

CHAPTER XXIV.

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.

For further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter, reference should be made to the annual printed bulletins *Primary Industries, Part I.—Rural Industries, Part II.—Non-rural Industries and Value of Production* and *Secondary Industries* (butter, cheese, etc., factories) issued by this Bureau. The following mimeograph publications also contain considerable detail on the particular subjects dealt with, and are issued as soon as possible after the information has been compiled:—*The Dairying Industry* (monthly and half-yearly), *Manufacturing Industries No. 21.—Butter, Cheese and Condensed, Concentrated, etc., Milk* (annual), *Livestock Numbers* (annual), *Bee-farming* (annual), *Milking Machines on Rural Holdings* (annual), and *Value of Production and Indexes of Price and Quantum of Farm Production* (annual). The mimeograph annual *Report on Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs in Australia* contains information on the production and utilization of farmyard, etc., products; the series *Size Classification of Rural Holdings, 1955–56*, shows particulars of rural holdings classified according to size, nature and area of crops, and numbers of livestock, and also according to number of milking machine stands. Current information on commodities produced is obtainable in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, and the *Monthly Bulletin of Production Statistics*.

§ 1. Introduction.

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 Year Book. It may be noted here that an increased and improved milk supply has resulted from the crossing of imported stud cattle with the original stock and from the further judicious crossing of strains. 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 pastures 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.**—Apart from specialized dairy farms, dairying is carried on fairly extensively on mixed farms. Originally, dairying on mixed farms was conducted mainly in conjunction with agriculture, but in more recent times it has been carried on also in conjunction with various types of grazing. In non-coastal regions, it is generally carried on in association with agriculture and sheep-raising, sufficient fodder being grown to carry the cattle through the winter months. The extent to which dairy cattle were run in conjunction with beef cattle, sheep, and pigs in 1955–56 is shown in the relevant tables published in a series of mimeograph bulletins *Size Classification of Rural Holdings, 1955–56*, and also in summarized form in *Primary Industries, Part I.—Rural Industries, 1956–57, Bulletin No. 51*. Similar tabulations are being compiled for 1959–60, but details are not yet available.

3. **Employment.**—Persons who described themselves at the population census as being engaged in dairy farming comprised 96,508 males and 10,018 females, a total of 106,526 persons at the Census of 30th June, 1947, and 100,553 males and 11,004 females, a total of 111,557 persons at the Census of 30th June, 1954. Similar details from the Census of 30th June, 1961, are not yet available.

4. **Growth of the Dairying Industry.**—The following table gives some indication of the growth of the dairying industry since 1916–17.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Number of Dairy Cows at 31st March.			Production of—			Milking Machines (No. of Stands). (a)
	In Milk.	Dry.	Total.	Whole Milk for all Purposes.	Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	
Average for three years ended—				Million Gallons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1918-19..	1,281,820	569,611	1,851,431	565.1	84,043	11,403	(b)
1928-29..	1,689,887	626,180	2,316,067	791.2	122,750	13,159	(b)
1938-39..	2,552,092	658,232	3,210,324	1,142.0	190,827	24,848	(b)
1948-49..	2,278,043	855,223	3,133,266	1,153.2	157,064	42,343	135,137
1958-59..	2,333,147	1,032,243	3,365,390	1,330.9	187,393	41,567	213,555
Year—							
1955-56..	2,393,870	1,009,637	3,403,507	1,402.0	208,911	38,700	204,298
1956-57..	2,354,301	1,097,149	3,451,450	1,357.9	192,854	45,216	210,664
1957-58..	2,281,571	1,080,003	3,361,574	1,264.4	175,757	35,976	213,716
1958-59..	2,363,569	919,578	3,283,147	1,370.2	193,568	43,509	216,287
1959-60..	3,243,472		3,243,472	1,406.5	197,552	44,517	221,260

(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, with the result that a high standard of cleanliness prevails.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Customs Act 1901-1954 and the Commonwealth Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1950, and regulations thereunder. This legislation requires that the true trade description, etc., 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 page 884 of Chapter XXII.—Agricultural Production.

§ 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, 1955-56 to 1959-60.**—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. (£'000.)

Particulars.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Whole Milk used for—					
Butter(a)	78,559	66,991	61,252	66,328	72,615
Cheese(a)	8,585	9,398	7,399	10,120	10,124
Condensing, Concentrating, etc. . .	8,908	8,901	9,540	9,230	10,340
Other purposes	52,465	55,393	58,179	59,887	61,768
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese	14,499	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
<i>Total Whole Milk (including Subsidy)</i>	<i>163,016</i>	<i>154,183</i>	<i>149,870</i>	<i>159,065</i>	<i>168,247</i>
Pigs Slaughtered	25,543	25,948	25,032	25,553	30,121
Dairy Cattle Slaughtered	9,269	8,280	10,425	15,721	14,228
Eggs	42,137	43,567	42,320	40,397	45,249
Poultry	11,666	11,432	13,150	14,380	14,588
Honey	1,801	2,371	1,794	1,803	2,390
Beeswax	132	157	115	105	155
Total.	253,564	245,938	242,706	257,024	275,078

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

2. **Gross and New Values, 1959-60.**—The values of dairy, poultry and bee farming production 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 XXX.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION 1959-60.

(£'000.)

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Value of Materials Used in Process of Production. (a)	Net Value of Production. (b)
New South Wales	96,073	13,208	82,865	(c) 13,580	69,285
Victoria	95,162	4,865	90,297	27,764	62,533
Queensland	40,677	2,432	38,245	8,666	29,579
South Australia	18,654	854	17,800	6,888	10,912
Western Australia	12,348	792	11,556	6,991	4,565
Tasmania	11,699	627	11,072	(c) 3,580	7,492
Northern Territory	114	6	108	15	93
Australian Capital Territory	351	22	329	111	218
Total	275,078	22,806	252,272	67,595	184,677

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

3. **Net Value of Production, 1955-56 to 1959-60.**—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)	Australia. (c)
NET VALUE. (£'000.)							
1955-56	63,000	67,329	28,630	15,320	4,885	7,333	186,841
1956-57	57,852	60,945	25,836	14,496	4,610	7,372	171,448
1957-58	55,511	60,463	19,150	9,572	4,203	7,342	156,516
1958-59	65,077	57,362	26,113	11,351	3,549	7,108	170,909
1959-60	69,285	62,533	29,579	10,912	4,565	7,492	184,677

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

1955-56	17	17	7	26	5	1	21	3	4	18	7	2	7	6	0	22	19	6	20	1	3
1956-57	16	2	6	23	1	8	18	14	4	16	16	7	6	14	8	22	12	0	17	19	8
1957-58	15	3	5	22	6	8	13	12	11	10	16	0	6	0	4	21	19	6	16	1	3
1958-59	17	9	4	20	13	4	18	6	3	12	10	3	4	19	1	20	16	7	17	3	6
1959-60	18	5	4	21	18	8	20	8	6	11	13	9	6	5	11	21	11	5	18	3	2

(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. (c) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4. **Indexes of Quantum and Price of Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Production, 1955-56 to 1959-60.**—For details of the methods of calculating these indexes and of the weights used see Chapter XXX.—Miscellaneous.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) AND PRICE OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA.

