

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA,
AUSTRALIA.

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

No. 12

1956-57

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

BY

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

STATISTICAL BULLETIN : FOOD PRODUCTION
AND THE
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PREFACE

This Bulletin continues the series of Reports on the production and consumption of foodstuffs and nutrients published annually since the issue made in 1948, which covered the years 1944 to 1946-47, with pre-war comparisons. The statistics published in this Bulletin, No. 12 of the series, refer to the year 1956-57 together with comparative data for the average of the three pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average of the three immediate post-war years 1946-47 to 1948-49, and each of the years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

In addition to these general statistics, Section I of the Bulletin contains a review of food production, exports, and consumption (in terms of farm products), with relevant statistics for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), each year 1948-49 to 1956-57 and estimates for 1957-58.

Wherever possible the method employed in this Bulletin in estimating consumption of each of the various foodstuffs is as follows:-

Production	
<u>Minus</u> Exports	
Ships' Stores	
Industrial usage	
Non-food usage	
Wastage	
<u>Plus</u> Imports	
<u>Plus or minus</u> changes in factory or in-store (a) stocks	
Apparent Consumption	

(a) In-store stocks in general consist of the stocks reported by marketing authorities although for various reasons, such as incomplete coverage, adequate information is not available from all marketing authorities in Australia.

These are three significant features about this calculation.

1. Available production statistics are confined mainly to commercial production and are deficient for the purposes of the calculation to the extent of production by householders for their own use. This applies particularly in the case of vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry and fish. In all these cases, however, estimates of non-commercial production have been included, based on somewhat inadequate information obtained from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1944 and other investigations conducted by government departments during the war. Similarly, in the case of processed foods, little up-to-date information is available of the quantities of foodstuffs preserved by householders for their own use. To cover this, estimates have been made on the basis of information collected during the war. Further, it is possible that there has been some increase in home production of both processed and unprocessed foods in recent years so that the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as shown in the Bulletin may now be deficient to the extent of the increase.

2. Statistics of stocks refer to in-store (as previously defined) and factory stocks. No details are available of wholesalers', retailers' or householders' stocks. For perishable commodities this point is of little importance since the very nature of the commodity precludes the accumulation of stocks. This is not the case, however, with non-perishable foods, and estimates derived for consumption of such foodstuffs for individual years may not correctly state the position with regard to consumption as ordinarily understood, i.e. foodstuffs consumed by the individual. This difficulty is apparent particularly in the case of canned foodstuffs where in some years it has been necessary to initiate special enquiries from the trade, State Statisticians and other informed sources in an endeavour to take better account of these deficiencies.

3. In many cases, allowance is not made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. The importance of this factor is difficult to estimate but, since, in some seasons, gluts cause considerable destruction of perishable foodstuffs, it should be taken into account when using these statistics. The effect of ignoring wastage is ultimately to overstate the consumption figures. In recent years, however, it is likely that there has been less wastage of foodstuffs than hitherto because of more efficient storage and distribution methods (including refrigerated transport, air freight and a big increase in household refrigeration).

As a result of the last two of the above qualifications, the term "consumption" is used in a specialised sense since the quantities actually measured are broadly the quantities available for consumption at a particular level in the process of distribution i.e. ex-markets, ex-store or ex-factory depending on the method of marketing and/or processing. It is thought that in most cases these foodstuffs will find their way to the ultimate individual consumers with little or no time lag and the collected figures accurately represent total consumption in the year to which they relate. In a few cases the annual figures on this basis required some adjustment and the commodities to which adjustments have been considered necessary are referred to specifically throughout the text.

There is one further point which should be borne in mind when comparing estimates of consumption (and particularly estimates of consumption per head of population) over a number of years. This is the effect of changes in the composition of the population. There have been two significant changes in post-war years which have undoubtedly had some effect on the consumption pattern. These are, firstly, the changing age distribution of the population (e.g. the number of children under 10 years in 1947 represented 18.0 per cent. of the total population while in 1954 they represented 20.8 per cent.) and, secondly, the increasing proportion of the population born overseas and resident for only a comparatively short period in Australia (e.g. the proportion of the population in 1947 which was born overseas was 9.4 per cent. and in 1954 it was 13.8 per cent.).

In general the statistics in the bulletin are for fiscal years. However, where there is a marked seasonal pattern in the production or marketing of certain crops, the statistics refer to crop years. For example, statistics relating to potatoes and dried vine fruits are on the basis of years ending in October and December respectively.

Section 2 of this Bulletin, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled by officers of the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health to whom I extend my thanks. The estimates of nutrient intake, which are calculated annually to provide a continuing review of the dietary status of the population, are based on the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as calculated by this Bureau. While these estimates are in terms of Commonwealth averages and do not, therefore, provide information regarding the dietary status of individuals or of specific groups within the population, they supply a valuable indication of overall trends and enable comparisons with other data (e.g. special surveys) within Australia and with data for other countries. Studies are made from time to time by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council and by various other health authorities in Australia to determine the adequacy of nutrients in the diet of the population as a whole or of various sections of the population. As a result of such studies, recommendations may be made for varying the diet to counteract any deficiencies revealed e.g. the free distribution of milk to raise the calcium intake of school children.

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1. GENERAL REVIEW OF FOOD PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION

(i) **SUMMARY:** The following table shows the variations which have occurred in post-war years in the main sources from which farm products for food use are derived in Australia.

