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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.



REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE CONSUMPTION
OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

REPORT NO. I - YEAR 1946-47

Prepared under Instructions from the

RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER.

by

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report, the first of its kind issued from this Bureau, contains a comprehensive review of food production and the consumption of food-stuffs and nutrients in Australia in the year 1946-47 together with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39) and for each calendar year 1944 to 1946. Similar reports will follow at six-monthly intervals.

Reports of this type were compiled by Commonwealth Food Control during the war years. They were not available for general publication, but were used for important administrative purposes associated with the war-time planning of production and distribution of food-stuffs.

The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical survey of (i) the production of food-stuffs; (ii) the quantities exported overseas; (iii) the quantities put to industrial or other non-food uses; and to enable estimates to be made, after allowance for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia. Although the methods used give a reasonably reliable indication of the quantities of food-stuffs consumed in Australia, the estimates are not completely accurate. More reliable results might be obtained from a household census, but this would be a very long and costly task.

While the statistics relating to food-stuffs presented in this report can be generally accepted as reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These concern chiefly the quantities of poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and other fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available as to the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements, and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of food-stuffs. In all these cases, careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as "entering consumption in Australia" have been adjusted as far as possible to allow for these circumstances. Other difficulties occur in the compilation of statistics of consumption, and for these no allowance has been made. They include (i) the consumption by the Services of some minor commodities; (ii) the absence of particulars of stock movements in a limited number of cases; (iii) the disposal of surplus Army stores after the close of the war and (iv) the quantity of food-stuffs purchased on the civilian market and sent overseas in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the results.

The details of consumption per head included in the tables have been checked with data from other sources wherever possible. These were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. Such comparisons as are possible confirm the reliability of the method used in this report.

Section 3 of the report, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled under the direction of Dr. F. W. Clements, Chairman of the Nutrition Committee, and the statistical tables included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

I am indebted to Dr. Clements, whose contribution has made it possible to amplify the report by the inclusion of section 3; and to Mr. J. C. Stephen, officer-in-charge of the Production Section of this Bureau, and Mr. R. G. Walker, for the compilation of the other sections of the report.

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2. GENERAL REVIEW OF FOOD PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION
AND CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA

3.

Seasonal conditions in Australia during 1946-47 were generally satisfactory for rural production, except in Queensland and northern districts of New South Wales, where drought conditions were experienced.

Overall food production during 1946-47 was slightly lower than in 1946 but was somewhat above the pre-war level. Notable increases in production were recorded in the case of meat and canned fruit. Generally output of other commodities was well maintained the principal exceptions being sugar, potatoes and other vegetables, and dried fruits. In addition, the barley, oats and wheat crops were less than in the previous season but this did not materially reduce the output of foodstuffs prepared from these cereals. The processing of canned meat and canned and dehydrated vegetables which was greatly increased during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces showed a further decline in 1946-47.

Reduction in Service requirements of most foodstuffs to negligible proportions in 1946-47 released additional supplies for export and as a result exports of the principal foodstuffs during the year were in total at a level approximating that of the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Exports of cheese, condensed and powdered milk, canned meat, bacon and ham, eggs and egg products, margarine, jams, potatoes and vegetables, rice, breakfast foods and flour exceeded the pre-war figures while exports of frozen meat, butter, sugar and fresh, dried and canned fruit were lower.

The following quantity index numbers indicate for foodstuffs as a whole the movement since the three-yearly period ended 1938-39 in production and distribution, distinguishing between exports, and deliveries for Service and civilian consumption. The items covered do not embrace all foodstuffs but comprise the principal foodstuffs entering consumption viz. dairy products, meats in various forms, eggs, sugar, cereal products, fruit and vegetable and the products thereof, margarine and fish.

The indexes have been computed by weighting the quantities of each commodity with the average gross value per unit over the period 1936-37 to 1943-44. These data are based upon official prices as far as possible but in the case of some items of no great significance, where information was lacking or was incomplete, it was necessary to use data from other sources or to apply estimates. These indexes therefore should be regarded as an indication rather than an accurate measure of the movement in the production and distribution of foodstuffs.

TABLE I : INDEXES OF QUANTITY PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
(Base : Average 3 years 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 1000)

Period	Production (a)	Supplies Distributed				
		Total (a)	Exports	Services	Civilians	
					Total	Per Head(a)
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,000	1,000	288	-	712	1,000
1944	1,121	1,112	187	227	698	1,024
1945	1,045	1,046	167	186	693	993
1946	1,068	1,089	283	38	768	1,010
1946-47 (b)	1,060	1,104	(c) 309	(d)	(e) 795	(e) 1,022

(a) Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 as base = 1000. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes exports of canned meat, canned and dehydrated vegetables and egg powder from surplus Service stocks. It is estimated that the exclusion of these exports would reduce the index number to about 285. (d) Included with civilians. (e) Total consumption in Australia.

The foregoing index number for civilian consumption indicates that consumption of foodstuffs per head in 1946-47 (in terms of quantity) was 2.2 per cent. above that of the pre-war period. Details of the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table.

TABLE II : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter): Total Milk Solids (Fat & Non-Fat)	39.2	44.3	44.6	47.1	46.5
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight) ..	253.2	218.7	203.2	203.1	211.2
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight) ..	16.8	12.5	14.3	17.8	18.1
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent) ..	26.4	31.6	32.1	29.1	29.2
5. Oils and Fats including Butter (fat content) ..	36.5	33.8	32.3	30.9	31.0
6. Sugars and Syrups (sugar content) ..	123.3	120.0	116.1	122.3	120.5
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes ..	106.3	117.0	122.2	126.6	132.7
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) ..	5.0	5.9	7.3	9.7	10.0
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	47.6	39.2	50.0	57.9	65.9
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	132.8	149.3	143.2	141.0	139.7
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables ..	(b) 69.1	60.0	61.1	61.1	53.8
12. Other Vegetables. ..	(b) 58.9	80.5	94.4	89.4	79.7
13. Grain Products ..	204.6	221.9	219.8	216.1	217.8
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine) ..	127.4	149.2	148.7	152.2	178.5

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (b) These figures relate to 1943; in the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943 for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

The quantities of foodstuffs entering civilian consumption as shown in the various tables throughout this report are over-stated by the inclusion of food which has been exported during recent years in the form of individual gifts forwarded by parcel post to the United Kingdom and elsewhere overseas. The total quantities involved are estimated to have been about 2,200 tons in 1945, 8,500 tons in 1946 and a similar quantity in 1946-47, the principal items comprising canned meat, dripping and lard, jam, dried fruit, preserved milk, cheese and canned fruit.

Overstatement in the figures relating to civilian consumption also arises from the absence of data respecting individual food commodities exported overseas as bulk gifts by the Red Cross and other organizations.

3. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

In order to determine whether the quantity of the various foodstuffs passing into civilian consumption is sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The basis for the computation was the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia of the Food Consumption Levels in Australia and the United Kingdom. (Government Printer, Canberra, 1945). The nutritive value of the food passing into civilian consumption in the years 1946 and 1946-47 are shown in tables III and IV with comparisons with previous years and with other countries in tables V and VI.

No attempt has been made to compare these figures with any set of requirements for the community. A number of standards of recommended dietary allowances has been developed, the one most commonly used being that derived by the National Research Council of America. The principal objection to making any such comparison at this stage is that requirements for certain of the nutrients, particularly vitamin A, riboflavin and niacin are not stable and a great deal of work has yet to be done on the human requirements for these nutrients. To make any sort of comparison at this stage of our knowledge may introduce inaccuracies.

Reviewed briefly, the intake of nutrients as revealed by this statistical analysis shows that the nutritive value of the average quantity of food per capita per day moving into civilian consumption, supplies a reasonable level of nutrients, with the possible exception of calcium. As milk is the principal source of calcium the indications are that the milk consumption in Australia could be increased with benefit to the health and nutrition of the population.

TABLE III : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1946

(per head per day)

Commodity Group	Calories	Protein gm	Fat gm	Carbo- Hydrate gm	Calcium mgm	Iron mgm	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid mgm	Thiamin mgm	Ribo- Flavin mgm	Niacin mgm
Milk and Milk Products (Excluding butter)	329	16.5	19.9	37	590	0.5	958	4.0	0.19	.71	.5
Meats including cured, canned, and edible offal (carcass weight)	692	30.2	63.3	.2	20	6.1	757	-	0.40	.49	10.0
Poultry Game and Fish (Edible weight)	31	4.6	1.4	-	10	0.6	5	-	0.02	.03	1.2
Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent)	50	4.0	3.6	.3	19	1.0	322	-	0.05	.15	-
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	355	0.2	39.3	-	5	0.1	1386	-	-	-	-
Sugars and Syrups (sugar content)	775	-	-	144	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	110	2.8	-	24.5	12	1.0	-	28.8	0.17	1.28	1.0
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	29	1.7	1.6	1.8	5	0.3	1	-	0.04	0.02	0.41
Tomatoes and Citrus fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	14	0.5	-	2.9	16	0.2	374	24.1	0.04	0.02	0.34
Other fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	67	0.6	-	15.9	15	0.5	59	7.6	0.04	0.07	0.52
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	13	1.0	-	2.3	31	0.5	1031	22.7	0.06	0.04	0.38
Other Vegetables	24	1.0	-	4.9	22	0.2	3.2	10.2	0.02	0.04	0.39
Grain Products	916.3	26.2	3.4	195.2	48	3.2	-	-	0.47	0.17	2.4
Beverages (tea, coffee, Beer and Wine)	31.2	.7	2.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	3436.5	90.0	135.2	430	797	14.8	4896.9	97.4	1.50	3.02	17.14

TABLE IV : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1946-47

(per head per day)