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

Particulars.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
<i>Quantum(a) of Production—</i>					
Milk	123	119	111	120	123
Other Products	115	114	120	118	122
<i>Total Farmyard and Dairy ..</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>123</i>
Total per Head of Population	89	84	80	82	83
<i>Price—</i>					
Milk	380	365	375	372	383
Other Products	423	438	399	421	450
<i>Total Farmyard and Dairy ..</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>402</i>

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values of base years (1936-37 to 1938-39).

§ 3. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. **Dairy Herds.**—Lack of uniformity in the schedules used by the various States in the collection of livestock statistics makes it impossible to measure with complete accuracy the growth of dairy herds prior to 1943. Statistics of dairy cows—which form the largest part of herds—are, however, available on a comparable basis for a series of years. From 1,326,524 in 1902, their numbers rose gradually, with frequent reversals in trend, to a peak of 3,292,048 in 1936. This level was not reached again until 1956, when the number recorded was 3,403,507, and 1957, when the record level of 3,451,450 in March, 1957, was attained. In the last three years, however, numbers have declined gradually to 3,243,472 in 1960.

There is a preponderance of dairy cattle in Victoria and Tasmania, while in New South Wales and South Australia the proportion of dairy to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia, other cattle predominate, the main use of cattle in these areas being for the production of beef. The numbers of dairy cattle in Australia classified according to age and sex are shown in the following tables for the average of the three-year periods ended March, 1939, 1949 and 1959, and for the years 1956 to 1960.

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Dairy Cows (in milk and dry).	Dairy Heifers 1 year and over.	Dairy Calves under 1 year.	Dairy Bulls.	Total Dairy Cattle.
Average for three years ended 31st March—					
1939	3,210,324	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1949	3,133,266	827,609	712,688	107,708	4,781,271
1959	3,365,390	839,048	670,956	110,656	4,986,050
Year ended 31st March—					
1956	3,403,507	846,204	694,968	114,069	5,085,748
1957	3,451,450	835,620	716,321	114,759	5,118,150
1958	3,361,574	851,407	667,836	112,892	4,993,709
1959	3,283,147	830,116	628,710	104,317	4,846,290
1960	3,243,472	781,862	752,107	99,925	4,877,366

(a) Not available.

The following table shows the total dairy cattle in each State and the Australian Capital Territory for the same periods as in the previous table, except for 1939 details for which are not available by States.

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE: STATES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average for three years ended 31st March—								
1949 ..	1,289,846	1,467,100	1,379,172	272,073	226,340	143,809	2,931	4,781,271
1959 ..	1,307,834	1,699,301	1,295,141	257,569	221,694	201,383	3,128	4,986,050
Year ended 31st March—								
1956 ..	1,337,815	1,662,548	1,383,739	264,303	223,584	183,602	3,157	5,058,748
1957 ..	1,334,210	1,720,564	1,374,674	265,484	224,061	195,894	3,263	5,118,150
1958 ..	1,307,567	1,723,845	1,269,969	258,798	225,651	204,773	3,106	4,993,709
1959 ..	1,281,726	1,653,493	1,240,779	248,425	215,369	203,482	3,016	4,846,290
1960 ..	1,278,051	1,678,359	1,255,009	239,603	216,508	206,770	3,066	4,877,366

Maps showing the distribution of dairy cattle in Australia at 31st March, 1955 and 1948, appear on page 910 of Official Year Book No. 43 and page 906 of Official Year Book No. 39, respectively.

2. Size of Dairy Herds.—For information on the size of dairy herds *see* references to bulletin *Size Classification of Rural Holdings*, 1955–56, in § 1, para. 2, page 977, and in the note at the beginning of this chapter.

3. Total Milk, Butter and Cheese Production.—The total production of these commodities for each State in 1959–60 is shown below:—

UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK, PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, 1959-60.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia.
MILK ('000 GALLONS).								
Used for—								
Butter ..	(a)205,380	(b)415,118	(c)175,744	26,612	34,137	55,269	11	912,271
Cheese ..	9,134	44,315	19,644	23,729	3,215	819	..	100,856
Condensing and concentrating	15,611	53,981	9,580	..	482	2,982	..	82,636
Other purposes	118,264	84,909	47,594	28,142	19,715	11,156	958	310,738
Total ..	348,389	598,232	252,562	78,483	57,549	70,226	969	1,406,501

BUTTER (TONS).

In Factories ..	(d) 41,373	(e) 89,388	(e) 38,932	6,194	7,376	11,744	..	195,007
On Dairy and other Farms ..	1,384	520	313	124	58	144	2	2,545
Total ..	42,757	89,908	39,245	6,318	7,434	11,888	2	197,552

CHEESE (TONS).

In Factories ..	4,348	19,217	(f) 8,492	10,593	1,443	328	..	44,421
On Dairy and other Farms ..	..	47	..	..	11	38	..	96
Total ..	4,348	19,264	8,492	10,593	1,454	366	..	44,517

(a) Includes 6,031,000 gallons of milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent as cream to factories in Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes 1,443,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Victoria, sent as cream to New South Wales. (c) Includes 542,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Queensland, sent as cream to New South Wales. (d) Includes butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland. (e) Includes butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (f) Includes cheese made in establishments not classified as factories.

4. **Whole Milk.**—(i) *Production and Utilization.* During the three years ended 1938–39, approximately 78 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for making butter, 5 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 3 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. For the average of the three years ended 1958–59, 65 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter, 7 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 22 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each of the years 1955–56 to 1959–60 compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938–39, 1948–49 and 1958–59:—

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK: AUSTRALIA.

('000 Gallons.)

Period.	Total Production.	Quantity used for—			
		Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	Condensery Products.	Other purposes. (a)
Average for three years ended—					
1938–39	1,142,006	891,742	54,934	33,226	162,104
1948–49	1,153,248	738,377	91,642	78,739	244,490
1958–59	1,330,853	865,347	90,561	79,687	295,258
Year—					
1955–56	1,402,012	962,397	84,021	71,324	284,270
1956–57	1,357,942	890,833	98,233	78,123	290,753
1957–58	1,264,421	811,583	78,550	79,864	294,424
1958–59	1,370,197	893,626	94,900	81,074	300,597
1959–60	1,406,501	912,271	100,856	82,636	310,738

(a) Principally fluid milk for domestic purposes.