TABLE I : PRINCIPAL AREAS CROPPED AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS : AUSTRALIA

Year	Areas sown for Grain			Sugar (Area cut for crushing)	Total Area of Crops	Number of Livestock at end of Season		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats			Sheep (incl. Lambs)	Cattle	
							Dairy Cows (a)	Other Cattle
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	million	'000	'000
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	13,466	613	1,572	258.1	22,018	111.6	3,210	9,933
1948-49	12,583	1,012	1,770	266.3	20,559	108.7	3,159	10,965
1949-50	12,240	1,040	1,748	281.3	20,514	112.9	3,191	11,449
1950-51	11,663	1,079	1,757	271.9	19,811	115.6	3,197	12,032
1951-52	10,384	1,118	2,365	281.7	19,683	117.6	3,019	11,874
1952-53	10,209	1,377	2,764	280.0	20,251	123.1	3,134	12,113
1953-54	10,751	1,803	2,137	340.5	21,013	126.9	3,259	12,343
1954-55	10,673	1,691	2,574	374.2	21,695	130.8	3,282	12,554
1955-56	10,166	1,894	3,354	372.8	22,454	139.1	3,403	13,054
1956-57	7,874	2,093	2,556	370.1	19,400	149.8	3,451	13,806
1957-58 (b)	(c)	1,756	2,270	375.2	(c)	149.5	(c)	(c)

(a) In milk and dry. (b) Estimated. (c) Not yet available.

Seasonal conditions during 1956-57 were not generally favourable to primary production. The most seriously affected industry was wheat growing, where the abnormally wet winter conditions prevented the sowing of considerable areas, particularly in New South Wales. The average yield of 17.1 bushels per acre in 1956-57 was, however, still at a comparatively high level. Production of some grains other than wheat was less seriously affected, a record harvest of barley being obtained. The yield per acre of maize at 30.3 bushels also established a new record. Rice yield per acre fell to 84.4 bushels the lowest since 1948-49.

The wet winter conditions were responsible for heavy losses of stone fruit trees although apple and pear production remained at a satisfactory level. Pastoral conditions were generally good although towards the end of the year serious drought conditions became apparent in parts of Eastern Australia. Meat production was at a record level and, although dairy production fell by about 3 per cent, compared with the previous year, it was the second highest recorded output.

Production of wheat in 1957-58 at 96,000,000 bushels was the lowest since 1944-45. This was due to the low area sown (compared with recent years other than 1956-57) and also to a low yield per acre, both of these factors resulting from the extremely dry conditions prevailing prior to sowing and up to the time of harvest particularly in the Eastern States. The area sown to barley and oats declined in 1957-58 and the production of both these cereals was also lower than in recent years.

Pastures deteriorated during 1957-58 due to dry conditions and considerable hand feeding of stock was necessary. Numbers of livestock slaughtered for meat production were higher than in recent years but average carcass weights were a good deal lower and, on balance, meat production remained at approximately the same level as in 1956-57. Dairy production was more than 10 per cent. below the record level of 1955-56. Stock losses due to the dry conditions were not of serious proportions and rain which fell over most of the affected area towards the end of the year gave some relief.

Index numbers of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of farm products for food use are shown in Table 2, for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 and each year 1948-49 to 1957-58. These index numbers are shown in three series - production, exports and apparent consumption of farm products for food use in Australia - on both a total and per head of mean population basis.

During the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 the index of production of farm products for food use averaged about 12 per cent. more than in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. In 1951-52, the index fell to approximately the level of the pre-war period but in 1952-53 when seasonal conditions were exceptionally good, production rose sharply to 18 per cent. above the pre-war level followed in 1953-54 by a further increase of 4 per cent. There was a small decline in the index during 1954-55 but in 1955-56 it reached a record level of 29 per cent. above the pre-war average.

In 1956-57 production was again relatively high at 23 per cent. above the pre-war level but in 1957-58 it is estimated that the index fell to approximately 11 per cent above pre-war.

The index of farm production of food per head of population during the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 averaged about 5 per cent. less than in pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. This was followed in 1951-52 by a decline to 19 per cent. less than pre-war production per head. From 1952-53 to 1955-56 the index of production per head of population varied from 5 to 9 per cent. below pre-war but in 1956-57 fell to 12 per cent. below. It is estimated that in 1957-58 the index fell to 22 per cent. below the pre-war level.

This comparison is intended to indicate relative growth of total Australian population and of farm production for food use. It is not relevant to the consideration of productivity of farm population.

The index of farm food products exported during the period 1948-49 to 1950-51 averaged about 11 per cent. more than during the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, but in 1951-52 lower production with about the same quantities consumed in Australia resulted in a pronounced fall in the index of food exported to approximately 30 per cent. below the pre-war level. From 1952-53 to 1956-57, with the exception of 1953-54 when the level returned to approximately that of pre-war, the index of exports was substantially above pre-war. In 1957-58 however, the index fell to 18 per cent. below the pre-war level. Estimated exports of farm food products in 1957-58 represent about 29 per cent. of total food production, compared with 38 per cent. in 1956-57, 40 per cent. in 1955-56, 38 per cent. during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 and 39 per cent. in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. The index of farm products exported per head of population has been below pre-war levels in all post-war years, except 1947-48. In 1956-57 it was 85 per cent. and in 1957-58 was estimated at only 58 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

The index numbers of food (in terms of farm products) consumed* in Australia per head of population indicate that the level of food consumed per head in each post-war year has been somewhat below the level of consumption in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. Certain adjustments have been made for unrecorded stock movements in calculating the index numbers for some years, and the figures for 1956-57 and 1957-58 should be regarded as provisional. While there has been a decrease in the quantity of food available for consumption per head it is possible that this may have been offset in part at least by reduced wastage before ultimate consumption within the home. Factors conducing to this are more efficient distribution methods (e.g. refrigerated transport and airfreight of perishable commodities) and the large increase in household refrigeration. In addition there has possibly been increased home production of vegetables, fruit and eggs. It is extremely difficult to gauge this trend and the calculations in this Bulletin contain a constant allowance for supplies from home production.

While there has been a slight downward tendency in consumption of food per head, the increase in the Australian population has resulted in a continuous rise (except in 1951-52 and 1952-53) in the index of total consumption of food in Australia in each post-war year and in 1957-58 it is estimated at 38 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. The increase in population over the same period was approximately 42 per cent.