Commodity Group	Calories	Protein gm	Fat gm	Carbo-hydrate gm	Calcium mgm	Iron mgm	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid mgm	Thiamin mgm	Ribe-flavin mgm	Niacin mgm
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	325	16.1	20	36.3	585	0.5	963	5.9	.2	0.71	0.6
Meats including cured, canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	670	30.4	60.8	.2	21	6.3	752	-	0.3	0.50	10.0
Poultry, Game and Fish (Edible Weight)	32	14.3	1.5	-	10	0.6	5	-	0.02	0.03	1.2
Eggs and Egg products (fresh equivalent)	51	4.0	3.7	0.3	19	1.0	326	-	0.05	0.15	-
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	355	0.2	39.3	-	5	-	1386	-	-	-	-
Sugars and Syrups (sugar content)	569	-	-	142	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	145.9	2.9	-	25.7	13	1.1	-	30	0.17	1.28	1.1
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	31	1.8	1.7	1.9	6	0.30	1	-	0.05	0.02	0.5
Tomatoes and Citrus fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	16	0.6	-	3.2	17	0.2	409	26.2	0.04	0.02	0.4
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	66	0.6	-	15.7	15	0.5	60	7.7	0.03	0.07	0.5
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	12	0.9	-	2.0	27	0.5	845	19.6	0.05	0.05	0.3
Other Vegetables	5	0.2	-	1	1	-	-	2.0	0.02	0.04	0.4
Grain Products	923.8	26.4	3.4	196.6	48	3.2	-	-	0.47	0.17	2.4
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	31.2	.7	2.7	1	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	3232.9	99.2	133.1	425.9	771	14.7	4747	91.4	1.40	3.04	17.4

TABLE V : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION :
AUSTRALIA
(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	1946-47
Calories	3218	3084	3222.5	3238	3436.5	3232.9
Protein (gm.)	58.8	58.6	55.3	53.9	55.3	64.8
Animal	31.1	31.3	33.5	34.5	34.7	34.3
Vegetable	89.9	89.9	88.8	88.4	90.0	99.1
Total	132.5	134.1	135.7	127.7	135.2	133.1
Fat (gm)	395.9	379.0	412.0	340	304	425.9
Carbohydrate (gm.)	650	722	737.5	743	797	771
Calcium (mgm.)	15.8	15.5	14.7	18.9	14.8	14.7
Iron (mgm.)	4946	5011	4695.8	4073	4896.9	4747
Vitamin A (IU)	85.6	77.2	88.7	83.9	97.4	91.4
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.50	1.40
Thiamin (mgm.)	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.02	3.04
Riboflavin (mgm.)	18.7	17.9	17.2	25.5	17.14	17.4
Niacin (mgm.)						

TABLE VI : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Nutrient	United Kingdom		Canada	U.S.A.	Australia	
	1946	1946-47			1945	1946
	Calories	2890	2880	3083.4	3315	3238
Protein (gm.) Animal	44.3	45.6	55.5	60	53.9	64.8
Vegetables	45.7	43.8	38.8	40	34.5	34.3
Total	90.0	89.4	94.3	100	88.4	99.1
Fat (gm.)	111.9	110.6	123.1	136	127.7	133.1
Carbohydrate (gm.)	308.2	380.8	404.2	422	304	425.9
Calcium (mgm.)	1037	1032	1001.8	1105	743	771
Iron (mgm.)	17.0	17.7	15.4	18.3	18.9	14.7
Vitamin A (IU)	3722	3763	6810.6	9909	4073	4747
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	108.8	107.6	74.9	141	83.9	91.4
Thiamin (mgm.)	1.86	1.87	1.68	2.17	2.9	1.40
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.99	2.02	2.03	2.52	2.9	3.04
Niacin (mgm.)	17.3	16.7	15.84	21.0	16.6	17.4

4. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter) :-

The production during 1946-47 of whole milk for all purposes is estimated at 1061 million gallons compared with 1076 million gallons in 1946 and average production of 1142 million gallons during the three year 1936-37 to 1938-39. The whole of the decrease in milk production since the pre-war period as well as the diversion of substantial quantities of milk to the manufacture of cheese and preserved milk and expansion in the consumption of fluid milk has been reflected in a substantial decline in the quantity of milk used for butter. In the following table, details of the quantity of whole milk used for various purposes are shown in fiscal years since 1938-39:-

TABLE VII. PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA
(In Thousand Gallons)

Year	Quantity of Whole Milk used for -				Total Whole Milk Produced and Used
	Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensory Products	Other Purposes	
1938-39	925,308	64,994	33,367	165,505	1,189,174
1939-40	983,116	68,351	37,045	165,488	1,254,000
1940-41	904,495	59,334	50,431	176,012	1,190,272
1941-42	792,929	66,862	63,070	182,008	1,104,869
1942-43	795,390	79,321	55,017	199,902	1,129,630
1943-44	733,451	77,963	63,253	192,012	1,066,679
1944-45	670,206	76,533	62,440	203,651	1,012,830
1945-46	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782	1,077,469
1946-47 (a)	670,541	91,234	70,360	229,166	1,061,301

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the table below for 1946-47 in comparison with the earlier periods specified. Output of cheese in 1946-47 viz., 41,800 tons was slightly below the record figure of 43,100 tons recorded for 1946 while the 83,000 tons of preserved milk products produced in 1946-47 was the highest recorded for any year. Civil exports of both cheese and preserved milk products reached record levels in 1946-47.

TABLE VIII. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (f)
FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million Gallons)					
Net Change in stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1142	1010	993	1076	1061
<u>Total Supplies</u>	1142	1010	993	1076	1061
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	11	10	3	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	981	815	798	864	850
Civilian Consumption (e)	161	184	185	209	211
CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (a)	(b)	(+)1.7	(-) 3.4	(+)2.7	(-)3.0
Production	19.7	48.1	44.5	56.2	56.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	19.7	46.4	47.9	53.5	59.7
Exports	8.5	1.2	4.8	23.0	34.6
Services	-	31.2	27.8	8.8	(c)
Civilian Consumption	11.2	14.0	15.3	21.7	25.1
POWDERED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net change in Stocks (a)	(b)	(+)0.4	(-)0.5	(+)0.6	(+)0.4
Production	9.5	16.3	14.6	18.4	17.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	9.5	15.9	15.1	17.8	17.3
Exports	1.4	1.5	1.9	4.4	5.9
Services	-	5.9	2.9	0.7	(c)
Civilian Consumption	8.1	8.5	10.3	12.7	11.4

TABLE VIII. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
(Continued)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (f)
<u>INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 Tons)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (a)	(b)	(+)0.1	(+)0.1	-	(+)0.6
Production	3.2	5.0	6.6	7.6	8.6
Total Supplies	3.2	4.9	6.5	7.6	9.2
Exports	0.2	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.8
Services	-	0.6	0.5	-	(c)
Civilian Consumption	3.0	3.2	4.0	5.4	6.4
<u>CHEESE ('000 Tons)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (a)	(b)	(-)0.1	(+)4.3	(-)0.5	(-)2.5
Production	24.9	34.5	35.5	43.1	41.8
Total Supplies	24.9	34.6	31.2	43.6	44.3
Exports	11.5	14.3	10.2	18.4	24.0
Services	-	2.5	3.0	4.5	(c)
Civilian Consumption	13.4	17.8	18.0	20.7	20.3

(a) Including Imports. (b) Not available. (c) Included with Civilian Consumption.
(d) Used in the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed, etc., milk products and consumed as sweet cream. (e) Consumption as fluid milk, including milk consumed as ice-cream, etc. (f) Subject to revision

In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) moving into civilian consumption per head of population are shown for 1946-47 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39 and each year 1944 to 1946.

TABLE IX. SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
(EXCLUDING BUTTER)
MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (b)
Fluid Whole Milk - Actual Weight	241.5	286.0	282.0	292.0	288.0
Equivalent in gallons(a)	(23.6)	(27.9)	(27.5)	(28.5)	(28.1)
Fresh Cream ..	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.4
Condensed Milk - Full Cream- Unsweetened ..	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.9
Sweetened ..					
Skim - Sweetened ..					
Concentrated Whole Milk	0.4	1.9	1.6	3.7	4.6
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.8
- Skim ..	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
Cheese ..	4.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1
Total-As Milk Solids (c)	39.2	44.3	44.6	47.1	46.5

(a) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb. (b) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (c) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The consumption of liquid milk per head and of total milk and milk products (expressed as milk solids, excluding butter) per head in 1946-47 was slightly below that of 1946 but was considerably in excess of the pre-war level. A substantial increase has occurred in the consumption of concentrated whole milk from 0.4 lb. pre-war to 3.7 lb. in 1946 and 4.6 lb. in 1946-47. Cheese consumption in 1946-47, although slightly below that of 1946 exceeded the pre-war level by 39 per cent. As a result of the removal of restrictions on the sale of sweet cream, from 11th November, 1946, consumption is estimated to have increased from 1.8 lb. per head in 1946 to 2.4 lb. in 1946-47. Restrictions on sweet cream sales were re-imposed on 1st September, 1947.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in-weight) in Australia during 1946-47 is estimated at 894,900 tons exclusive of approximately 44,700 tons of edible offal. This represents an improvement on the figures for 1945 and 1946 but is substantially below average production of 982,800 tons (excluding 48,000 tons edible offal) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Production of beef (including veal) increased to 485,900 tons in 1946-47 compared with 438,000 tons in 1946. On the other hand, production of mutton and lamb, declined from 319,500 tons in 1946 to 307,900 tons in 1946-47 and pigmeats from 108,400 tons to 101,100 tons.

Details of the production of each class of meat are shown in the following table for the average of the years 1936-37 to 1938-39, each year 1944 and for 1946-47.