In the following table, particulars of the production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1955–56 to 1959–60 compared with the averages for the three years ended 1938–39, 1948–49 and 1958–59. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1959–60 the output from that State, 598.3 million gallons, represented 43 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales in that year was 348.4 million gallons, or 25 per cent. of the total, and that of Queensland 252.6 million gallons (18 per cent.). Production in the remaining States accounted for 14 per cent. of the total Australian output.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK.

('000 Gallons.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average for three years ended—								
1938–39	319,003	403,152	275,898	68,429	42,358	32,803	363	1,142,006
1948–49	280,460	445,517	252,469	92,587	49,004	32,638	573	1,153,248
1958–59	307,514	578,529	240,446	84,185	54,218	65,032	929	1,330,853
Year—								
1955–56	333,942	577,475	282,296	90,342	55,668	61,405	884	1,402,012
1956–57	306,298	587,199	252,336	89,882	57,008	64,262	957	1,357,942
1957–58	288,565	565,439	210,827	80,606	53,480	64,655	849	1,264,421
1958–59	327,679	582,948	258,174	82,071	52,167	66,178	980	1,370,197
1959–60	348,389	598,323	252,562	78,483	57,549	70,226	969	1,406,501

(ii) *Production per Cow.* The quantity of milk produced by a dairy cow can be as high as 1,000 gallons a year, varying greatly with breed, locality and season. For the whole of Australia, for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916, production averaged considerably less than 300 gallons per annum. In later 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. More than 400 gallons per cow has been obtained in four of the last six years. In 1959-60, the average yield was 431 gallons. The annual average yields per cow shown in the following table are obtained by dividing the total production of whole milk for the year ended June by the mean of the number of dairy cows (in milk and dry) at 31st March of that year and of the preceding year. They are, in effect, 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, but it may be accepted as sufficiently reliable to show the general trend:—

AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION PER DAIRY COW.

(Gallons.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average for three years ended—								
1938-39	315	439	298	442	353	349	349	354
1948-49	310	506	267	565	370	419	328	371
1958-59	324	521	267	513	407	537	420	393
Year—								
1955-56	355	551	301	538	444	554	391	419
1956-57	314	538	267	541	424	560	424	396
1957-58	302	505	233	488	398	529	383	371
1958-59	355	520	302	510	398	521	453	412
1959-60	382	544	301	504	452	554	447	431

5. *Factory System.*—(i) *General.* Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The establishment of large central butter factories, either on the co-operative system or on an independent basis, has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture. 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 about 2½ gallons. In addition, subsidy payments by the Commonwealth Government are made only on factory-produced butter. As a result, the production of farm-made butter has declined substantially, and in 1959-60 represented only about 1.3 per cent. of all butter made. A similar position exists in the cheese-making industry where a negligible amount is now made on farms.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* In 1959-60, factories in Australia engaged in the processing of milk into butter or cheese or the various condensery products numbered 363 and were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 77; Victoria, 131; Queensland, 75; South Australia, 39; Western Australia, 19; and Tasmania, 22. More details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter VI.—Manufacturing Industry.

6. *Butter Production.*—There was a steady increase in the annual output of butter for many years prior to the 1939-45 War. Following the record output of 211,987 tons in 1939-40, the general trend of butter production declined until 1946-47, when 143,308 tons were produced. Output increased again in subsequent years and in 1955-56 was 208,911 tons, the highest figure recorded in post-war years. Production in 1959-60, 197,552 tons, was the highest since 1955-56. The foregoing figures include butter produced on farms which has shown a decline from 8,714 tons in 1938-39 to 2,545 tons in 1959-60.

The following table shows production of butter in factories and on farms in each State for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS.

(Tons.)

Period.	Factory Production.							Factory and Farm Production, Aust.(a)
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.	
Average for three years ended—								
1938-39	49,665	61,566	52,637	7,977	5,803	3,934	181,582	190,827
1948-49	31,394	58,715	42,243	9,028	6,632	4,484	152,496	157,064
1958-59	33,832	87,659	38,131	7,509	6,812	10,618	184,561	187,393
Year—								
1955-56	41,066	90,608	48,189	8,562	7,404	9,962	205,791	208,911
1956-57	33,826	88,598	41,089	8,440	7,462	10,426	189,841	192,854
1957-58	29,939	86,236	32,281	7,032	6,807	10,623	172,918	175,757
1958-59	37,733	88,143	41,022	7,054	6,166	10,805	190,923	193,568
1959-60	41,373	89,388	38,932	6,194	7,376	11,744	195,007	197,552

(a) Includes small quantities produced in the A.C.T.

7. Cheese Production.—Prior to 1937-38, the annual production of cheese in factories and on farms had not reached 20,000 tons. From then on, it increased, but with frequent reversals of trend, to an output of 49,057 tons in 1953-54. Production has fluctuated in succeeding years between 35,000 and 45,000 tons, 44,517 tons being recorded in 1959-60.

The following table shows production of cheese in factories and on farms in each State in the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 compared with the averages for the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59:—

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS.

(Tons.)

Period.	Factory Production.							Factory and Farm Production, Australia, (a)
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(a)	
Average for three years ended—								
1938-39	3,280	7,206	5,277	6,866	427	1,424	24,480	24,848
1948-49	2,385	17,378	8,916	11,984	969	641	42,273	42,343
1958-59	4,368	17,607	6,844	11,218	1,127	335	41,499	41,567
Year—								
1955-56	3,379	13,996	7,579	12,633	763	331	38,681	38,700
1956-57	4,019	20,542	7,137	11,958	1,182	333	45,171	45,216
1957-58	4,042	14,840	5,175	10,495	1,017	326	35,895	35,976
1958-59	5,044	17,441	8,220	11,200	1,181	345	43,431	43,509
1959-60	4,348	19,217	8,492	10,593	1,443	328	44,421	44,517

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

8. *Condensed, Concentrated and Powdered, etc., Milk Production.*—The manufacture of these products expanded greatly after 1938-39 to meet the needs of the Services during the 1939-45 War and for export purposes since the War. The average output of condensed, concentrated and evaporated full cream milk (sweetened and unsweetened) for the three years ended 1958-59 was three and a half times as high as the average for the three years ended 1938-39, while that of powdered milk (full cream and skim) was more than five times as high. 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 79.7 million gallons or by 138 per cent. These products are manufactured mainly in Victoria, which produced 64 per cent. of the total (in terms of whole milk equivalent) in 1959-60. New South Wales accounted for 20 per cent. and the remaining States for 16 per cent.