The quantum indexes shown in Table 2 are indexes of total value at constant prices calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Tests have disclosed that the use of corresponding weights based on post-war prices (or unit values) would not have affected the indexes materially. The items included in each index comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent, e.g. the quantities of meat exports used in calculating the index include estimated carcass weight equivalents of canned and cured meat exported in addition to the exports of carcass meat as such. The index of production relates basically to gross output of farm products for food use (including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas) and therefore measures the combined effect of many influences such as (a) trends in farming activity (i.e. areas cropped, livestock raised and/or slaughtered, cows milked etc.), (b) variations in yields of crops per unit of area cropped and of livestock products per unit of livestock, (c) the effects of variable seasonal conditions and (d) changes in farming efficiency, labour supply and the level of internal costs in Australia. Data showing trends in farming activity in the case of principal individual types of farming are included in the sub-sections following.

* See the Preface to this Bulletin for an exposition of the method of arriving at apparent Australian consumption together with a statement of the reservations attaching to the consumption estimates.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM(a) OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION(b) OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: AUSTRALIA

BASE IN EACH CASE - AVERAGE 1936-37 TO 1938-39 = 100

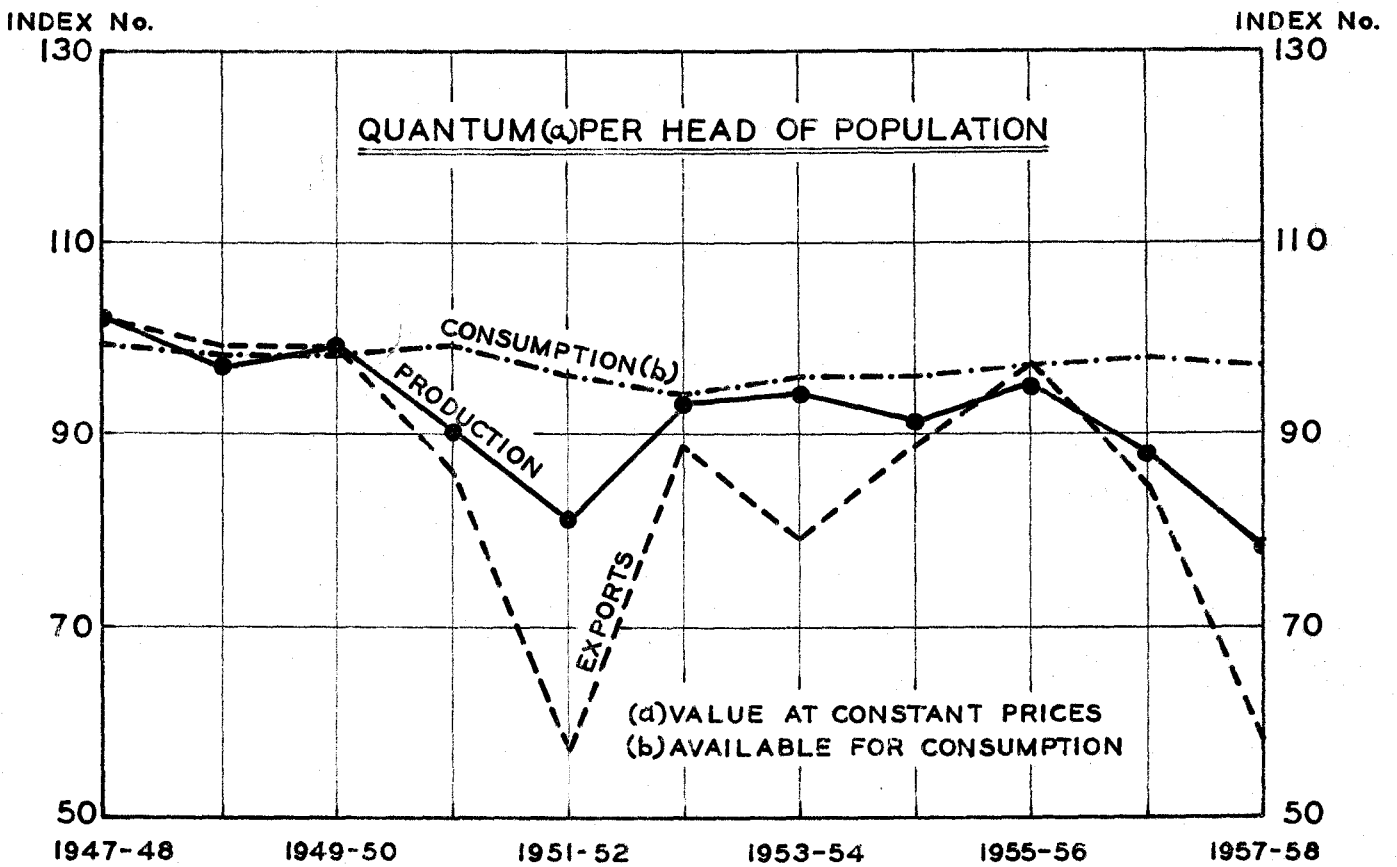
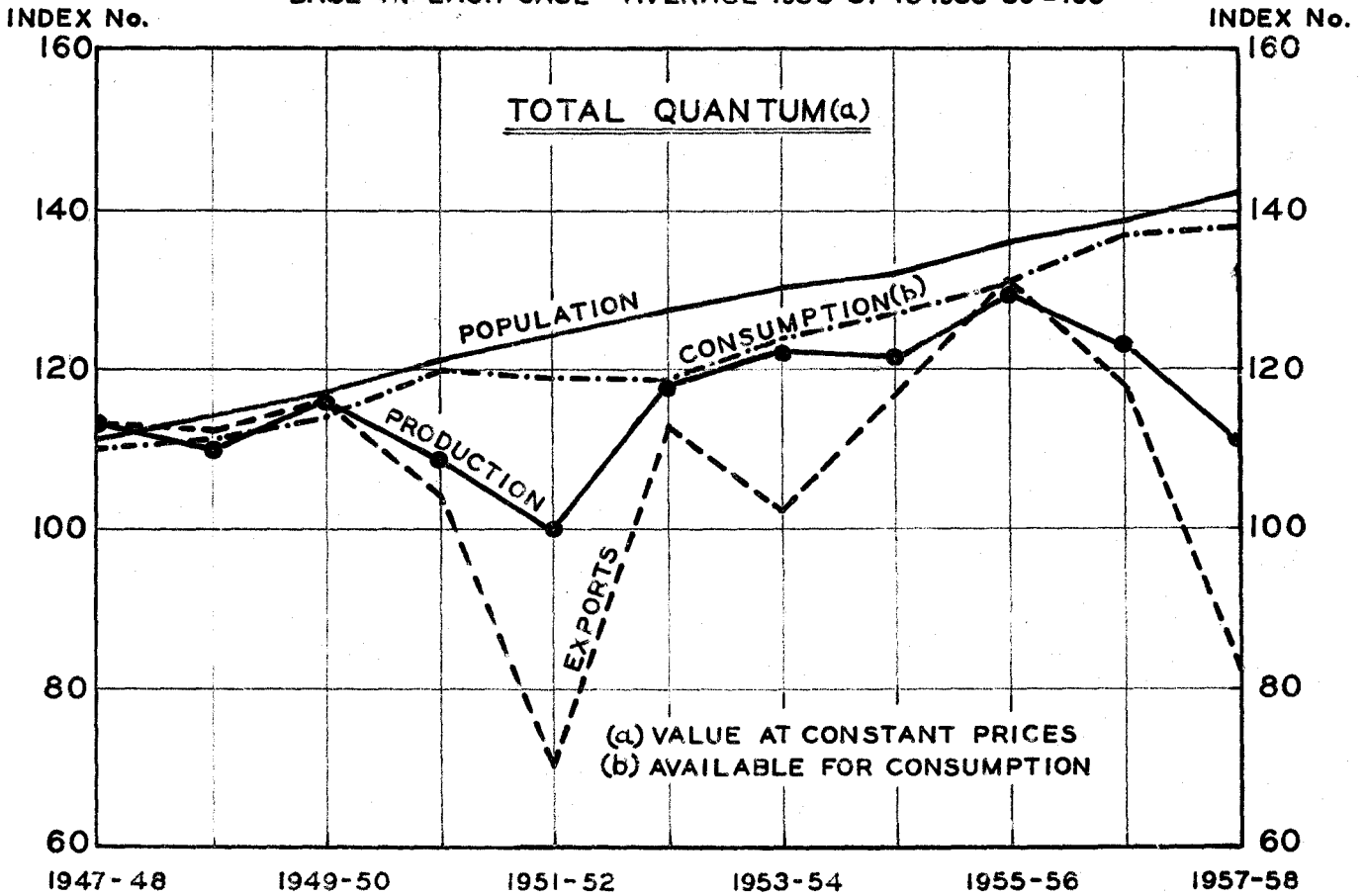