TABLE X. PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN-WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	(b) 1946-47
Beef and Veal	569.1	480.0	449.5	438.0	485.9
Mutton ..	202.1	269.0	229.1	201.8	187.6
Lamb ..	117.6	150.0	93.0	117.7	120.3
Pork (a) ..	45.4	58.0	42.2	35.0	32.0
Bacon and Ham (Cured weight)	32.4	52.0	51.8	48.9	46.1
Total Pigmeats (As Pork)	94.0	136.0	119.9	108.4	101.1
<u>Total Meat</u>	982.8	1035.0	891.5	865.9	894.9
Offal	48.0	52.0	44.3	42.8	44.7

(a) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

(b) Subject to revision.

Particulars of the production and utilization of carcass meat, canned meat, bacon and ham and total meat (expressed in carcass weight equivalent) for the same period are shown in the following table. During 1946-47 exports of carcass meat amounted to 171,900 tons (bone-in-weight) compared with 142,700 tons in 1946 and 223,400 tons annually during the three years ended 1938-39. Canned meat exports recorded for 1946-47 viz., 53,500 tons, include appreciable quantities from surplus Army Stocks and for this reason are not comparable with the figures for previous years, which are confined to exports from current production. Total Australian consumption of meat (excluding offal) amounted to 675,600 tons in 1946-47 compared with average consumption of 750,400 tons during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39

TABLE XI. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (g)
CARCASS MEAT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 17.6	(-) 22.4	(-) 7.7	(-) 5.3
Production	982.8	1035.0	891.5	865.9	894.9
Total Supplies	982.8	1,017.4	913.9	873.6	900.2
Exports	223.4	110.3	91.6	142.7	171.9
Services	-	136.9	85.4	23.1	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	66.6	208.8	210.2	140.6	120.7
Civilian Consumption	692.8	561.4	526.7	567.2	607.6
CANNED MEAT (CANNED WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(b)	(-) 1.9	(+) 6.6	(-) 8.5	(h) (-) 28.0
Production	12.0	79.0	83.0	46.3	31.1
Total Supplies	12.0	80.9	76.4	54.8	59.1
Exports	5.0	18.4	22.1	45.4	53.5
Services	-	57.0	48.8	1.4	(c)
Civilian Consumption	7.0	5.5	5.5	8.0	5.6
BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(b)	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.1	-	(-) 0.2
Production	32.4	52.0	51.8	48.9	46.1
Total Supplies	32.4	51.7	51.9	48.9	46.3
Exports	1.0	1.7	5.9	2.1	3.0
Services	-	17.0	13.0	2.2	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	3.0	3.0	5.1	2.3
Civilian Consumption	31.4	30.0	30.0	39.5	41.0
TOTAL MEAT (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 15.2	(-) 12.6	(-) 22.3	(-) 48.3
Production	982.8	1,035.0	891.5	865.9	894.9
Total Supplies	982.8	1,019.8	904.1	888.2	943.2
Exports	232.4	157.2	141.6	224.0	267.6
Services	-	247.9	178.1	28.7	(c)
Civilian Consumption	750.4	614.7	584.4	635.5	675.6

- (a) Excluding Offal.. (b) Not available. (c) Included with Civilian Consumption. (d) Used for canning, curing and dehydration.
(e) Includes imports. (f) For canning. (g) Subject to revision.
(h) Includes allowances for quantities exported from surplus Service stocks.

Details of the supplies of meat moving into civilian consumption per head of population are shown in the next table. Meat rationing was introduced in Australia on 17th January, 1944, the rates fixed for coupon meat averaging $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per week for persons nine years and over and $1\frac{1}{8}$ lb. per week for children under nine. As a result, consumption of all meats per head during 1944 declined to 218.7 lb. compared with 253.2 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39. The ration scale was reduced by about $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on 26th February, 1945, followed by a further cut of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 7th May, 1945, causing a reduction in consumption per head to 203.2 lb. in 1945 and 203.1 lb. in 1946. Preliminary estimates of total consumption in 1946-47 indicate a rise to 211.2 lb. per head but this figure is inclusive of a small but unknown quantity consumed by Services.

TABLE XII. SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED AND CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL) MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (f)
Beef, Bone in Weight (a)	144.2	92.0	86.7	93.2	102.6
Mutton and Lamb, Bone in Weight	74.9	91.9	85.1	74.1	71.5
Pork, Bone in Weight	10.4	7.4	4.9	5.9	7.3
Offal	8.4	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.5
Canned Meat (b)	(c)	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.7
Bacon and Ham (d)	10.2	10.2	10.0	12.1	12.2
As Carcass Weight:-	253.2	218.7	203.2	203.1	211.2
TOTAL: As Edible Weight:-	(c)	(c)	(c)	(e)	(e)

(a) Includes Veal. (b) Canned Weight. (c) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) Cured weight. (e) Not available. (f) Includes consumption by Services in Australia. Subject to revision.

(iii) Poultry, Game and Fish

Although details of the quantities of poultry and game entering consumption in Australia cannot be measured precisely, evidence available suggests that increased consumption occurred in 1945 and 1946 compared with 1944 and earlier years. The shortage of feedstuffs for poultry, necessitating the disposal of surplus birds for table use, and the demand for meat off the ration has had the effect of increasing consumption. Consumption of poultry and game (rabbits and hares per head in 1946-47 is estimated at 16.2 lb. carcass weight (9.4 lb. edible weight) compared with 13.2 lb. carcass weight (7.6 lb. edible weight) in 1944 and 9.7 lb. carcass weight (5.6 lb. edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Local production of fresh and shell fish which declined during the war years had recovered by 1946-47 to the pre-war level. Owing to the increase in population however the consumption of fish (fresh and shell) in 1946-47, estimated at 5.7 lb. (edible weight) was below the average of 7.1 lb. (edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Consumption of canned fish in Australia, which is mainly from imported supplies, was severely restricted during the war-years and has not yet been restored to its pre-war level. During 1946, consumption per head amounted to 2.8 lb. a large portion of which was derived from supplies procured for the Armed forces but subsequently released for civilians. Consumption during the three years ended 1938-39 averaged 4.1 lb. per head per annum.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group entering civilian consumption during the three pre-war years, in each year 1944 to 1946 and in 1946-47 are shown in the following table.

TABLE XIII. SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH MOVING INTO AUSTRALIA
CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	8.7	9.5	10.7	10.8
Rabbits (Carcass Weight)		4.5	5.0	5.4	5.4
Fish-Fresh (Edible Weight)	6.4	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
Shell (Edible Weight)	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Canned (Edible Weight)	4.1	-	0.2	2.8	(b) 3.0
TOTAL EDIBLE WEIGHT:-	16.8	12.5	14.3	17.8	18.1

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(b) Estimated from data relating to the calendar year 1946.

(iv) Eggs and Egg Products:-

Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. Owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining a complete census of output it is more expedient to compute a figure based upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table, therefore is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control plus an estimate of production from uncontrolled areas and an estimate of the productions of "back yard" poultry keepers. Checks applied indicate that the results obtained are reasonably in accord. The level of production in 1946-47 was about 120,000 tons (the equivalent of about 208 million dozen) compared with the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. Exports of shell eggs rose from 8,100 tons pre-war to 10,500 tons in 1946-47, while, in addition, 10,300 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) of pulp were exported in the latter year.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in Australia and has continued at a high level in 1946-47 for export purposes. A market in Australia for this product has not yet been established due no doubt to the availability of fresh eggs.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of eggs and egg products are shown in the following table:-

TABLE XIV. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(f)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 0.2	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.4
Production (g)	89.5	113.0	121.5	120.1	121.9
Total Supplies	89.5	112.8	121.5	120.8	122.3
Exports	8.1	-	7.5	10.3	10.5
Services	-	6.7	6.4	1.9	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	3.2	19.0	20.3	20.4	22.4
Civilian Consumption	78.2	87.1	87.3	88.2	89.4
EGG POWDER (d)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.6	(*) 1.1	(-) 3.8
Production	-	7.6	7.9	4.0	7.7
Total Supplies	-	7.7	7.3	5.1	11.5
Exports	-	1.3	-	4.6	11.5
Services	-	6.4	7.3	0.5	-
Civilian Consumption	-	-	-	-	-
LIQUID WHOLE EGG (d)					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 4.1	(+) 2.8	(-) 3.5	(-) 4.0
Production	3.2	11.0	12.0	16.1	16.8
Total Supplies	3.2	6.9	9.2	19.6	20.8
Exports	-	1.3	-	12.2	10.3
Services	-	-	-	-	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	-	-	0.2	2.1
Civilian Consumption	3.2	5.6	9.2	7.2	8.4

(a) Not Available. (b) For Pulping and powder and wastage. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (e) Processed into powder. (f) Subject to revision. (g) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers.

While the greater part of the increase in egg production has been exported in the form of shell eggs and egg pulp and powder, additional supplies have been available for consumption in Australia. Consumption of eggs (shell eggs and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head was 29.2 lb. (267 eggs) in 1946-47 compared with 26.4 (241 eggs) during the three years ended 1938-39. Supplies of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg per head moving into civilian consumption are detailed in the following table:-

TABLE XV. SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(Lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (c)
Shell Eggs ..	25.5	29.7	29.0	26.9	26.7
Egg Powder ..	-	-	-	-	-
Liquid Whole Egg (a)	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5
TOTAL SHELL EQUIVALENT:					
lb. per head ..	26.4	31.6	32.1	29.1	29.2
no. per head (b) ..	241	289	293	266	267

(a) In terms of shell eggs. (b) the average weight of an egg in Australia is taken at 1.75 oz. (c) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)

The production of butter in Australia has declined considerably from the pre-war level. A number of factors have contributed to this decrease. Among these are the man-power difficulties experienced during the war and seasonal conditions. In consequence the number of dairy cows in milk declined by nearly 400,000 or 14 per cent, which affected the total output of milk referred to in 4(i) previous.