The following table shows details of the output of condensed, concentrated, powdered, etc., milk during the years 1955-56 to 1959-60, compared with the averages for the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

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

Period.	Full Cream Milk Products.					Milk By-products.			
	Condensed Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk. (a)		Powdered Full Cream Milk.	Infants' and Invalids' Foods. (c)	Total Whole Milk Equivalent of Full Cream Milk Products.	Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk.	Powdered Skim Milk.	Powdered Butter-milk, mixed Skim and Butter-milk and Whey.	
	Sweetened. (b)	Unsweetened.							
									tons.
Average for three years ended—									
1938-39	18,702		9,464	1,131	33,226	(d)	(e)	(f) 701	
1948-49	28,452		16,650	10,182	78,739	(e)	4,782	3,078	
1958-59	36,322	29,137	18,373	13,846	79,687	5,649	29,758	5,748	
Year—									
1955-56	35,065	25,561	17,211	12,861	71,324	3,866	30,893	4,990	
1956-57	39,980	28,221	17,864	13,567	78,123	4,731	30,567	5,551	
1957-58	37,358	28,317	18,073	13,977	79,864	7,274	24,580	5,668	
1958-59	31,627	30,872	19,183	13,993	81,074	4,943	34,128	6,024	
1959-60	33,663	34,585	19,591	15,985	82,636	4,514	41,204	7,444	

(a) Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk and mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk. (b) Includes Coffee and Milk. (c) Includes malted milk and milk sugar (lactose). (d) Not available separately—included in condensed, concentrated and evaporated full cream milk. (e) Not available separately—included in powdered full cream milk. (f) Excludes powdered whey.

9. *Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.*—In the last year of the war-time and post-war rationing of butter, 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 31.2 lb. in 1951-52, and until 1955-56, fluctuated between 29 lb. and 31 lb. per head per annum. It has since declined to 26.2 lb. per head in 1959-60.

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 1947-48. Consumption has fluctuated considerably since then between a minimum of 5.2 lb. in 1948-49 and a maximum of 6.8 lb. in 1957-58.

The following table shows details of the production and disposal of butter and cheese for each of the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 compared with the averages for the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BUTTER AND CHEESE: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Changes in Stocks. (a)	Production.	Exports. (b)	Apparent Consumption in Australia.	
				Total	Per Head per annum.

BUTTER.					
Average for three years ended—	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
1938-39.. .. .	..	190.8	90.0	100.8	32.9
1948-49.. .. .	-3.5	157.1	75.9	84.7	24.8
1958-59.. .. .	-0.7	187.4	69.7	118.4	27.2
Year—					
1955-56.. .. .	+4.7	208.9	83.8	120.4	29.0
1956-57.. .. .	-4.3	192.9	77.8	119.4	28.0
1957-58.. .. .	+2.8	175.8	52.2	120.8	27.8
1958-59.. .. .	-0.4	193.6	78.9	115.1	25.9
1959-60.. .. .	..	197.6	78.7	118.9	26.2

CHEESE.					
Average for three years ended—	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
1938-39.. .. .	..	24.9	11.5	13.4	4.4
1948-49.. .. .	-0.7	42.4	24.3	18.8	5.5
1958-59.. .. .	+3.5	41.6	13.1	25.0	5.8
Year—					
1955-56.. .. .	-1.8	38.7	16.6	23.9	5.7
1956-57.. .. .	+5.6	45.2	17.1	22.5	5.3
1957-58.. .. .	-2.1	36.0	8.6	29.5	6.8
1958-59.. .. .	+6.9	43.5	13.6	23.0	5.2
1959-60.. .. .	-1.8	44.5	17.5	28.8	6.3

(a) Includes allowance for movements in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.
 (b) Figures for butter include ghee expressed as butter as well as butter shipped as ships' stores. Figures for cheese include ship's stores after allowance for a small quantity of cheese imported.

10. **Butter and Cheese Equalization Schemes.**—During the period from January, 1926, to April, 1934, a voluntary scheme for equalizing returns to all participating factories from their sales of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation. This 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.

On 1st May, 1934, the "Paterson Plan" was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan, details of which are shown on page 1029 of Official Year Book No. 38 and earlier issues. This compulsory plan was invalidated in 1936 by the decision 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.

Since 1936, the butter price equalization scheme has operated by voluntary action based on agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. 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.

Details are given in para. 15 on page 990 of the returns realized on local and overseas sales and of the average equalization rate for the years ended June, 1956 to 1960. Details are also given in para. 12 of the wholesale prices of butter and cheese for home consumption as fixed by State Prices Authorities or as determined by the Dairy Produce Equalization Committee.

11. Casein Equalization Scheme.—A similar equalization scheme to that for butter and cheese has been operated by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. for casein since 1952. Average realizations under the scheme were 180s. 9.9d. per cwt. in 1955–56, 184s. 6.6d. in 1956–57, 185s. 3.6d. in 1957–58, 171s. 7.9d. in 1958–59 and 175s. 7.5d. in 1959–60.

12. Wholesale Price of Butter and Cheese in Australia.—Since 20th September, 1948, when the Commonwealth Government ceased to exercise price control, the fixation of the wholesale prices of butter and cheese has been a matter for State Prices Authorities. At present, however, the power to fix prices is being exercised in only two States, Queensland and South Australia, the prices in all other States being determined by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. Details of prices operating in each of the States since 1st July, 1952, are shown in the following table.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE: AUSTRALIA.(a)

(s.d. per cwt.)

Date from which Prices became Effective.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
BUTTER.						
1st July, 1952	417 8	417 8	417 8	417 8	422 4	417 8
26th July, 1955	452 8	452 8	451 6	450 4	452 8	452 8
1st July, 1956	466 8	466 8	465 6	464 4	466 8	466 8
1st July, 1958	485 4	485 4	484 2	484 2	485 4	485 4
1st July, 1960	501 8	501 8	500 6	501 8	501 8	501 8
CHEESE.						
1st July, 1952	256 8	256 8	256 8	256 8	256 8	256 8
26th July, 1955	275 4	275 4	275 4	274 2	275 4	275 4
1st July, 1956	282 4	282 4	282 4	281 2	282 4	282 4
1st July, 1958	291 8	291 8	291 8	291 8	291 8	291 8
1st July, 1960	296 4	296 4	296 4	296 4	296 4	296 4

(a) Maximum prices fixed by State Prices Authorities or as determined by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd., for choicest grade bulk butter and cheese.

13. Marketing of Dairy Products.—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924–1958.* 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. 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 improvements 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 dairy 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 enabled 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 previous 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.

The Dairy Produce Export Control Act was again amended in 1958, principally to increase the membership of the Board by one to a total of 14 members. The additional member, designated the Administrative Member, is charged with the task of executing the Research and Sales Promotion campaign.

(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.

(iii) *Butter and Cheese Contracts.* 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 pages 985 and 986 of Official Year Book No. 37. The purchase of butter and cheese from 1944-45 to 1954-55 was covered by the Long-term Purchase Agreement. Details of this Agreement and of the prices paid for various grades of butter and cheese each year under the Agreement were given in pages 943 and 944 of Official Year Book No. 42 and in earlier issues.