TABLE 2 : INDEXES OF MEAN POPULATION AND OF QUANTUM (a) OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA
(Base in each case - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Index of mean Population	Indexes of Quantum (a) of Farm Products for Food use					
		Production		Exports		Apparent Consumption	
		Total	Per Head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population
Average							
1936-37 to 1938-39	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
1948-49	113.5	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50	117.1	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51	120.9	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52	124.1	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53	127.1	118	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54	129.5	122	94	102	79	124	96
1954-55	132.3	121	91	117	89	127	96
1955-56	135.6	129	95	131	97	131	97
1956-57(b)	138.8	123	88	118	85	137	98
1957-58(c)	141.9	111	78	82	58	138	97

(a) Value at constant prices; see text preceding table. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Estimated.

A comparison in trends in food production in Australia and selected oversea countries is provided by the following "Index Numbers of Agricultural Production - Food" published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

TABLE 3 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - FOOD
(Source : Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations)
(Base in each case : - Pre-war = 100) (a)

Country	Pre-war (a)	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)
Argentina	100	92	121	116	126	130
Australia (c)	100	118	122	121	129	123
Canada	100	179	165	118	152	169
New Zealand	100	119	120	117	122	127
Union of South Africa	100	140	157	176	171	179
United Kingdom	100	127	139	138	138	146
United States of America	100	146	145	146	150	156

(a) Pre-war base periods used are: Australia, Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.

United Kingdom, Average 1934-38; other countries, Average 1935-39.

(b) Preliminary figures. (c) These are the index numbers of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) compiled in this Bureau for Australian purposes (see Table 2), due to a different method of compilation they differ slightly from the index numbers for Australia compiled by F.A.O.

(ii) **WHEAT:** Particulars of the area sown to wheat for grain and the production, exports and consumption of wheat are shown below for the pre-war period and each year since 1946-47. The area sown for grain declined continuously from 1947-48 to 1956-57 with the exception of the two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 when there was a small recovery. The decrease in 1956-57 was considerable, sowings being 42 per cent. below average sowings during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and the lowest for 43 years.

In 1957-58 there was a slight increase in area sown but in comparison with the average for the pre-war period and all subsequent years except 1956-57 the level was abnormally low. The decline in sowings since the war has been offset by very high yields, every year having been in excess of 15 bushels per acre compared with an average of about 12 bushels pre-war. Consequently production up to 1955-56 remained high, generally around 200 million bushels. In 1956-57 however production fell to approximately 134 million bushels while in 1957-58 at 96 million bushels, production was the lowest since 1944-45.

In 1956-57 (cereal year ended 30th November, 1957), exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour and breakfast foods), amounted to 105 million bushels. This was 27 million bushels less than the 1955-56 figure and approximately the same as the pre-war average. The available supply of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) for export in 1957-58 amounted to about 42 million bushels after allowing for 20 million bushels as normal carry-over.

The wheat equivalent of flour and wheaten breakfast foods consumed in Australia has risen at approximately the same rate as the Australian population and in 1957-58 is estimated to have exceeded pre-war consumption by 39 per cent. Considerably larger quantities of wheat have been fed to stock in Australia in recent years than before the war.