In addition, there was a substantial diversion of milk from butter production for the manufacture of cheese, and preserved milk as well as to meet the increase in the demand for fluid milk. As a result the production of butter dropped from the pre-war average of 191,000 tons to 143,000 tons in 1946-47.

Exports of butter declined from 90,000 tons in the pre-war period to 60,000 tons in 1946-47. During the same period, because of rationing, civilian consumption dropped from 101,000 tons to 84,900 tons in 1946-47. This represents a total decrease of about 46,000 tons which approximates the decline in production of 48,000 which occurred between these periods.

The production of margarine in 1946-47 amounted to 5,500 tons of table grade and 17,300 tons of industrial margarine, compared with average output of 2,800 tons and 12,200 tons respectively during the three years ended 1938-39. Prior to the war the production of table margarine in Australia was restricted by State legislation but output was considerably expanded during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 11,900 tons in 1944. Output has declined subsequently because of the shortage of coconut oil used in the manufacture.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of butter and both grades of margarine are shown in the following table.

TABLE XVI. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(c)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 4.4	(+) 1.3	(-) 3.1	(-) 2.2
Production	191.0	145.8	141.4	146.8	143.3
Total Supplies	191.0	150.2	140.1	149.9	145.5
Exports	90.0	46.2	39.7	65.1	60.6
Services	-	23.3	21.9	2.0	(b)
Civilian Consumption	101.0	80.7	78.5	82.8	84.9

TABLE XVI. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE : AUSTRALIA

(Continued)

(Unit : Tons '000)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(c)
MARGARINE - TABLE					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 0.3	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	2.8	11.9	11.7	6.7	5.5
Total Supplies	2.8	12.2	11.5	6.9	5.6
Exports	-	5.9	4.0	4.6	3.2
Services	-	5.3	6.5	-	(b)
Civilian Consumption	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4
MARGARINE - OTHER					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	-	0.1	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1
Production	12.2	19.8	17.6	15.5	17.3
Total Supplies	12.2	19.8	17.5	15.6	17.4
Exports	-	-	-	-	0.5
Services	-	1.2	0.1	0.3	(b)
Civilian Consumption	12.2	18.6	17.4	15.3	16.9

(a) Not available. (b) Included with civilian consumption.
(c) Subject to revision.

Butter rationing was introduced in Australia on 7th June, 1943 at the rate of 8 oz. per head per week, which was reduced to 6 oz. per week on 5th June, 1944. Consumption per head during the three years ended 1938-39 averaged 33.0 lb., and declined following the introduction of rationing to 27.5 lb. in 1944, 26.1 lb. in 1945 and 25.3 lb. in 1946 and 1946-47. Consumption of margarine per head was 0.7 lb. table grade and 5.1 lb. industrial grade in 1946-47 compared with 0.9 lb. and 4.0 lb. respectively in the pre-war period.

For the purpose of calculating civilian consumption the production of lard has been estimated on the basis of a return of 6 lb. per pig slaughtered. This places the consumption per head in 1946-47 at 1.2 lb.

Little information is available concerning supplies of vegetable oils and other fats available for consumption and accordingly it has been necessary to use survey data in estimating consumption of these commodities. The estimates obtained exclude allowance for "invisible" fats entering into consumption e.g. those present in meat, fish, cheese and milk.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils entering civilian consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39, each year 1944 to 1946 and 1946-47.

TABLE XVII. SUPPLIES OF VISIBLE FATS AND OILS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(a)
Butter	33.0	27.5	26.1	25.3	25.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
- Other	4.0	6.3	5.8	4.7	5.1
Lard	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
TOTAL FAT CONTENT**	36.5	33.8	32.3	30.9	31.0

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

The decline in the production of sugar in Australia from the pre-war average of 808,000 tons to 521,100 tons in 1946-47 arises chiefly from war-time contingencies. Labour shortages, insufficient supplies of fertilizers and variations in seasonal conditions have all contributed to the lowering of output. Although the area of cane cut for crushing declined from a pre-war average of 258,000 acres to about 225,000 acres in 1946-47, the consequential reduction in output was less than that caused by the factors mentioned above. The total effect, however, was a drop from 5.5 million tons of cane, the average for the three years ended 1938-39, to 3.9 million tons in 1946-47. Expressed in terms of sugar, this meant a drop from 808,000 tons to 521,100 tons in 1946-47

The following table gives details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1946-47 with comparative details for previous years indicated.

TABLE XVIII. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SUGAR : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(d)
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 101.4	(-) 38.8	(-) 60.5	(-) 39.4
Production	808.0	645.9	640.1	535.9	521.1
Total Supplies	808.0	544.5	678.9	596.4	560.5
Exports - as sugar (including sugar content of other products exported)	436.0	100.6	212.4	172.8	153.6
Services - as sugar (including sugar content of other products consumed)	-	70.0	92.4	10.1	(c)
Miscellaneous used (b)	12.0	39.4	43.4	31.4	23.3
Civilian consumption - as sugar (Including sugar content of other products consumed)	360.0	334.5	330.7	382.1	383.6

(a) Not available. (b) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle) industrial uses and losses in refining. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Subject to revision.

In the next table details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups moving into civilian consumption per head of population are shown for the same period:-

TABLE XIX. SUPPLIES OF SUGARS & SYRUPS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	81.6	69.9	68.8	65.4	64.3
- In manufactured products	36.0	44.1	41.2	51.3	50.2
Total	117.6	114.0	110.0	116.7	114.5
Syrups	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.7
Honey	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5
Glucose	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
TOTAL SUGAR CONTENT	123.3	120.0	116.1	122.3	120.5

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(b) Not available for publication; sugar content included in total.

Sugar rationing was introduced in Australia on 31st August, 1942 at the rate of 1 lb. per head per week and was continued until 2nd July, 1947. Owing to deficiencies in the supply of refined sugar, the coupon rating was altered in some States in 1945 and the early portion of 1946 to permit consumers to obtain 2 lb. of raw sugar in lieu of 1 lb. of refined. In addition to the general ration, special allowances for jam-making were made available from time to time. The details included in the table above illustrate the effects of sugar rationing during the years 1944 to 1946 and 1946-47. In the latter year consumption of sugar per head (excluding sugar consumed in manufactured sugar products) was 64.3 lb. compared with 81.6 lb. in the pre-war period. Consumption of sugar per head in products containing sugar however, rose from 36.0 lb. pre-war to 50.2 lb. in 1946-47.

There has been an increase in the consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle) from 2.6 lb. per head during the three years ended 1938-39 to 3.7 lb. per head in 1946-47. Little change has occurred in the consumption of honey although there has been a marked expansion in exports.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) amounted to 120.5 lb. per head in 1946-47, compared with 122.3 lb. in 1946 and 123.3 lb. in the pre-war period.

(vii) Potatoes (White and Sweet)

In the following table details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown for the pre-war period, each year 1944 to 1946 and 1946-47. The data relating to white potatoes for 1944 and later years comprise estimates furnished by the Australian Potato Committee of potatoes marketed commercially and used for seed together with an allowance for home-garden production.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the Armed Forces' requirements of fresh and processed potatoes. Although curtailment in potato growing has occurred since the end of the war, the present level of production is considerably above the pre-war level. Production of white potatoes in 1946-47 is estimated at 515,800 tons compared with 581,500 tons in 1946 (1945-46 season) and average production of 360,400 tons in the pre-war period. Exports of fresh potatoes in 1946-47 amounted to 15,500 tons compared with 4,900 tons pre-war.

Production of sweet potatoes was 5,600 tons in 1946-47 compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE XX. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(b)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(a)	(+) 42.5	(-) 6.8	(-) 43.4
Production	360.4	587.0	686.4	581.5	515.8
Total Supplies	360.4	587.0	643.9	588.3	559.2
Exports	4.9	-	19.0	22.3	15.5
Services	-	84.3	75.5	25.6	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	37.0	168.7	190.1	131.8	105.3
Civilian Consumption (e)	318.5	334.0	359.3	408.6	438.4
POTATOES, SWEET					
Net change in Stocks	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Production	7.4	11.7	7.8	5.6	5.6
Total Supplies	7.4	11.7	7.8	5.6	5.6
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	1.9	-	0.1	(c)
Civilian Consumption	7.4	9.8	7.8	5.5	5.6

(a) Not available. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (e) Fresh potatoes only.

The consumption of potatoes per head has continued to increase and in 1946-47 totalled 132.7 lb. (131.0 lb. of white and 1.7 lb. of sweet), compared with 126.6 lb. in 1946 and 106.3 lb. in the pre-war period. Details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following tables :-

TABLE XXI - SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.9	113.7	119.6	124.9	131.0
Sweet Potatoes	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.7
TOTAL:	106.3	117.0	122.2	126.6	132.7

- (a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
- (b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes.

(viii) Pulse and Nuts:-

Details of the production and utilization of dried pulse (blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts, the principal locally produced commodities in this group, are shown in the following table. Prior to the war, Australia's supplies of navy beans were entirely imported but the development of local production in recent years has reduced import requirements considerably. Normally large quantities of peanuts are imported from India for oil extraction but due to food shortages in that country exports of these nuts have been withheld since January, 1946. Australia's supplies have since been confined to local production, which rose from 7,000 tons pre-war to 13,300 tons in 1946-47.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa beans. Edible tree nuts consumed in Australia are now principally locally grown, while cocoa supplies are obtained almost entirely from imported beans.