14. Commonwealth Subsidies and Stabilization Plans.—(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 Ltd. 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 first of the two five-year stabilization plans came into operation on 1st July, 1952. Under this plan, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, determined the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guaranteed 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 agreed to make available an amount by way of subsidy to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level. The second five-year stabilization plan, which came into operation on 1st July, 1957, continued all the important features of the first plan. A new feature, however, was that any subsidy made available under the scheme should be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The actual amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government was in excess of its original commitment in 1955-56, when, to assist in offsetting a fall in export returns, the Government agreed to increase subsidy payments to a fixed figure of £14,500,000. In each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61, a fixed amount of £13,500,000 was provided.

In 1958, following a period of low incomes due to drought and low export returns, the Government decided to give additional support to the dairy industry. This support took the form of underwriting a final equalization payment to factories on total production of butter and cheese for the 1958-59 season. The amount underwritten for butter was 40d. per lb. commercial butter basis. The Government also decided that it would consider applying the same principle of underwriting a final equalized return at levels determined by it each year, after an examination of all relevant factors for the remaining period of the 1957-62 five-year stabilization plan. For the 1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons, the underwriting of a final minimum return of 40d. per lb. commercial butter was again determined. The principal value underlying this guarantee is that it enables the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. to make a higher initial payment to factories than would otherwise be possible without risk of over-payment.

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.

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. For the current five-year plan, the Committee has been re-appointed to determine the cost of efficient production of butter-fat only.

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. From 1st July, 1952 to 30th June, 1957, it was available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner it considered desirable, 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. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. After allowing for outstanding debits, the amount standing to the credit of the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund at 30th June, 1960, totalled approximately £1,620,497.

(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.

15. Average Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold and Assessed Farm Production Costs.—The first of the two following tables shows, in respect of butter and cheese, particulars of the rates realized on local, interstate and overseas sales and the average equalization and subsidy rates in operation for the years ended June, 1956 to 1960. The second table shows the distribution between factory and farm of the overall return to manufacturers for butter. The assessed farm production cost for commercial butter is also shown for comparison with the average returns to dairy farmers.

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

(Source: Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd.)

(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.

1956	438 1.5	419 7.3	353 0.2	400 10.5	65 1.0	465 11.5
1957	453 5.1	425 4.9	298 6.7	392 6.6	65 7.8	458 2.4
1958	453 11.5	431 11.3	238 4.3	380 9.3	71 7.8	452 5.1
1959	468 8.1	448 7.3	334 3.2	412 11.1	64 10.9	477 10.0
1960	(a)	(a)	(a)	417 5.5	63 6.0	480 11.5

CHEESE.

1956	264 0.1	259 9.5	262 4.1	31 5.7	293 9.8
1957	267 11.2	166 8.4	223 11.9	26 2.6	250 2.5
1958	270 7.4	137 8.0	240 0.7	35 11.2	275 11.9
1959	279 0.2	274 0.4	277 1.1	29 7.5	306 8.6
1960	(a)	(a)	247 10.7	29 1.4	277 0.1

(a) Not yet available.

COMMERCIAL BUTTER: OVERALL RETURNS AND ASSESSED FARM PRODUCTION COSTS.

(Pence per lb.)

Year ended 30th June.	Average Overall Returns on Commercial Butter.			Assessed Farm Production Cost.(a)
	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer.	Manufacturing Cost.	Return to Dairy Farmer.	
1956.. ..	49.924	4.626	45.298	49.29
1957.. ..	49.093	4.626	44.467	51.00
1958.. ..	48.474	4.626	43.848	51.00
1959.. ..	51.196	4.826	46.370	53.00
1960.. ..	51.531	4.965	46.566	53.00

(a) Up to 1956-57, the figures shown are the guaranteed returns as recommended by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee and accepted by the Commonwealth Government: from 1957-58, they represent the cost of production as found by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee.

16. **Dairy Industry Extension Grant.**—An annual grant of £250,000, to be expended by State Governments for the purpose of promoting improved farming practices in the dairying industry, was first made by the Commonwealth Government for the five years from 1st July, 1948. This assistance was continued by the Commonwealth Government for a further period of five years from 1st July, 1953, again by means of annual grants of £250,000, and similarly for a further five years from 1st July, 1958, at the same rate.

17. **Dairy Industry Research and Sales Promotion.**—At the request of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, legislation was enacted in 1958 to provide for a sales promotion campaign for butter and cheese in Australia and also for research into industry problems.

The legislation provides for a statutory levy (the Dairy Produce Levy) to be imposed on all butter and cheese manufactured in Australia. The maximum rates of levy are $\frac{7}{8}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. on cheese, but the initial rates which commenced in November, 1958, were $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. on cheese. The proceeds from the levy were divided equally between research and sales promotion. The rates of levy operative from November, 1959, were increased to the maximum provided under the Act, the increase being utilized solely for the purposes of intensifying the sales promotion campaign.

The Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute one half of the costs incurred on approved projects included in the programme of research, with a maximum contribution of £1 for £1 against funds raised by way of levy and allocated to research. The sales promotion programme is financed solely by the levy. The levy has yielded £699,469 to 31st January, 1961. An amount of £425,790 has been allocated to sales promotion and £273,679 to research. Research funds have benefited by the Commonwealth's contribution of an amount equal to half the actual expenditure from levy funds for research.

The scheme is administered by the Australian Dairy Produce Board, which, in respect of research, is advised by a statutory committee—the Dairy Produce Research Committee.

18. 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 seasonal conditions. Exports of butter averaged 69,700 tons during the three years ended 1958–59, compared with 75,900 tons for the three years ended 1948–49 and 90,000 tons for the three years ended 1938–39. Exports of cheese for the same periods were 13,100 tons, 24,300 tons and 11,500 tons respectively.

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 was also a substantial reduction in the amount shipped to the United Kingdom up till 1954–55. This increased again to 72,400 tons (88 per cent.) in 1955–56, but has fallen consistently since then to 59,400 tons in 1959–60 (77 per cent.).

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 18,500 tons exported in 1959–60, 15,300 tons or 83 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 999.

(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, Part I.—Rural Industries*, 1958–59, Bulletin No. 53.

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

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1957–58.	1958–59.	1959–60.	1957–58.	1958–59.	1959–60.
Choicest	61.0	58.8	62.9	11.8	7.7	9.9
First Quality	28.2	30.3	27.5	72.0	78.3	77.2
Second Quality	8.1	8.4	9.6	16.2	14.0	12.9
Third Quality(a)	2.7	2.5	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes rejected.

(b) Included with Second Quality.

§ 4. Pigs and Pig Products.

