lower than in 1948-49, was still higher than pre-war.

The table hereunder shows the production of honey and bees-wax for the five years ended 1952-53 in comparison with the averages for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
HONEY ('000 lb.).							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	3,827	3,600	689	3,388	1,125	181	(a) 12,810
1948-49 ..	26,008	8,730	3,045	10,906	4,290	221	(a) 53,200
1949-50 ..	9,227	7,744	1,187	5,179	2,041	285	(a) 25,663
1950-51 ..	9,994	8,088	1,925	5,803	1,314	315	(a) 27,439
1951-52 ..	6,814	5,208	706	4,191	3,480	254	(a) 20,653
1952-53 ..	8,046	6,235	2,166	7,656	3,393	309	(b) 27,810
BEES-WAX (lb.).							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	55,927	41,856	10,318	41,083	18,855	2,382	(a) 170,421
1948-49 ..	295,892	90,778	47,184	140,384	55,239	2,944	(a) 632,421
1949-50 ..	117,939	78,124	22,162	70,442	32,045	3,724	(a) 324,436
1950-51 ..	126,047	90,605	29,907	78,838	16,968	4,218	(a) 346,583
1951-52 ..	85,801	55,963	15,080	58,178	44,860	3,266	(a) 263,148
1952-53 ..	94,297	71,536	29,703	102,733	39,912	3,548	(b) 341,779

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

2. Oversea Trade in Bee Products.—Prior to the 1939-45 War the production of honey exceeded Australian requirements and a small quantity was available for export. In 1948-49 the record quantity of 32.09 million lb., was exported. In 1951-52 exports amounted to 15.91 million lb. and in 1952-53 to 16.61 million lb.

The wider use of frame hives has reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity imported has generally exceeded that exported. During each of the five years prior to 1951-52 production was high on account of exceptionally good seasons, and exports exceeded imports by substantial margins. In 1951-52 imports were greater than exports but with the increased production in 1952-53 exports again exceeded imports by an amount of 141,605 lb.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of honey and bees-wax for the years 1938-39, 1951-52 and 1952-53 are shown in §7 below.

§ 7. Exports of Australian Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard, dairy and bee products exported during 1951-52 and 1952-53 are shown below in comparison with those of 1938-39.

AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS : EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value (£A'000 f.o.b. Port of Shipment).		
		1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Bees-wax	lb.	5,565	23,587	156,932	(a)	7	28
Butter	'000 lb.	229,543	25,417	110,428	12,802	4,593	20,075
Cheese	"	35,924	40,316	53,006	1,074	4,064	5,851
Eggs in Shell	'000 doz.	10,144	13,832	20,911	638	2,364	4,346
Eggs not in Shell—							
Egg Pulp	'000 lb.	650	10,818	23,743	23	1,291	3,557
Egg Powder	"		169	304		24	22
Feathers, undressed	"	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	5	4
Honey	'000 lb.	687	15,912	16,613	14	706	773
Lard	"	(c) 5,491	169	183	(c) 68	16	20
Meats—							
Bacon and Ham	"	(d) 1,739	5,200	3,649	(d) 120	968	774
Frozen Poultry	'000 pr.	22	2,210	989	20	3,036	1,629
Frozen Pork	'000 lb.	50,716	3,898	3,453	882	485	477
Milk—							
Condensed. Preserved, &c.—							
Sweetened Full Cream	"	12,572	66,508	84,913	406	4,940	6,263
Skim	"	"	5	69	"	(a)	3
Unsweetened	"	754	2,396	4,604	19	151	290
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream	"	3,001	12,590	27,338	93	1,458	3,308
Skim	"	575	15,852	30,209	6	754	1,577
Malting	"	565	2,361	3,167	57	304	519
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of Milk	"	1,637	6,343	4,252	210	956	699
Other	"	"	5,600	4,622	"	956	828
Pigs, live	Number	61	1,236	736	(a)	33	17
Poultry, live	"	2,189	81,629	47,551	1	9	8
Total					16,523	27,120	51,058

(a) Less than £500. (b) Quantity not available. (c) Includes lard oil and refined animal fats. (d) Excludes tinned bacon.

§ 8. Imports of Dairy and Farmyard Products into United Kingdom.

NOTE.—Values of imports in this section are expressed in £ sterling at the landed c.i.f. point.

1. **Summary, Principal Products.**—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1939, 1952 and 1953.

DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Product.	Unit of Quantity.	1939.		1952.		1953.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter	'000 cwt.	8,737	£'000. 48,424	5,185	£'000. 82,413	5,639	£'000. 94,903
Cheese	"	2,845	8,869	2,737	28,277	2,921	30,455
Milk, powdered and pre-served	"		2,818		10,398		10,950
Bacon and ham	'000 cwt.	7,953	37,105	5,479	81,355	6,617	87,053
Pork	"	989	3,036	302	3,835	892	11,205
Eggs, dried	"	10	85	10	417	5	200
Eggs in shell	'000 doz.	283,315	12,835	123,477	21,617	134,528	23,924
Eggs, liquid or frozen	'000 cwt.	800	2,292	249	3,083	536	7,131

2. **Butter.**—Until 1950 Australia had regularly supplied between 20 and 30 per cent. of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. Since 1950, when butter rationing was abolished in Australia, the quantity shipped has been considerably lower and in 1953 amounted to 550,633 cwt., or 9.76 per cent. of the total United Kingdom imports. New Zealand supplied 46.45 per cent. of the total quantity imported during 1952 and Denmark, 36.78 per cent.

In the following table particulars of the quantity and value of butter imported into the United Kingdom are shown for the years 1938, 1952 and 1953, according to country of origin.

BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Country from which Imported.	1938.		1952.		1953.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	'000 cwt.	£'000.	'000 cwt.	£'000.	'000 cwt.	£'000.
New Zealand	2,592	14,524	2,970	46,516	2,620	43,502
Australia	1,798	9,630	278	4,507	551	9,135
Other British Countries	423	2,455	11	166		
Denmark	2,365	12,960	1,739	28,239	2,074	35,861
Netherlands	712	3,466	115	1,837	240	3,919
Other Foreign Countries	1,628	7,838	72	1,148	154	2,486
Total	9,518	50,873	5,185	82,413	5,639	94,903

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1953 was £30,455,000. Of this, £17,708,000 was imported from New Zealand, £3,653,000 from Australia, £3,048,000 from Denmark and £2,255,000 from the Netherlands.

4. **Bacon.**—Of a total import in 1953 of bacon valued at £78,157,000, the value of that supplied by Denmark was £53,199,000, Poland, £14,182,000, and the Netherlands, £7,997,000.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork was £11,205,000 in 1953. Imports from New Zealand, valued at £2,637,000, and Argentina, £2,247,000, comprised 44 per cent. of the imports into the United Kingdom.

6. **Eggs.**—In 1953 the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £31,256,000, comprising eggs-in-shell, £23,924,000, liquid or frozen eggs, £7,131,000, and dried eggs, £200,000. The Australian share in this trade amounted to £5,216,000. Eggs-in-shell were supplied principally by Denmark, £14,629,000 and the Irish Republic, £3,833,000.

7. **Milk Products.**—In 1953 the value of powdered and preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £10,950,000, comprising condensed milk, sweetened, £2,873,000, condensed milk, unsweetened, £695,000 and powdered milk, £7,382,000. Australia supplied unsweetened milk powder valued at £2,243,000.

8. **Other Products.**—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of poultry amounted to £547,000, while those of bees-wax, lard and honey in 1953 were unimportant.