TABLE XXII - PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PULSE AND PEANUTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit: '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(g)
DRIED PULSE					
Net change in stocks (a)	(b)	(+)3.2	(-) 9.6	(-)5.8	(-) 5.2
Production	(b)	23.8	16.1	9.9	8.1
Total Supplies	(b)	20.6	25.7	15.7	13.3
Exports	(b)	11.2	10.3	3.7	1.4
Services	(b)	2.6	4.9	0.7	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(b)	1.3	3.4	1.8	1.8
Civilian Consumption	4.5(e)	5.5	7.1	9.5	10.1
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net change in stocks (a)	(-)4.1	(-)8.8	(-)5.9	(b)	(b)
Production	7.0	9.6	10.2	13.3	13.3
Total Supplies	11.1	18.4	16.1	13.3	13.3
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	3.0	1.4	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	6.9	12.6	12.0	3.1	3.1
Civilian Consumption	4.2	2.8	2.7	10.2	10.2

- (a) Includes imports. (b) Not available. (c) Included with Civilian consumption.
- (d) Seed and waste. (e) Survey data. (f) Oil extraction and seed. (g) Subject to revision.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group moving into civilian consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of dried pulse per head has risen steadily and at 3.0 lb. in 1946-47 was double the pre-war figure. The consumption of peanuts (as salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) has also increased considerably from 0.6 lb. per head pre-war to 2.0 lb. per head in 1946-47. The consumption of cocoa beans has almost doubled from 2.1 lb. before the war to 4.1 lb. in 1945-46. On the other hand the consumption of tree-nuts after having declined during the war is now little above the pre-war level at 0.9 lb. per head.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from 5.0 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39 to 7.3 lb. in 1945, 9.7 lb in 1946 and 10.0 lb in 1946-47.

TABLE XXIII - SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(b)
Dried Pulse ..	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Peanuts (a) ..	0.6	0.4	0.9	2.0	2.0
Edible tree nuts (a)	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.3	3.3	4.1(c)	4.1(c)
<u>TOTAL:</u>	5.0	5.9	7.3	9.7	10.0

(a) Weight without shell. (b) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (c) Based on data covering factory consumption in 1945-46.

(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruits.

The estimated total production of fresh tomatoes and citrus fruit is shown in the following table. The figures are based on the output recorded on growers' annual returns together with rough estimates of production by self-suppliers. Tomato production in the pre-war period is probably understated, owing to the lack of complete data at that time.

The table also shows details of the utilization of tomatoes (including tomato products expressed in terms of fresh tomatoes) and citrus fruit (including citrus products in terms of fresh). In 1946-47 exports of citrus fruit totalled 7,500 tons compared with the average of 13,200 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of tomatoes in 1946-47 comprised about 50 tons of fresh tomatoes and 8,100 tons (estimated fresh equivalent) of tomato products.

The table includes rough allowances for wastage of both products.

TABLE XXIV - PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TOMATOES AND
CITRUS FRUIT : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (c)
<u>TOMATOES, FRESH (a)</u>					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	50.0 (f)	109.2	106.2	93.5	115.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	50.0	109.2	106.2	93.5	115.2
Exports	-	-	0.4	4.8	8.2
Services	-	60.1	35.1	2.6	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	2.0	1.5	4.7	4.0	5.0
Civilian Consumption	48.0	47.6	66.0	82.1	102.0
<u>CITRUS FRUIT (a)</u>					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	111.0	100.0	117.3	117.4	128.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	111.0	100.0	117.3	117.4	128.3
Exports	13.2	2.7	3.8	5.1	7.5
Services	-	29.7	26.8	2.5	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	-	-	2.1	2.3	2.3
Civilian Consumption	97.8	67.6	84.6	107.5	118.5

- (a) Including fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Not available.
(c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Waste. (e) Subject to revision.
(f) Probably understated because of the absence of complete data.

In the next table, details are given of the estimated supplies of these commodities, moving into civilian consumption, per head of population. As mentioned above, the figures relating to tomato consumption in the pre-war period (and to some extent in 1944) are probably understated due to the absence of complete data relating to production. There has, however, been a distinct upward trend in the consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb in 1945 to 25.1 lb in 1946 and 30.5 lb in 1946-47. The latter figure is preliminary and may require revision later.

The consumption of citrus fruit per head has also increased - from 31.9 lb. pre-war to 32.8 lb. 1946 and 35.4 lb in 1946-47. There is probably some overstatement in the latter figure however, owing to inclusion in local consumption of the fresh equivalent of some citrus products exported.

TABLE XXV - SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT MOVING INTO
CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(b)
Fresh Tomatoes (a)	(c) 15.7	(c) 16.2	21.9	25.1	30.5
Fresh Citrus (a)	31.9	23.0	28.1	32.8	35.4
<u>TOTAL FRESH FRUIT EQUIVALENT</u>	47.6	39.2	50.0	57.9	65.9

- (a) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh.
(b) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(c) Probably understated due to absence of complete data.

(x) Other Fruit and Fruit Products:-

Details of the production and utilization of fresh fruit (excluding tomatoes and citrus fruit) and products thereof, viz., jams, dried fruit and canned fruit are shown in the following table.

While production of fresh fruit has shown little change over the period covered, exports declined from an average of 116,000 tons during the three years ended 1938-39 to 40,000 tons in 1946-47. This had the effect of increasing supplies to civilians from 264,000 tons pre-war to 320,900 tons in 1946-47 although it is noted that considerable quantities of apples were not marketed.

Jam production has nearly doubled since the pre-war period. This has permitted increased supplies to be made available for consumption in Australia, also a remarkable expansion in exports from 3,800 tons pre-war to 23,400 tons in 1946-47. The figures of jam production include an allowance for civilian distribution to account for production by self-suppliers.

The production of dried vine fruits was reduced in 1946-47 to below 60,000 tons with consequent reduction in exports. Canned fruit production was maintained at about the pre-war level but output of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was lower by about 4 per cent. There was an increase in stocks of canned fruit of 9,500 tons during the year and consequently exports were reduced to 27,700 tons compared with 34,700 tons in the pre-war period.

TABLE XXVI - PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA.
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(h)
<u>FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)</u>					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (a)	511.0	556.6	449.4	554.6	498.0
Total Supplies	511.0	556.6	449.4	554.6	498.0
Exports	116.0	0.9	3.4	40.1	40.0
Services	-	15.0	15.0	5.0	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	131.0	238.7	132.3	199.3	137.1
Civilian Consumption	264.0	302.0	298.7	310.2	320.9
<u>JAMS</u>					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(+)7.1	(-)7.1	(+)2.8	(+) 2.3
Production	38.9	69.4	63.2	72.3	72.6
Total Supplies:	38.9	62.3	70.3	69.5	70.3
Exports	3.8	0.4	15.5	15.6	23.4
Services	-	25.3	17.2	4.5	(c)
Civilian Consumption	35.1	36.6	37.6	49.4	46.9
<u>DRIED VINE FRUIT</u>					
Net change in stocks	(c)(-) 11.2(a)	(c)(+) 0.8	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 84.0	(c)112.7	68.0	73.8	59.8
Total Supplies:	(c) 95.2	(c)111.9	68.0	73.8	59.8
Exports	(c) 63.0	(c) 70.0	43.0	51.7	39.7
Services	-	(c) 14.5	3.6	1.0	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	(c) 0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1
Civilian Consumption	(c) 32.2	(c) 27.2	20.8	20.0	19.0

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (a)
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net change in stocks (a)	(g)	(g)	(-)3.0	(-)3.2	(-)4.1
Production	(g)	(g)	5.2	6.7	5.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(g)	(g)	8.2	9.9	9.5
Exports	(g)	(g)	0.4	1.1	2.0
Services	(g)	(g)	3.3	1.1	(c)
Civilian Consumption	(g)	(g)	4.5	7.7	7.5
CANNED FRUIT					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(+)1.9	(-)3.7	(+)0.1	(+)9.5
Production	66.6	59.0	50.6	55.2	65.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	57.1	54.3	55.1	56.0
Exports	34.7	6.3	10.0	28.2	27.7
Services	-	31.4	24.7	0.9	(c)
Civilian Consumption	31.9	19.4	19.6	26.0	28.3

(a) Includes imports. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Processing and waste. (e) Includes dried tree fruit. (f) Industrial use and waste. (g) Included with dried vine fruit. (h) Subject to revision.

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into civilian consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The significant changes which have occurred are increases in consumption of jam per head from 11.4 lb pre-war to 14.0 lb in 1946-47 and reduction in canned fruit consumption from 10.7 lb per head to 8.4 lb per head. The consumption per head of the whole group expressed as fresh fruit was 139.7 lb in 1946-47 compared with 141.0 lb in 1946 and 132.8 lb in the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE XXVII - SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (OTHER THAN CITRUS FRUIT) AND PRODUCTS THEREOF MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	(a)1946-47
Fresh Fruit	86.0	102.2	99.4	94.7	95.8
Jam	11.4	12.5	12.5	15.1	14.0
Dried Fruit	8.4	9.2	8.4	8.5	7.9
Canned Fruit	10.7	6.6	6.5	7.9	8.4
<u>TOTAL FRESH FRUIT EQUIVALENT</u>	132.8	149.3	143.2	141.0	139.7

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(xi) Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables:-

Data relating to production of vegetables included in this and the following group are obtained from commercial output as returned by growers at the annual census of farm production.

It is emphasised, however, that the annual census makes provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed (e.g. potatoes and other root crops are collected in tons, cabbages, cauliflowers etc. in dozens whilst others are obtained in such units as bushels, bags, bunches, cases, etc.). In expressing these items in terms of tons of 2,240 lb. care has been taken to obtain appropriate factors from official sources enabling conversion to that unit. Their precision has not been wholly established but it is accepted that any margin of error is not sufficient to seriously impair their reliability.