TABLE 4 : WHEAT : AREA SOWN, PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Area Sown for Grain		Production of Wheat (a)		Exports of Wheat (b)		Human Consumption of Wheat Products (in terms of Wheat) (c)		
	'000 Acres	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average									
1936-37 to 1938-39	13,466	100	164.7	100	105.6	100	30.9	100	100
1948-49	12,583	93	190.7	116	120.7	114	35.9	116	102
1949-50	12,240	91	218.2	133	120.5	114	37.7	122	104
1950-51	11,663	87	184.2	112	129.6	123	39.5	128	106
1951-52	10,384	77	159.7	97	82.9	79	40.1	130	105
1952-53	10,209	76	195.2	119	102.9	97	39.9	129	102
1953-54	10,751	80	198.0	120	67.2	64	39.1	127	98
1954-55	10,673	79	168.6	102	100.5	95	40.0	129	98
1955-56	10,166	75	195.4	119	131.9	125	41.5	134	99
1956-57	7,874	58	134.5	82	104.6	99	43.1	139	100
1957-58(d)	(e)	(e)	96.0	58	(e)	(e)	43.0	139	98

(a) Includes quantities used for stock-feeding and for seed. (b) Includes exports of flour and breakfast foods in terms of wheat. (c) Flour and breakfast foods.

(d) Estimated. (e) Not yet available.

(iii) SUGAR: Following reductions during the war years, the area of sugar cane cut for crushing increased to 374,200 acres by 1954.

In both 1955 and 1956 slight reductions in area were recorded but it is estimated that in 1957 the acreage increased to 375,200. Production has also increased during the post-war period, the peak figure of 1,327,500 tons in terms of 94 net titre being recorded in 1954-55. Some reduction in production has occurred since 1954-55 but the estimated output of 1,291,200 tons for 1957-58 has been exceeded only by the record figure of 1954-55.

Exports of sugar (including sugar exported in manufactured products) have varied considerably since the war between a minimum of 215,200 tons in 1951-52 and a maximum of 790,600 tons in 1954-55. Estimated exports in 1957-58 reached the comparatively high level of 755,100 tons.

Sugar consumption per head has been consistently higher than in the pre-war period and reached a peak of 14 per cent. above the pre-war level in 1950-51. In recent years consumption per head has fallen somewhat and in 1957-58 is estimated at 4 per cent. above pre-war.

Particulars of the area of sugar cane cut for crushing, and the production, exports and consumption of raw sugar are shown in the table below.

**TABLE 5 : RAW SUGAR : AREA CUT FOR CRUSHING, AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS
AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**

(Base of Index Numbers - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Area of Sugar Cane Cut for Crushing		Production of Raw Sugar (94 net titre)		Exports of Sugar (a)		Apparent Consumption of Sugar (a)		
	'000 Acres	Index	'000 Tons	Index	'000 Tons	Index	'000 Tons	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average									
1936-37 to 1938-39	258.1	100	804.4	100	450.0	100	348.6	100	100
1948-49	226.3	103	943.1	117	477.1	106	436.4	125	110
1949-50	281.3	109	937.1	116	502.2	112	441.7	127	108
1950-51	271.9	105	921.1	115	447.8	100	478.6	137	114
1951-52	281.7	109	745.4	93	215.2	48	483.1	139	112
1952-53	280.0	108	948.9	118	519.4	115	456.8	131	103
1953-54	340.5	132	1,254.4	156	763.9	170	477.9	137	106
1954-55	374.2	145	1,327.5	165	790.8	176	499.9	143	108
1955-56	372.8	144	1,171.7	146	631.5	140	512.0	147	108
1956-57(b)	370.1	143	1,207.8	150	720.9	160	515.9	148	107
1957-58(c)	375.2	145	1,291.2	161	755.1	168	516.9	148	104

(a) Raw and refined sugar and sugar in manufactured products all in terms of raw sugar (94 net titre). (b) Subject to revision. (c) Estimated.

(iv) MILK: The number of dairy cows (in milk and dry) rose continuously from the low war-time levels until March, 1950, but declined in the two years following. In March, 1952, when some major dairying districts were affected by severe drought, the numbers were about 7 per cent. less than the average number for the three years 1937 to 1939. Numbers have increased, however, in each year since and the total of 3,451,000 recorded at March, 1957 was the highest ever, 48,000 more than the previous record in 1956.

Production of milk, influenced as it is by prevailing seasonal conditions, has shown considerable variation since the war. The lowest production (1,047 million gallons) was recorded in 1951-52 and the highest (1,405 million gallons) in 1955-56. Production fell in 1956-57 and the preliminary figures for 1957-58 indicate a further fall to 1,262 million gallons.

Exports of butter, cheese and other milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) fell sharply to 76 per cent. of the pre-war level in 1950-51 mainly because of the increased consumption resulting from the lifting of butter rationing on 16th June, 1950. The further sharp drop in 1951-52 to 29 per cent. of the pre-war average was due to the low production mentioned above. Following 1951-52 exports rose and in 1955-56 exceeded the average pre-war figures for the first time since 1949-50. In 1956-57, however, reduced exports were recorded and it is estimated that in 1957-58 there was a further fall to 66 per cent. of the average for the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

The apparent consumption of milk (including the milk equivalent of milk products) per head of population since the lifting of butter rationing in June, 1950 has been slightly higher than before the war with the exception of 1952-53 and 1956-57. With the rise in population total quantities of milk and milk products consumed in Australia have risen consistently and it is estimated that consumption in 1957-58 exceeded the pre-war average by 40 per cent.

Relevant particulars of dairy cow numbers and production, exports and consumption of milk are shown below.