1. **Pigs.**—The number of pigs in Australia first reached a million in 1905, while the record level of 1,797,340 was attained in 1941. At 31st March, 1960, 1,423,796 pigs were recorded, representing a 10 per cent. increase on numbers a year earlier. The number of pigs in each State and Territory for each of the five years 1956 to 1960 compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended March, 1939, 1949 and 1959, are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF PIGS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust- ralia.
Average for three years ended—									
1938–39 ..	374,963	285,465	299,707	74,329	74,657	42,802	404	481	1,152,808
1948–49 ..	366,267	261,922	375,191	101,934	91,862	43,184	424	554	1,241,338
1958–59 ..	377,510	263,363	405,702	99,632	135,404	61,389	2,543	160	1,345,703
Year—									
1955–56 ..	343,030	227,223	372,871	72,920	99,097	49,498	1,076	115	1,165,830
1956–57 ..	386,789	258,336	394,518	92,180	139,982	52,358	755	139	1,325,057
1957–58 ..	397,011	278,628	422,713	108,343	150,783	62,595	3,071	167	1,423,311
1958–59 ..	348,730	253,125	399,875	98,374	115,446	69,215	3,802	175	1,288,742
1959–60 ..	398,959	284,505	429,034	108,696	130,933	67,118	4,400	151	1,423,796

A long-term comparison of pig numbers is given in Chapter XXIII.—Pastoral Production. Maps showing the distribution of pigs in Australia at 31st March, 1955 and 1948, appear on page 912 of Official Year Book No. 43 and on page 908 of Official Year Book No. 39, respectively.

2. **Size of Pig Herds.**—For information on the size of pig herds *see* references to bulletins *Size Classification of Rural Holdings*, 1955–56 in § 1, para. 2, page 977, and in the note at the beginning of this chapter.

3. **Pigs Slaughtered.**—The number of pigs slaughtered during each of the years 1955–56 to 1959–60, compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938–39, 1948–49 and 1958–59, is shown in the following table:—

PIGS SLAUGHTERED.

('000.)

Period.	Slaughtering Passed for Human Consumption.							Total Slaughtering (including Boiled Down).
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)	
Average for three years ended—								
1938–39 ..	562	503	530	155	109	65	1,925	1,961
1948–49 ..	440	371	448	154	138	54	1,606	1,615
1958–59 ..	594	439	474	159	191	94	1,956	1,968
Year—								
1955–56 ..	576	395	459	132	160	88	1,817	1,828
1956–57 ..	541	382	438	124	157	82	1,730	1,740
1957–58 ..	638	473	462	175	219	91	2,066	2,077
1958–59 ..	604	462	521	179	197	108	2,077	2,087
1959–60 ..	584	458	530	171	168	115	2,033	2,042

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

4. **Pigmeat.**—(i) *Production.* In the following table, details of the production of pigmeat in each State are shown for the years 1955–56 to 1959–60, together with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938–39, 1948–49 and 1958–59.

PRODUCTION OF PIGMEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT).

(Tons.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
Average for three years ended—									
1938-39 ..	25,558	24,569	23,522	7,538	4,322	2,893	5	43	(a)88,450
1948-49 ..	27,182	22,308	22,856	8,993	8,500	2,916	24	36	92,815
1958-59 ..	28,272	23,097	23,180	8,778	9,624	4,156	84	209	97,400
Year—									
1955-56 ..	30,543	21,492	21,921	8,124	7,922	3,635	67	204	93,908
1956-57 ..	28,879	21,178	20,200	7,367	7,475	3,341	59	200	88,699
1957-58 ..	28,683	24,343	23,131	9,516	11,405	4,216	82	239	101,615
1958-59 ..	27,253	23,770	26,210	9,451	9,991	4,911	113	187	101,886
1959-60 ..	26,252	23,383	27,106	9,161	9,029	5,352	103	187	100,573

(a) Excludes trimmings from baconer carcasses.

(ii) *Consumption.* As in the case of most other meats, pork was subject to rationing during the 1939-45 War and immediate post-war years, and consumption was at a much lower level than pre-war. In 1954-55, consumption of pigmeat (as pork or smallgoods) reached 10.2 lb., only slightly below the immediate pre-war average, but after falling to 8.7 lb. per head in 1956-57, has since risen to between 10 and 11 lb. per head. In the following table, details of the production and disposal of pigmeat are shown for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF PIGMEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT): AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Curing and Canning.	Apparent Consumption (as Pork or Smallgoods) in Australia.	
					Total.	Per Head per annum.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
Average for three years ended—						
1938-39 ..	..	94.1	13.7	48.6	31.8	10.4
1948-49 ..	-1.2	92.8	6.3	63.4	24.3	7.1
1958-59 ..	..	97.4	0.8	52.7	43.9	10.1
Year—						
1955-56 ..	-0.7	93.9	1.1	53.2	40.3	9.7
1956-57 ..	+0.9	88.7	0.6	50.3	36.9	8.7
1957-58 ..	+0.8	101.6	1.0	52.6	47.2	10.9
1958-59 ..	-1.9	101.9	0.9	55.3	47.6	10.7
1959-60 ..	+0.8	100.6	0.4	52.2	47.2	10.4

5. *Bacon and Ham.*—(i) *Production.* As in the case of pork, the increased demand for bacon and ham during the 1939-45 War 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 decline in output in each succeeding year to 36,628 tons in 1951-52. Production has been maintained at about this level in subsequent years, 36,582 tons being recorded in 1959-60. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for each year 1955-56 to 1959-60, compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM (CURED CARCASS WEIGHT).(a)
(Tons.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Average for three years ended—							
1938-39 ..	10,396	7,556	8,759	2,940	1,838	1,022	32,511
1948-49 ..	14,436	10,787	9,846	4,580	4,209	1,196	45,054
1958-59 ..	11,132	8,299	10,294	3,275	2,987	902	36,889
Year—							
1955-56 ..	11,463	7,929	10,224	3,587	3,231	1,040	37,474
1956-57 ..	10,322	7,721	9,901	3,415	3,054	917	35,330
1957-58 ..	11,468	8,345	9,682	3,340	2,952	880	36,667
1958-59 ..	11,606	8,832	11,299	3,069	2,955	910	38,671
1959-60 ..	11,012	8,558	9,948	3,115	3,061	888	36,582

(a) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to cured carcass weight for periods subsequent to 1948-49.

(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 subsequently increased to 12.7 lb. in 1946-47. It has declined to about 7 lb. per head in recent years. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60, compared with the averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 are shown in the following table:—

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

Period.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Canning.	Apparent Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per Head per annum.
Average for three years ended—	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
1938-39 ..	..	32.5	1.0	..	31.5	10.2
1948-49 ..	..	45.1	3.1	2.1	39.9	11.7
1958-59 ..	+0.2	36.9	0.4	6.0	30.3	7.0
Year—						
1955-56 ..	+0.4	37.5	0.7	5.1	31.3	7.5
1956-57 ..	+0.4	35.3	0.5	5.7	28.7	6.8
1957-58 ..	-0.2	36.7	0.5	6.1	30.3	7.0
1958-59 ..	+0.3	38.7	0.3	6.4	31.7	7.1
1959-60 ..	-0.7	36.6	0.3	5.3	31.7	7.0

(a) Pressed and canned bacon and ham have been converted to cured carcass weight.