The production of vegetables was considerably expanded during the war years to provide increased supplies in fresh and processed form for the Armed Forces. Since the cessation of hostilities in 1945 curtailment of production has taken place but it is probable that the 1946-47 production level is appreciably above that of the prewar years.

Particulars relating to the production and utilization of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in the fresh, canned and dehydrated form are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXVIII - PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES : AUSTRALIA.
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (e)
FRESH					
Net change in stocks	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Production	(a)	283.2	284.0	236.7	206.0
Total Supplies:	(a)	283.2	284.0	236.7	206.0
Exports	(a)	-	-	3.9	6.0
Services	(a)	95.1	14.3	3.4	(b)
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(a)	11.9	88.3	36.6	28.5
Civilian Consumption	(a)	176.2	181.4	192.8	171.5
CANNED					
Net change in stocks	(a)	(d)	-	(-)13.1	(-)4.5
Production	(a)	(d)	25.8	10.7	11.5
Total Supplies:	(a)	(d)	25.8	23.8	16.0
Exports	(a)	(d)	3.6	9.7	7.2
Services	(a)	(d)	19.8	6.6	(b)
Civilian Consumption	(a)	(d)	2.4	7.5	8.8
DEHYDRATED					
Net change in stocks	(a)	(d)	-	(+) 0.1	(-)1.2
Production	(a)	(d)	2.2	0.3	
Total Supplies:	(a)	(d)	2.2	0.2	1.2
Exports	(a)	(d)	-	-	1.2
Services	(a)	(d)	2.2	0.2	-
Civilian Consumption	(a)	(d)	-	-	-

(a) Not available. (b) Included with Civilian consumption. (c) Canning and dehydration and waste. (d) Included under fresh. (e) Subject to revision.

In the next table details are shown of the consumption per head of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943.

TABLE XXIX - SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Pre-war	1944	1945	1946	(a)1946-47
Cabbage and Greens	(b) 25.9	29.3	30.5	30.0	25.8
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	3.9	4.2	4.9	3.9
Carrots	(b) 10.8	11.0	12.7	12.8	10.4
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	15.8	12.9	11.1	11.1
Canned	-	-	0.8	2.3	2.6
TOTAL:	(b) 69.1	60.0	61.1	61.1	53.8

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (b) These figures relate to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943.

(xii) Other Vegetables:-

The vegetables included in this group are listed in the appropriate table shown in Part 6. They exclude those specified in group (xi) - leafy, green and yellow vegetables and also exclude potatoes, white and sweet (see group vii) and tomatoes (see group ix).

The comments included above in respect of group (xi) apply also to this group of vegetables. The relevant details relating to production, utilization and consumption per head are shown in the two tables following. Consumption per head of this group in total has increased since 1943.

TABLE XXX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER VEGETABLES (a) :
AUSTRALIA

(Unit : ' 000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (f)
FRESH					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	291.7	340.7	324.4	287.8
Total Supplies	(b)	291.7	340.7	324.4	287.8
Exports	(b)	-	-	8.6	10.0
Services	(b)	16.9	23.6	2.6	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(b)	11.7	34.2	22.1	14.1
Civilian Consumption	(b)	263.1	282.9	291.1	263.7
CANNED					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(e)	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.6
Production	(b)	(e)	15.4	3.9	3.0
Total Supplies	(b)	(e)	15.4	4.6	3.6
Exports	(b)	(e)	3.3	1.5	0.9
Services	(b)	(e)	11.4	1.2	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses	(b)	(e)	-	-	-
Civilian Consumption	(b)	(e)	0.7	1.9	2.7
DEHYDRATED					
Net change in stocks	(b)	(e)	-	-	(-) 0.2
Production	(b)	(e)	0.8	0.7	-
Total Supplies	(b)	(e)	0.8	0.7	0.2
Exports	(b)	(e)	-	0.2	0.2
Services	(b)	(e)	0.8	0.5	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses	(b)	(e)	-	-	-
Civilian Consumption	(b)	(e)	-	-	-

(a) Vegetable other than leafy green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption.

(d) Canning and dehydration and waste. (e) Included under fresh. (f) Subject to revision.

TABLE XXXI : SUPPLIES OF OTHER VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION
AUSTRALIA.

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936- 37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables ..	58.9 (b)	80.5	94.1	88.8	78.8
Canned ..	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.9
TOTAL	58.9 (b)	80.5	94.4	89.4	79.7

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; Subject to revision. (b) This figure relates to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

The production of the principal cereal crops for grain in Australia in 1946-47 was generally below the pre-war average, the exceptions being barley and rice. Details of production during recent years in comparison with the average for five years ended 1938-39 are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXXII : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : ' 000 bushels)

Crop	Average Five Years ended 1938 - 39	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47 (a)
Barley - 2 Row	8,459	6,397	4,188	9,581	10,559
6 Row	1,293	1,193	841	1,536	1,038
Maize	7,338	7,433	6,463	5,729	5,856
Oats	17,002	17,712	8,970	25,774	15,565
Rice	2,274	4,015	1,693	2,735	2,978
Wheat	154,325	109,720	52,880	142,410	117,262

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and each year 1943-44 to 1946-47. The accumulation of wheat due to war-time shipping difficulties and the need to expand production of foodstuffs led during the war years to a greatly increased consumption of wheat as stock feed. Since 1945 however, the quantity of wheat available for stock feed has been restricted to less than 25 million bushels which permitted a corresponding increase in exports.

TABLE XXXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : Million bushels)

Particulars	Average three years ended 30th November, 1939	Year ended 30th November			
		1944	1945	1946	1947 (d)
Opening Stocks (including flour as wheat)	(a) 10.4	154.0	77.9	11.5	20.2
Production	164.7	109.7	52.9	142.4	117.3
Total Available Supplies	175.1	263.7	130.8	153.9	137.5
Exports - Wheat) 106.8 (54.3	6.1	19.4	12.0
- Flour as Wheat		36.9	12.9	36.7	34.0
Local Consumption -					
Flour as wheat	30.9	34.5	33.1	32.2	33.5
Stock Feed	8.2	40.7	44.9	24.4	22.2
Breakfast Foods, etc.	(b)	3.2	3.1	3.0	4.2
Seed	14.6	9.0	12.0	14.0	15.0
Balance retained on farms (excl. seed)	(c)	7.2	7.2	4.0	3.1
Closing Stocks (including flour as wheat)	(a) 14.6	77.9	11.5	20.2	13.5
Total Disposals and Stocks	175.1	263.7	130.8	153.9	137.5

(a) Average of opening or closing stocks for each of the three years.

(b) Included with flour.

(c) Included with stock feed.

(d) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of the principal products from wheat and other cereals are shown in the following table.

Flour production was maintained at the high level of 1,356,000 tons of 2240 lb. in 1946-47 this being only slightly below the output recorded for 1946 and 18 per cent above the average for the three pre-war years. The quantity of flour exported in 1946-47 amounted to 692,460 long tons compared with 705,100 long tons in 1946 and 575,000 long tons in the pre-war period. Local consumption rose from 574,000 long tons pre-war to 680,000 long tons in 1946-47.

Production of milled rice has remained fairly steady at a level slightly above that of the pre-war period. By restricting local consumption (3,600 tons in 1946-47) to the requirements of essential consumers, mainly asiatics and those in hospitals, large quantities have been exported.

Output of breakfast foods from oats and from wheat, in 1946-47 viz. 24,600 tons and 24,000 respectively, although slightly below that of 1946, was considerably above the pre-war level. Particulars relating to other breakfast foods are not available for publication.

TABLE XXXIV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons of 2240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47 (d)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)					
Net change in stocks	(a)	(+) 21.0	(-) 6.8	(+) 14.7	(-) 16.5
Production	1149.0	1420.0	939.1	1398.3	1355.9
Total Supplies	1149.0	1399.0	945.9	1383.6	1372.4
Exports	575.0	662.0	240.8	705.1	692.4
Services	-	134.0	86.1	17.4	(b)
Civilian Consumption	574.0	603.0	619.0	661.1	680.0
RICE (MILLED)					
Net change in stocks	(a)	(+) 1.5	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.7	(+) 0.5
Production	(c) 28.1	43.1	31.9	30.9	30.0
Total Supplies	28.1	41.6	31.8	30.2	29.5
Exports	14.3	10.6	7.9	23.2	25.9
Services	-	27.3	20.4	4.0	(b)
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	1.0	-	-
Civilian Consumption	12.2	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.6
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)					
Net change in stock (c)	(a)	(-) 0.1	-	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.1
Production	17.2	13.9	6.7	26.8	24.6
Total Supplies	17.2	14.0	6.7	26.5	24.7
Exports	1.9	0.1	-	14.1	12.4
Services	-	0.9	0.2	0.2	(b)
Civilian Consumption	15.3	13.0	6.5	12.2	12.3
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)					
Net change in stocks	(a)	(a)	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.3	(+) 0.2
Production	12.5	32.0	36.1	26.0	24.0
Total Supplies	12.5	32.0	36.5	25.7	23.8
Exports	-	-	-	0.3	0.2
Services	-	10.7	10.6	1.5	(b)
Civilian Consumption	12.5	21.3	25.9	23.9	23.6

- (a) Not available.
 (b) Included with civilian consumption.
 (c) Includes imports.
 (d) Subject to revision.

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering civilian consumption per head of population. Consumption in 1946-47 showed little change compared with the previous year but was generally higher than pre-war. Total consumption per head of the group in 1946-47 was 217.8 lb., compared with 216.1 lb. in 1946, and 204.6 lb. pre-war. There was a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which was more than offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from wheat, mainly prepared foods.

The importation of sago and tapioca, which ceased during the war years was resumed in 1946-47. Consumption per head in the latter year was 0.5 lb. per head compared with 1.2 lb. pre-war.