TABLE 6 : DAIRY COW NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF MILK : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Number of Dairy Cows (In milk and Dry) at March		Production of Milk (All Purposes)		Exports of Milk (a)		Apparent Consumption of Milk (a)		
	'000	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average									
1936-37 to 1938-39	3,211	100	1,142	100	452.2	100	689.4	100	100
1948-49	3,159	98	1,209	106	486.1	107	733.3	106	94
1949-50	3,191	99	1,238	108	476.4	105	760.9	110	94
1950-51	3,197	100	1,198	105	342.4	76	885.0	128	106
1951-52	3,019	94	1,047	92	132.6	29	899.7	131	106
1952-53	3,134	98	1,215	106	335.8	74	865.1	125	98
1953-54	3,259	101	1,190	104	275.3	61	924.5	134	103
1954-55	3,282	102	1,326	116	373.8	83	935.3	136	103
1955-56	3,403	106	1,405	123	454.9	101	933.9	135	100
1956-57 (b)	3,451	107	1,359	118	429.7	95	937.4	136	98
1957-58 (c)	(d)	(d)	1,262	111	298.2	66	963.6	140	99

(a) Includes milk products in terms of milk. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Estimated. (d) Not yet available.

(v) **BEEF AND VEAL:** Numbers of cattle (other than dairy cows) have risen continuously in each post-war year except for 1951-52 when owing to the effects of drought in northern beef-producing areas there was a slight decrease. At March, 1957, numbers stood at the record level of 13.8 million.

Beef and veal production, following the decline in 1951-52, has risen continuously to an estimated 776,200 tons during 1957-58 a figure exceeded only by the record production of 1956-57.

Exports of beef and veal (including carcass equivalent weight of canned meat exports) have increased greatly since 1951-52 and in 1956-57 were 80 per cent. above pre-war.

Estimated exports for 1957-58 were the lowest since 1951-52 but were still 41 per cent. above the average for the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Apparent consumption of beef and veal per head of population in Australia has been lower in all post-war years than in the pre-war period. In 1956-57 consumption per head was 6 per cent. below the pre-war level and in 1957-58 is estimated to have risen to 5 per cent. below. Owing to the increase in population, total supplies consumed exceeded pre-war consumption by an estimated 35 per cent. in 1957-58.

Particulars of cattle numbers and production, and exports and consumption of beef and veal are shown in the following table.

**TABLE 7 : CATTLE NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF
BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA**

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	No. of Cattle (other than Dairy Cows) at March		No. of Cattle Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Beef and Veal		Exports of Beef and Veal (a)		Apparent Consumption of Beef and Veal		
	'000	Index	'000	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	9,933	100	3,605	100	569.1	100	133.6	100	435.5	100	100
1948-49	10,965	110	3,494	97	577.3	101	152.9	114	432.4	99	87
1949-50	11,449	115	3,608	100	606.5	107	153.4	115	462.9	106	91
1950-51	12,032	121	3,735	104	651.5	114	138.0	103	503.2	116	96
1951-52	11,874	120	3,686	102	581.9	102	114.3	86	468.6	108	87
1952-53	12,113	122	3,966	110	674.8	119	198.0	148	480.2	110	87
1953-54	12,343	124	4,416	122	704.3	124	249.5	187	459.8	106	82
1954-55	12,554	126	4,485	124	719.9	126	226.8	170	488.0	112	85
1955-56	13,053	131	4,612	128	751.1	132	246.6	185	518.2	119	88
1956-57(c)	13,806	139	4,952	137	814.6	143	240.9	180	564.7	130	94
1957-58(d)	(e)	(e)	5,270	146	776.2	136	189.0	141	587.2	135	95

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight. (b) Carcass weight.
(c) Subject to revision. (d) Estimated. (e) Not yet available.

(vi) **MUTTON AND LAMB:** Particulars of sheep and lamb numbers and mutton and lamb production exports and apparent consumption are shown in the following table.

Numbers of sheep and lambs have risen each year since 1947 and at March 1957 had reached 149.8 million. A small reduction in numbers occurred during 1957-58 and at March 1958 sheep and lambs were estimated at 149.5 million.

Mutton and lamb production reached the comparatively high figure of 395,100 tons in 1952-53 but due to high average wool prices and the increased carrying capacity of farms, slaughterings in subsequent years were at a reduced level. In 1957-58 however because of lower wool prices and the effect of the dry conditions, slaughterings were much higher. As a result it is estimated that production of mutton and lamb reached a record figure of 411,200 tons.

Exports of mutton and lamb (including carcass equivalent of canned meat exports) have exceeded the pre-war level in only two years, 1949-50 and 1952-53. Estimated exports in 1957-58 although considerably greater than the previous year were still 36 per cent. below the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Apparent consumption of mutton and lamb per head has fluctuated considerably since the war. Up to 1951-52 it was lower than pre-war, but in the following five years it was at or slightly above the pre-war level. Consumption per head in 1957-58 is estimated to have risen to about 9 per cent. above pre-war.

**TABLE 8 . SHEEP NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION
OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA**

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs at March		No. of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Mutton and Lamb		Exports of Mutton and Lamb (a)		Apparent Consumption of Mutton and Lamb		
	Mill-ion	Index	Mill-ion	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	111.6	100	18.9	100	319.0	100	88.8	100	230.2	100	100
1948-49	103.7	97	18.3	97	320.4	100	54.3	61	256.7	112	98
1949-50	112.9	101	20.3	107	358.1	112	101.6	114	264.5	115	98
1950-51	115.6	104	15.7	83	274.3	86	34.2	39	236.4	103	85
1951-52	117.6	105	16.0	85	282.4	89	23.8	27	248.3	108	87
1952-53	123.1	110	21.8	115	395.1	124	93.3	105	306.1	133	105
1953-54	126.9	114	21.0	111	364.8	114	59.1	67	315.1	137	106
1954-55	130.8	117	22.2	117	388.2	122	68.9	78	320.0	139	105
1955-56	139.1	125	20.8	110	380.1	119	65.0	73	316.5	137	101
1956-57(c)	149.8	134	20.2	107	366.8	115	43.6	49	319.7	139	100
1957-58(d)	149.5	134	24.4	129	411.2	129	57.2	64	354.0	154	109

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight. (b) Carcass weight.
(c) Subject to revision. (d) Estimated.