6. *Oversea 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 1957-58 to 1959-60 are shown on page 999.

§ 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 to satisfy domestic needs or to help towards this object. Because of the incompleteness of data available on poultry throughout Australia, details of poultry numbers are not published.

2. **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. Details of production in the respective States as recorded by these authorities for the years 1955–56 to 1959–60 are shown in the following table:—

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

State.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.	1959–60.
New South Wales	51,635	52,334	49,168	45,221	53,495
Victoria	24,985	24,874	25,956	23,447	26,521
Queensland	7,848	8,848	7,894	8,692	10,007
South Australia	11,820	11,375	11,219	9,692	10,041
Western Australia	7,687	8,589	8,602	7,577	7,476
Tasmania	943	912	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	104,918	106,932	(c) 102,839	(c) 94,629	(c) 107,540

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

(b) Not available.

(c) Excludes

(ii) *Egg Pulp and Egg Powder.* 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 was increased further in post-war years to supply a large export market and also a substantially increased home consumption. During recent years, however, production has been at a somewhat lower level. The production of dried egg powder, established in Australia in 1942 as a war-time measure for export purposes, was continued for some time after the war, but has since declined to negligible proportions.

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.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.	1959–60.
New South Wales	14,649	18,755	13,198	9,808	17,791
Victoria	6,879	6,245	6,591	3,473	6,460
Queensland	2,901	3,302	1,658	2,011	2,767
South Australia	5,991	4,501	4,461	2,495	3,210
Western Australia	1,532	2,024	2,855	1,600	1,122
Tasmania	236	133	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	32,188	34,960	(b) 28,763	(b) 19,387	(b) 31,350

(a) Not available.

(b) Excludes Tasmania.

In addition to liquid whole egg, production was also recorded of liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1959–60 amounted to 1,268,000 lb. and 815,000 lb. respectively, compared with 631,000 lb. and 337,000 lb. respectively in the previous year. These figures exclude small quantities produced in Tasmania for which details are not available.

3. **Production and Consumption of Eggs.**—Because of the operations of producers in areas outside the control of the Egg Boards and the extent of “back-yard” poultry-keeping, for which no statistics are collected, figures relating to total egg production must 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(a):
AUSTRALIA.**

Period.	Changes in Stock.	Estimated Total Production.	Exports.	For Drying and Pulping.(b)	Apparent Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per Head per Annum.
Average for three years ended—	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	lb.
1938-39	89.5	7.6	3.2	78.7	25.7
1948-49	119.9	10.4	22.9	86.6	25.4
1958-59	111.2	5.6	13.5	92.1	21.2
Year—						
1955-56	113.2	9.9	15.4	87.9	21.1
1956-57	115.8	6.3	16.9	91.7	21.5
1957-58	111.8	7.3	13.9	91.3	21.0
1958-59	106.1	3.3	9.6	93.3	21.0
1959-60	116.4	2.0	15.9	98.1	21.6

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

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) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION:
AUSTRALIA.**

(Per Head per Annum.)

Period.	Shell Eggs.	Liquid Whole Egg and Egg Powder. (a)	Total.	
			Weight.	Number.(b)
Average for three years ended—	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1938-39	25.7	0.9	26.6	243
1948-49	25.4	2.5	27.9	255
1958-59	21.2	1.3	22.5	206
Year—				
1955-56	21.1	1.3	22.4	205
1956-57	21.5	1.5	23.0	210
1957-58	21.0	1.2	22.2	203
1958-59	21.0	1.3	22.3	204
1959-60	21.6	1.6	23.2	212

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

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

4. **Marketing of Eggs.**—(i) *Markets.* Details of the annual contracts entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments up to 1952-53 and of the results of trading under free market conditions in the four years following appear in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

Because of the United Kingdom policy of expanding egg production, the United Kingdom's importance as a market for Australian shell eggs has been declining. In both 1958-59 and 1959-60, the United Kingdom took 28 per cent. of Australia's exports of shell eggs, compared with 86 per cent. in 1952-53.

The United Kingdom remains virtually the only export market for egg pulp. Australian exports of pulp thereto were approximately 3,700 tons in 1958-59 and 3,800 tons in 1959-60.

The main outlets for Australian eggs in 1959-60, other than the United Kingdom, were Saudi Arabia (588,000 dozen) and Singapore (458,000 dozen).

(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 operating 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.

Owing 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 as laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

5. *Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.—(i) Exports.* The Australian overseas export of poultry products has been confined in the past 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 million dozen. Shipments were at a lower level in subsequent years, being 5.0 million dozen in 1958-59 and 2.8 million dozen in 1959-60.

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 and for some years thereafter, exports expanded greatly, but there has been a decline in subsequent years and in 1959-60 16.2 million lb. only were exported compared with 37.9 million lb. in 1953-54.

After 1945, there was a considerable increase in the exports of frozen poultry, which in 1955-56 amounted to 1,486,000 lb. They have, however, since been much lower.

Total quantities and values of exports of Australian origin of poultry products (live poultry, frozen poultry, eggs in shell, egg pulp and powder) for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60, are shown on page 999.

(ii) *Imports.* Imports of poultry products have hitherto been negligible. However, during 1960-61, approximately 3 million lb. of canned chicken, valued at £0.3 million, were imported from the United States of America. A consequence of this development was that Australian producers have sought tariff protection from the imported product.

§ 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. In recent years, there has been considerable growth in the number of itinerant apiarists operating on a large scale with mobile equipment. Some of these apiarists move as far afield as from Victoria to Queensland in an endeavour to provide a continuous supply of nectar from suitable flora for their bees. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1959-60 showed an average of 126 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 1.7 lb. per productive hive.

The number of hives and the production of honey and bees-wax during the year 1959-60 are shown in the following table.

BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEES-WAX, 1959-60.

State or Territory.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	'000 lb.	£'000.	'000 lb.	£'000.
New South Wales ..	143	51	194	18,682	1,129	257	70
Victoria ..	86	19	105	9,661	600	113	29
Queensland ..	30	11	41	4,119	189	59	15
South Australia ..	59	11	70	7,221	286	106	26
Western Australia ..	38	9	47	5,549	162	67	13
Tasmania ..	5	2	7	296	22	4	2
Aust. Cap. Territory ..	1	(a)	1	34	2	1	(b)
Australia ..	362	103	465	45,562	2,390	607	155

(a) Less than 500.

(b) Less than £500.

The production of honey and bees-wax fluctuates considerably and is determined mainly by the flow of nectar from flora, particularly the eucalypts, which varies greatly from year to year. Compared with pre-war, there has been a pronounced upward trend in the output of honey, and a record production of 53,200,000 lb. was obtained in 1948-49. The production in 1959-60, 45,600,000 lb., was the highest since that year.