TABLE XXXV. SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION :
AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(a)
Flour ..	187.3	206.0	206.0	201.9	203.1
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal & Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.4	2.2	3.7	3.7
From Wheat (Including Wheatmeal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	7.3	8.6	7.3	7.1
From Maize and Rice		Not Available for publication.			
Rice (Milled)	4.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1
Tapioca Sago, etc.	1.2	-	-	-	0.5
Pearl Barley	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
Barley Meal, and Rycona	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
<u>TOTAL</u>	204.6	221.9	219.8	216.1	217.8

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

((xiv) Beverages:-

The items included in this group comprise tea, coffee, beer and wine. Details of the consumption per head of each commodity are shown in the following table.

Data covering the consumption of tea and coffee are based on civilian sales of imported supplies, as recorded by the Tea Control Board. These disclose that the consumption per head of tea was 6.7 lb. in 1946 and 1946-47 compared with 6.9 lb. in the pre-war period, whilst that of coffee was 1.1 lb. in 1946 and 1946-47 compared with 0.6 lb. pre-war.

The figures for beer consumption represent the quantities on which excise duty was paid, to which has been added the small quantities imported. Consumption per head of beer was 15.9 gallons (159.4 lb.) in 1946-47 compared with 13.5 gallons (134.5 lb.) in the previous year, and the average of 11.4 gallons (113.5 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39. Restrictions were placed on the production of beer in Australia between March, 1942 and March, 1946.

The consumption per head of wine in Australia was 1.10 gallons (11.3 lb.) in 1946-47 compared with 0.96 gallons (9.9 lb.) in the previous year and 0.62 gallons (6.4 lb.) pre-war. The highest level of wine consumption during the war years was 1.28 gallons per head in 1942-43.

TABLE XXXVI. SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Pre-war	1944	1945	1946	1946-47(a)
Tea ..	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.7
Coffee ..	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Beer (b) ..	113.5	130.0	129.0	134.5	159.4
Wine (c) ..	6.4	12.1	12.2	9.9	11.3
<u>TOTAL</u>	127.4	149.2	148.7	152.2	178.5

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of Beer; 10 lb.

(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine; 10.3 lb.

5. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

War conditions necessitated civilian rationing of certain foodstuffs in Australia. The supply to the United Kingdom and the Australian and Allied Services of maximum quantities of foodstuffs necessitated the rationing of sugar, butter and meat, while reduction in imports, consequent upon enemy occupation of Java, necessitated the rationing of tea. In addition, other commodities including bacon and ham, eggs, milk etc., although not included in the ration scale, were subjected to a measure of control and were available for civilian consumption only after other priorities had been met. Cream also was controlled and supplies were diverted for the manufacture of butter except in the case of hospitals and certain other medical cases. However, the restrictions on the sale of cream were lifted from 11th November, 1946, but were reimposed on 1st September, 1947.

From August, 1942, all supplies of rice have been diverted from civilians except in the cases of resident Asiatics and other priorities including invalids and hospital patients. The production of beer was controlled between March, 1942 and March, 1946, which limited output for civilian supplies to an average of about 86 million gallons annually.

The ration rates and their operative dates are given in the following table for the foodstuffs covered by the rationing scheme in Australia.

TABLE XXXVII. RATIONED FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

Foodstuff	Date Commenced	Ration Rate	Date Altered	Amended	Date Altered	Present Rate
		per head per week		Rate per head per week		per head per week
Tea	6.7.42	3.2 ^{1.6} ozs.	19.10.42	2 ozs.	-	2 ozs.
Sugar	31.8.42	(a) 1 lb.	-	-	-	(b)
Butter	7.6.43	½ lb.	5. 6.44	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.
Meat	17.1.44	(c) 2.25 lb.	26. 2.45	(c) 2.10lb.	7.5.45	(c) 1.84 lb.
	17.1.44	(d) 1.13 lb.	26. 2.45	(d) 1.05lb.		(d) 1.05 lb.

(a) In addition special allowances of 12 lb. per head in 1944 and 10 lb. per head in 1946 were made available for jam making. (b) Rationing of sugar ceased 2nd July, 1947. (c) Rate per person 9 years and over. (d) Rate per child under 9 years.

6. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS YEAR 1946-47.

The data given in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1946-47 have been based upon the statistics shown in the following tables which give for each item included in the fourteen groups covered the supply position in Australia and a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1947.

It will be noted that particulars in respect of glucose and breakfast foods from maize and rice are not available for publication. The concealment of these data is necessary in order to avoid the release of information which must be regarded as confidential. Allowance has been made for the nutrient value of these commodities in the appropriate nutrient tables.

With the exception of fluid whole milk, beer and wine, particulars of which are shown in gallons, all other commodities are recorded in units of tons of 2,240 lbs. In those cases where this unit is not appropriate the consumption per head has been expressed in terms of common usage (e.g. fresh milk is shown in gallons as a footnote to the table).

TABLE XXVIII - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS: AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1947.

(Unit: ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Net Change in Stocks	Production			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Utilization			Consumption in Australia as human food Per head per annum lb.
	Opening	Closing			Commercial	Self-Suppliers	Imports		Total Supplies	Waste	Duplication	
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS												
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a) 1,061	(b)	-	(a) 1,061	-	(a) 850	-	(a) 211	(c) 288.0
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	8,000	(b)	-	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	2.4
Condensed Milk - Full Cream- Sweetened	6,328	3,370	(-) 2,958	41,192	-	-	44,150	34,553	-	-	9,597	2.9
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened	8	3	(-)	15,500	-	-	15,505	-	-	-	15,505	4.6
Concentrated Whole Milk	1,249	1,683	(+)	14,097	-	-	13,663	4,292	-	-	9,371	2.8
Powdered Milk - Full Cream - Skim	354	310	(-)	3,570	-	-	3,662	1,592	-	-	2,070	0.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,155	1,020	(-)	8,591	-	-	9,240	2,800	-	-	6,440	1.9
Cheese	5,454	3,212	(-) 2,242	41,828	270	-	44,340	23,998	-	-	20,342	6.1
(a) Unit: Million Gallons (b) Included with Commercial Production (c) Equivalent to 28.1 gallons.												
MEAT												
Beef and Veal (d)	19,776	27,474	(+) 7,698	485,887	(f)	-	478,189	90,175	-	44,474	343,540	102.6
Mutton (d)	8,802	2,787	(-) 6,015	187,550	(f)	12	193,577	23,307	-	3,680	166,590	49.7
Lamb (d)	6,836	3,992	(-) 2,844	120,341	(f)	-	123,185	50,042	-	-	73,143	21.8
Pork (d)	5,473	1,387	(-) 4,086	(e) 101,087	(f)	5	105,178	8,351	-	(e) 72,524	24,303	7.3
Total Carcass Meat	40,887	35,640	(-) 5,247	894,865	(f)	17	900,129	171,875	-	120,678	607,576	181.4
Offal	2,342	3,086	(+)	44,716	(f)	-	43,972	8,205	-	-	31,767	9.5
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(h)	(h)	(-) 27,961	31,108	-	62	59,131	53,545	-	-	5,586	1.7
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,005	849	(-) 156	46,092	(f)	-	46,248	2,989	-	2,290	40,969	12.2
Dehydrated Meat (dehydrated weight)	(h)	(h)	(-) 128	-	-	-	128	128	-	-	-	-

(d) Carcass weight. (e) Including trimmings from bacon carcasses. (f) Included with Commercial production.

(g) Includes the pork equivalent of bacon and ham produced. (h) Not available.

TABLE XXVIII - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1947.
 (Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Production			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food Per head per annum lb.	
	Opening	Closing	Net Change in Stocks	Commercial	Self Suppliers			Imports	Total Supplies		Waste
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH											
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	39,400	(b)	-	39,400	-	-	36,000	10.8
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	25,300	(b)	-	25,300	-	-	18,100	5.4
Fish - Fresh	(a)	(a)	(a)	32,100	3,000	2,700	37,800	(c) 17,000	2,700	17,900	5.3
Shell Canned (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,300	(b)	-	6,300	(c) 4,300	450	1,500	(d) 0.4
(canned weight)	(a)	(a)	(-)	759	-	1,090	10,756	-	-	10,049	3.0
(a) Not available. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Inedible portion; per caput figure shown as fillet weight. (d) Rough estimate. (e) Data for 1946.											
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS											
Shell	359	2	(-)	71,788	50,098	-	122,243	-	(h) 22,396	89,393	26.7
Powder (f)	(g)	(g)	(g)	7,740	-	-	11,556	-	-	-	-
Liquid Whole (f)	5,820	1,792	(-)	10,751	-	-	20,779	-	(j) 2,095	8,415	2.5
(f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Not available. (h) Includes allowance for withdrawals from surplus Service stocks. (i) For pulp and powder. (j) For powder manufacture.											
5. OILS AND FATS											
Butter	12,825	10,610	(-)	138,408	4,904	-	145,527	(k) 60,666	-	84,861	25.3
Margarine - Table	236	.86	(-)	5,488	-	-	5,638	3,232	-	2,406	0.7
- Other	321	246	(-)	17,295	-	-	17,370	503	-	16,867	5.1
Lard	(l)	(l)	(l)	4,165	-	-	4,165	-	45	4,120	1.2
Vegetable Oils & other fats	(l)	(l)	(l)	13,560	-	-	13,560	-	-	13,560	4.0
(k) Net exports. (l) Not available.											