(vii) **OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS:** Particulars of production, exports and consumption of other food products for 1956-57 in comparison with earlier years are shown in detail in later sections of this Bulletin.

(viii) **CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS:** Details of the apparent consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head of population per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table for the average of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and for each year 1954-55 to 1956-57. Apparent consumption per head of population for several commodities during 1956-57 was slightly lower than in the previous year, these items being milk, poultry, game and fish, butter, sugar, pulse and nuts, fruit and grain products. Small increases were registered in the other commodity groups.

For details of the method of calculating consumption and the deficiencies in the various statistics see the Preface to this Bulletin.

TABLE 9. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56 (a)	1956-57 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter): Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.1	47.0	47.7	47.4
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as carcass weight)	253.0	215.7	231.6	231.6	235.3
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	18.5	19.0	18.9	17.8
4. Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent)	26.6	27.9	22.8	22.4	23.0
5. Oils, and Fats, including Butter (Fat content)	37.6	30.9	36.8	35.6	35.3
6. Sugar and syrups (sugar content)	112.0	125.3	118.3	119.7	118.4
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	125.7	104.2	90.1	111.2
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	9.2	9.8	8.5	7.5
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	47.6	62.5	60.1	65.4	68.9
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	141.7	140.7	127.8	133.4	110.1
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(b)69.1	53.0	43.2	44.0	48.5
12. Other Vegetables	(b)58.9	79.2	60.3	56.2	65.3
13. Grain Products	205.3	218.1	203.9	201.0	204.0
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	130.5	189.9	261.1	260.2	248.5

(a) 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.

2. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE, 1956-57

NOTE: The Analysis in this Section is based on the statistics collected by the Commonwealth Statistician as set out elsewhere in this Bulletin and is therefore subject to the same qualifications. See the Preface for a statement of these qualifications.

In order to determine whether the quantities of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to calculate the amount of nutrients the foods provide. The basis for the calculations in this section of the Bulletin have been changed since issue No. 8, and from No. 9 onwards are based on conversion factors calculated from "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). Comparisons with years prior to 1952-53 (which has been revised on this basis) are therefore not entirely valid. However, with the exception of the figures shown for vitamin A, which have all been revised on the new basis, the change in conversion factors does not seriously affect comparison with years prior to 1952-53.

The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption during the year 1956-57 is shown in Table 13 following, and comparisons with previous years and with other countries in Tables 14 and 15 respectively.

In Tables 13-15 no allowances are made for losses of nutrients due to the effects of storage and cooking. Such losses may be considerable, but they are so variable that precise allowances cannot be estimated. Losses due to processing have been allowed for in the conversion factors used for processed and preserved foods.

Recommended Dietary Allowances.

The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption may be compared with some arbitrary standard such as quantities of nutrients recommended for consumption. The Recommended Dietary Allowances for Australia formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council (Medical Journal of Australia, 2:113, 1954) provide such a yardstick. It must be emphasised that these allowances do not necessarily represent nutrient requirements; rather were they devised for the planning of practical diets within the average Australian food pattern. Precise information concerning human requirements of certain nutrients is far from complete; and no conclusion regarding the nutritional status of the community should be drawn from comparisons with these recommended allowances. A deviation from the recommended allowance of the order of 10-15% is not regarded as a serious deficiency. Even if the nutrient intake is more than 15% below the recommended allowance, a nutritional deficiency cannot be assumed without clinical verification.

The calculated figures, being averages, give no information regarding the food consumption of individuals or of specific groups within the population. Also, the figures represent foods available for consumption, which is not strictly the same as food consumed. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that up to 15% of food available may be wasted in communities with a plentiful food supply.

With these reservations, the nutrients available for consumption are compared in Table 12 with the recommended allowances. The recommended allowances are averages weighted according to the various age groups in the population. Such a comparison is useful as an indication of trends in food consumption even though no inferences of nutritional deficiency are valid.

Losses of Nutrients

As a result of storage and cooking, certain foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, could lose some of their nutritive value. An estimate of possible losses of thiamine and ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in cooking has been made and the factors applied to the nutrients available for consumption. Losses of other nutrients do occur but not in amounts that are likely to be significant. Losses due to storage have not been estimated.

Losses of vitamin C cover a wide range, from almost nil to 100%. The estimates given in the following two tables are applicable to average conditions and methods, but losses could be reduced to less than these figures by careful cooking.

TABLE 10 . AVERAGE LOSS OF VITAMIN C IN COOKING

Food	Estimated average loss of Vitamin C in cooking
Leafy Green Vegetables	60%
Potatoes	50% (Cooked in skin, negligible loss) (Boiled and mashed, 60% or more)
Other Vegetables	50%
Stewed Fruit	50%

Losses from tomatoes, citrus fruit and other uncooked fruits and vegetables are assumed to be negligible while losses in canning and drying of fruit and vegetables have already been accounted for in the calculations made for the figures in Table 13.

TABLE 11 : ESTIMATED VITAMIN C AVAILABLE AFTER ALLOWANCE FOR COOKING LOSSES, 1956-57
(Milligrammes Per Head per Day)

Food	Calculated Value (See Table No. 13)	Amount Available
Milk	4	(a)
Meat	1	(a)
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	25	25
Other Fruit -		
Fresh and Canned	4	4
Cooked	4	2
Potatoes	25	12
Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables -		
Cabbage and Greens	7	3
Lettuce, canned vegs.	1	1
Carrots, legumes	3	1
Other Vegetables	15	7
TOTAL:	89	55

(a) Some vitamin C could be retained in these foods.