The table below shows the production of honey and bees-wax for periods from 1938-39 to 1959-60.

HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

('000 lb.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
HONEY.							
Average for three years ended—							
1938-39 ..	3,005	3,107	700	2,874	1,299	200	11,188
1948-49 ..	14,934	8,232	2,185	8,292	2,831	206	36,887
1958-59 ..	12,853	7,239	2,071	5,924	6,548	398	35,077
Year—							
1955-56 ..	15,207	7,010	2,329	5,715	4,482	302	34,464
1956-57 ..	14,946	8,210	3,075	8,169	5,650	372	40,458
1957-58 ..	13,029	5,884	1,373	4,151	7,313	481	32,286
1958-59 ..	10,583	7,624	1,766	5,453	6,680	342	32,487
1959-60 ..	18,682	9,661	4,119	7,221	5,549	296	45,562
BEES-WAX.							
Average for three years ended—							
1938-39 ..	49	39	11	38	23	2	162
1948-49 ..	174	86	36	110	34	3	443
1958-59 ..	163	81	31	94	81	5	455
Year—							
1955-56 ..	184	78	34	70	57	4	427
1956-57 ..	188	90	42	116	70	5	511
1957-58 ..	165	67	25	86	87	5	436
1958-59 ..	137	86	25	80	84	4	417
1959-60 ..	257	113	59	106	67	4	607

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and 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 32.1 million lb., was exported. Exports amounted to 11.2 million lb. in 1958-59 and 13.7 million lb. in 1959-60, about two thirds going to the United Kingdom and most of the remainder to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The quantity of bees-wax imported generally exceeded that exported up to 1945-46, but since 1946-47, with the exception of 1951-52, local production has been higher and exports have exceeded imports by substantial margins. In 1959-60, exports exceeded imports by an amount of about 200,000 lb.

Total quantities and values of exports of honey and bees-wax for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 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 the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 are shown below.

EXPORTS OF FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value (£A'000 f.o.b. Port of Shipment).		
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Bees-wax	lb.	170,167	121,441	208,508	43	30	48
Butter	'000 lb.	113,779	173,189	172,410	15,639	24,956	28,646
Cheese	"	20,674	32,280	42,395	1,855	4,467	4,989
Eggs in shell	'000 doz.	11,828	5,031	2,760	1,851	899	506
Eggs not in shell—							
In liquid form	'000 lb.	17,897	8,518	16,153	1,967	832	1,999
Dry	"	43	5	6	19	8	6
Honey	"	19,685	11,194	13,706	936	508	545
Lard	"	397	146	185	23	13	19
Meats—							
Bacon and Ham (including canned)	"	2,895	2,534	694	686	565	184
Frozen Poultry	"	606	460	252	133	110	61
Frozen Pork	"	2,149	1,870	790	318	274	150
Milk—							
Condensed, Preserved, etc.—							
Sweetened Full Cream	"	67,995	50,671	50,542	5,101	3,542	3,527
Unsweetened	"	1,909	4,507	6,014	120	265	356
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream	"	13,898	17,149	18,184	2,128	2,521	2,641
Skim	"	29,795	52,082	56,893	1,182	1,905	2,445
Malted	"	5,343	5,998	6,078	750	898	947
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of Milk	"	8,207	7,313	7,080	1,228	1,103	1,026
Other	"	6,388	5,675	8,821	1,238	1,099	1,632
Pigs, live	Number	1,030	938	591	27	21	20
Poultry, live (a)	"	143,869	198,616	443,376	20	31	64

(a) Including day-old chicks.

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

(Source: Board of Trade Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.)

NOTE.—Values of imports in this section are expressed in £ sterling c.i.f. at the landed 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 1958, 1959 and 1960.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Product.	Unit of Quantity.	1958.		1959.		1960.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£'000.		£'000.		£'000.
Butter	'000 cwt.	8,454	97,397	8,014	134,312	8,167	122,985
Cheese	"	2,372	23,575	2,726	38,387	2,653	32,224
Milk, powdered and preserved	"		5,230		9,631		7,121
Bacon and ham	'000 cwt.	7,272	96,860	7,584	100,330	8,838	117,296
Pork(a)	"	370	3,401	280	3,206	436	4,903
Eggs in shell	'000 doz.	14,854	2,192	12,769	1,594	35,135	4,653
Eggs not in shell, liquid or frozen	'000 cwt.	473	5,445	251	3,536	306	3,987

(a) Excludes pork in airtight containers.

2. **Butter.**—Until 1950, Australia had regularly supplied between 20 and 30 per cent. of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. After 1950, when butter rationing was abolished in Australia, the quantity shipped was considerably lower, but in 1956 it again amounted to 1,515,000 cwt., or 21.4 per cent. of the total United Kingdom imports. Shipments fell away again in subsequent years. In 1960, Australia supplied 1,168,000 cwt. or 14.3 per cent. of the United Kingdom imports, New Zealand supplied 36.0 per cent. and Denmark 24.0 per cent.

In the following table, particulars of the quantity and value of butter imported into the United Kingdom are shown for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 according to country of origin.

BUTTER: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Country from which Imported.	1958.		1959.		1960.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	'000 cwt.	£'000.	'000 cwt.	£'000.	'000 cwt.	£'000.
New Zealand	3,400	38,877	3,250	53,475	2,941	45,660
Australia	986	11,634	1,282	20,206	1,168	18,271
Other Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland ..	373	4,474	160	3,611	175	2,545
Denmark	1,907	23,244	1,891	33,185	1,964	29,726
Netherlands	593	6,609	270	5,109	347	5,078
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,195	12,559	1,161	18,726	1,572	21,705
Total	8,454	97,397	8,014	134,312	8,167	122,985

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1960 was £32,224,000. Of this, £18,440,000 was imported from New Zealand, £3,463,000 from Australia, £2,595,000 from Denmark, £2,397,000 from Canada and £1,853,000 from the Netherlands.

4. **Bacon.**—Of a total import in 1960 of bacon (excluding bacon in airtight containers), valued at £101,702,000, the value of that supplied by Denmark was £72,688,000, Poland, £10,824,000, the Netherlands, £7,865,000 and the Republic of Ireland, £6,131,000.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (excluding pork in airtight containers) was £4,903,000 in 1960. Imports were mainly from the Argentine Republic (£829,000) and Denmark (£576,000).

6. **Eggs.**—In 1960, the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £8,640,000, comprising eggs in shell, £4,653,000, and liquid or frozen eggs, £3,987,000. Eggs in shell were supplied principally by Denmark and the Union of South Africa.

7. **Milk Products.**—In 1960, the value of preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £7,121,000. Of this total, imports from New Zealand amounted to £2,864,000, the Netherlands, £1,320,000 and Australia, £1,110,000.