TABLE XXXVIII - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1947.
(Unit: ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers	Imports					Duplicate	Per head per annum	
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	97,147	57,764	(-)39,383	521,043	-	560,426	(a)153,577	4,808	(b)4,977	13,523	(c)383,541	(c)114.5	
Syrups	299	461	(+)162	13,523	-	13,361	1,109	-	-	-	12,252	3.7	
Honey	(d)	(d)	(d)	(e)11,160	-	11,160	6,218	-	-	-	4,942	1.5	
Glucose (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(a) Includes sugar in exported products. (b) Refinery losses. (c) In terms of refined sugar, including 23,681 tons or 7.1 lb. per head used for making beer. (d) Not available. (e) Recorded production. (f) Details are not available for publication.													
7. POTATOES													
White	48,371	5,000	(-)43,371	495,236	20,579	559,186	15,498	-	(g)3,939	(h)26,348	438,401	130.9	
Sweet	(i)	(i)	(i)	5,600	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	5,600	1.7	
Canned (Canned weight)	2,405	96	(-)2,309	905	-	3,214	2,991	-	-	-	223	0.1	
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	(i)	(i)	(-)3,797	1,012	-	4,809	4,809	-	-	-	-	-	
(g) Wastage in marketing. (h) Processing and seed. (i) Not available.													
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	5,622	3,711	(-)1,911	8,057	-	13,277	1,421	-	(j)187	(k)1,556	10,113	3.0	
Peanuts (l)	(m)	(m)	(m)	13,309	-	13,309	-	-	-	(n)3,100	10,209	3.0	
Tree Nuts (l)	(m)	(m)	(m)	759	-	4,029	12	-	-	-	4,017	1.2	
Cocoa (raw beans)	-	-	-	-	(q)13,730	(r)13,730	-	-	-	-	(g)13,730	4.1	
(j) Cleaning waste. (k) Retained on farms and seed sold. (l) In terms of nuts in shell. (m) Not available. (n) Includes 2,400 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 700 tons for seed. (o) Kernel equivalent 2.0 lb. (p) Kernel equivalent 0.9 lb. (q) Quantity used in factories, mainly from imported supplies; see note (r). (r) Per caput consumption, based on consumption in factories in 1945-46.													

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED
 JUNE, 1947 (Contd.)
 (Unit : Ton of 2240 lbs.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Commercial	Self Suppliers	Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing										Total	Per head Per annum lb.
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS -													
Tomatoes, Fresh(a)	-	-	-	113,200	2,000	-	115,200	8,150	-	5,080	-	102,050	30.5
Citrus Fruit (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	122,200	6,100	-	128,300	7,500	-	2,300	-	118,500	35.4
(a) Including fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Not available.													
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS													
Fresh Fruit	(c)	(c)	(c)	482,800	15,000	200	498,000	40,000	-	(d)35,000	102,100	320,900	95.8
Jam	21,296	23,566	(+)2,270	71,430	1,143	-	70,303	23,399	-	-	-	46,904	(e)14.0
Dried Fruit-Vine Tree	(c)	(c)	(c)	59,795	-	7	59,802	39,702	1,000	100	-	19,000	5.7
Canned Fruit	2,180	1,200	(-) 980	5,415	-	3,100	9,495	2,026	-	-	-	7,469	2.2
	32,648	42,141	(+) 9,493	64,904	600	-	56,011	27,719	-	-	-	28,292	8.4
(c) Not available. (d) Mainly apples not marketed. (e) Fresh fruit equivalent 5.6 lb.; sugar content included with sugar.													
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES													
Cabbage and Greens	(f)	(f)	(f)	91,300	5,000	-	96,300	4,250	-	5,000	500	86,550	25.8
Lettuce	(f)	(f)	(f)	12,400	1,200	-	13,600	-	-	600	-	13,000	3.9
Carrots	(f)	(f)	(f)	38,700	1,700	-	40,400	1,750	-	1,100	2,700	34,850	10.4
Fresh Legumes	(f)	(f)	(f)	46,400	9,300	-	55,700	-	-	4,600	14,000	37,100	11.1
Canned (canned weight)	6,912	3,460	(-) 4,452	11,578	-	-	16,030	7,176	-	-	-	8,854	2.6
Dehydrated (Dehydrated weight)	1,176 (g)	-	(-)1,176	14	-	-	1,190	1,190	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Not available. (g) Includes allowance for surplus Service stocks.													

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED

JUNE, 1947 (CONTD.)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Utilization	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers	Consumption in Australia as human food.							Per head Per annum lb.	
														Total
12. OTHER VEGETABLES														
Pumpkins	(a)	(a)	(a)	68,450	3,400	-	71,850	-	-	-	-	-	71,850	21.5
Swede Turnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	25,920	1,300	-	27,220	1,100	-	-	-	-	26,120	7.8
Beetroot	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,620	680	-	14,300	430	-	-	-	1,750	12,120	3.6
Onions	(a)	(a)	(a)	44,600	5,100	-	49,700	7,400	-	-	2,200	-	40,100	12.0
Parsnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,400	650	-	14,050	110	-	-	-	10	13,930	4.2
Cauliflowers	(a)	(a)	(a)	88,800	2,000	-	90,800	790	-	-	8,900	-	81,110	24.2
Cucumbers	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,000	250	-	5,250	5	-	-	-	-	5,245	1.6
Marrows and Squashes	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	350	-	7,350	-	-	-	-	-	7,350	2.2
White Turnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,470	220	-	4,690	120	-	-	-	60	4,510	1.3
Sweet Corn	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,440	120	-	2,560	-	-	-	-	1,170	1,390	0.4
Total	(a)	(a)	(a)	273,700	14,070	-	287,770	9,955	-	-	11,100	2,990	263,725	78.8
Canned (canned weight)	1,901	1,283	(-)	2,940	-	-	3,558	850	-	-	-	-	2,708	0.9
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	155	-	(-)	8	-	-	163	163	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS -														
Flour - white wheatmeal for baking	89,223	73,252	(-) 15,971	1,316,595	-	-	1,332,566	(b) 687,331	-	-	-	-	645,235	192.7
Total	1,708	1,237	(-) 471	39,315	-	-	39,786	5,054	-	-	-	-	34,732	10.4
	90,931	74,489	(-) 16,442	1,355,910	-	-	1,372,352	692,385	-	-	-	-	679,967	203.1
Rice (milled)	2,060	2,542	(+) 482	30,006	-	-	29,524	(b) 25,879	-	-	-	-	3,645	1.1

(a) Not available.

(b) As recorded on millers' returns.

TABLE XXXVIII - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED

JUNE, 1947 (CONTD.)
(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net change in stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Utilization				Consumption in Australia	
	Opening	Closing		Commer- cial	Self Sup- pliers				Ind- ust- rial Use	Waste	Dupl- ication	as human food		
												Total	Per head per annum lb.	
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (CONTD.)														
Breakfast Foods - From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	686	647	(-) 39	24,590	-	15	24,644	12,380	-	-	-	-	12,264	3.7
From Wheat (incl- uding wheatmeal)	497	633	(+) 136	23,978	-	-	23,842	202	-	-	9	-	23,640	7.1
From Maize and Rice (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl Barley	378	171	(-) 207	8,918	4	-	9,129	6,642	-	-	-	-	2,487	0.7
Barley Meal and Rycena	97	213	(+) 116	6,308	-	-	6,192	5,123	-	-	-	-	1,069	0.3
Edible Starch (cornflour)	289	270	(-) 19	5,907	-	-	5,926	1,635	-	-	-	-	4,291	1.3
SAGO and tapioca	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	1,111	3	-	-	-	-	1,108	0.5
(a) Details not available for publication														
14. BEVERAGES -														
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 22,522	(b) 22,522	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 22,522	6.7
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 3,753	(b) 3,573	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 3,753	1.1
Beer (c)	(d)	(d)	(+) 6,746	128,267	-	23	121,544	606	-	1,400	-	-	(e) 119,538	(f) 159.4
Wine (c)	(g) 15,275	(g) 17,492	(+) 2,217	13,000	-	3	10,786	2,726	-	-	-	-	8,060	(h) 11.3
(b) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (c) Unit : '000 gallons. (d) Not available. (e) Quantity on which excise duty was paid, plus imports. (f) Unit lb; equivalent to 15.9 gallons. (g) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (h) Unit lb. ; equivalent to 1.1 gallons.														

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CANBERRA. A.C.T. 26TH FEBRUARY, 1948.

TABLE XXXVIII - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED
 JUNE, 1947 (CONTD.)
 (Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net change in stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships, Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers					Waste	Duplication	Total	Per head per annum lb.
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (CONTD.)													
Breakfast Foods - From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	686	647	(-) 39	24,590	-	15	24,644	12,380	-	-	-	12,264	3.7
From Wheat, (including wheatmeal)	497	633	(+) 136	23,978	-	-	23,842	202	-	-	6	23,640	7.1
From Maize and Rice (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl Barley	378	171	(-) 207	8,918	4	-	9,129	6,642	-	-	-	2,487	0.7
Barley Meal and Rycena	97	213	(+) 116	6,308	-	-	6,192	5,123	-	-	-	1,069	0.3
Edible Starch (cornflour)	289	270	(-) 19	5,907	-	-	5,926	1,635	-	-	-	4,291	1.3
Sago and tapioca	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	1,111	3	-	-	-	1,108	0.5
(a) Details not available for publication													
14. BEVERAGES -													
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 22,522	(b) 22,522	-	-	-	-	(b) 22,522	6.7
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 3,753	(b) 3,573	-	-	-	-	(b) 3,753	1.1
Beer (c)	(d)	(d)	(+) 6,746	128,267	-	23	121,544	606	-	-	1,400	(e) 119,538	(f) 159.4
Wine (c)	(g) 15,275	(g) 17,492	(+) 2,217	13,000	-	3	10,786	2,726	-	-	-	8,060	(h) 11.3
(b) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (c) Unit : '000 gallons. (d) Not available. (e) Quantity on which excise duty was paid, plus imports. (f) Unit lb; equivalent to 15.9 gallons. (g) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (h) Unit lb. ; equivalent to 1.1 gallons.													