The table below shows the quantity of nutrients available for intake in the Australian diet (as shown in Table 13) less estimated cooking losses, compared with the desirable quantities recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

There is a significant loss of Thiamine in the cooking of meat and vegetables, the amount of loss depending on the method and duration of cooking. In a normal mixed diet it is accurate enough to allow 15 per cent. deduction from the total Thiamine available.

TABLE 12 : NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA, 1956-57, COMPARED WITH
RECOMMENDED ALLOWANCES
(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Recommended Allowances	Nutrients available less estimated cooking losses
Calories	2260	3291
Protein, (grammes)	61	92
Calcium, (milligrammes)	930	806
Vitamin A, (International units)	4480	7652
Thiamine, (milligrammes)	1.13	1.02
Riboflavin (milligrammes)	1.5	1.7
Niacin (milligrammes)	11.3	18.3
Ascorbic acid, (milligrammes)	33	55

The number of calories available in 1956-57 measuring the energy-yielding value of the diet, increased slightly compared with 1955-56, and reached the high level of 3,291 calories. This increase reflected a slightly higher consumption of meat, eggs and grain products, potatoes and other vegetables, which was not quite offset by the slightly decreased consumption of fats, sugar, nuts and pulses, and fruit (other than tomatoes and citrus).

The consumption of protein was slightly higher than in 1955-56, due to an increased consumption of meat, grain products, potatoes and other vegetables, and is well in excess of the recommended allowance.

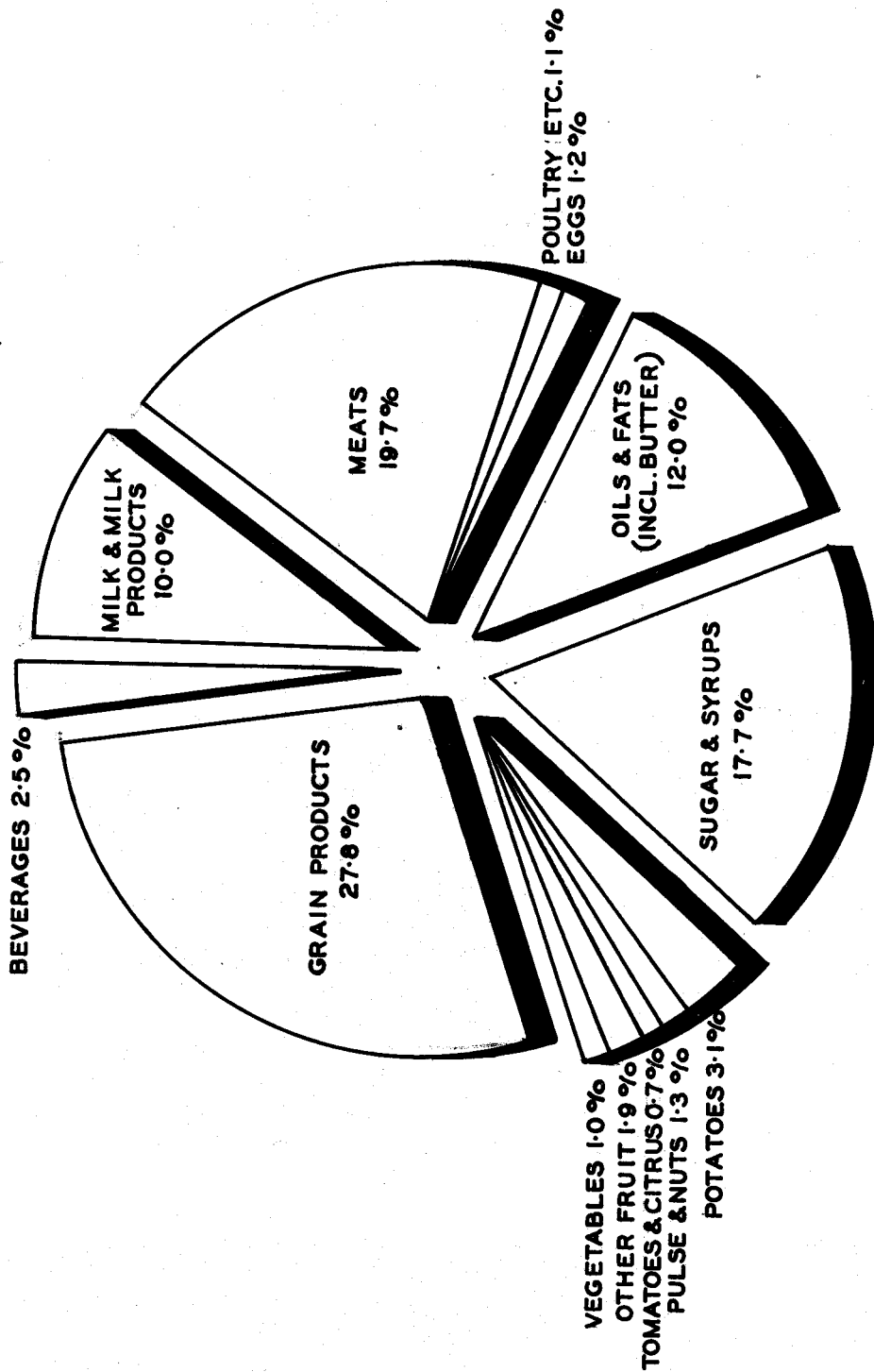
The quantities of thiamine and riboflavin consumed were not significantly different from those of the previous year. The intakes of iron and niacin were higher than in the previous year, mostly due to an increase in consumption of meat. A satisfactory margin of riboflavin, iron, and niacin was available, but the amount of thiamine available for consumption could be marginal unless losses were minimised by conservative cooking methods. Fats (including butter) and sugar, while providing no thiamine, provide 30% of the calories (Table 13). It is the relatively high consumption of these foods, particularly sugar, that unbalances the thiamine intake, rather than the lack of specifically thiamine-rich foods.

There was an increase in vitamin A intake in 1956-57, due mainly to an increase in vegetables, particularly the green leafy and yellow varieties, available for consumption in that year.

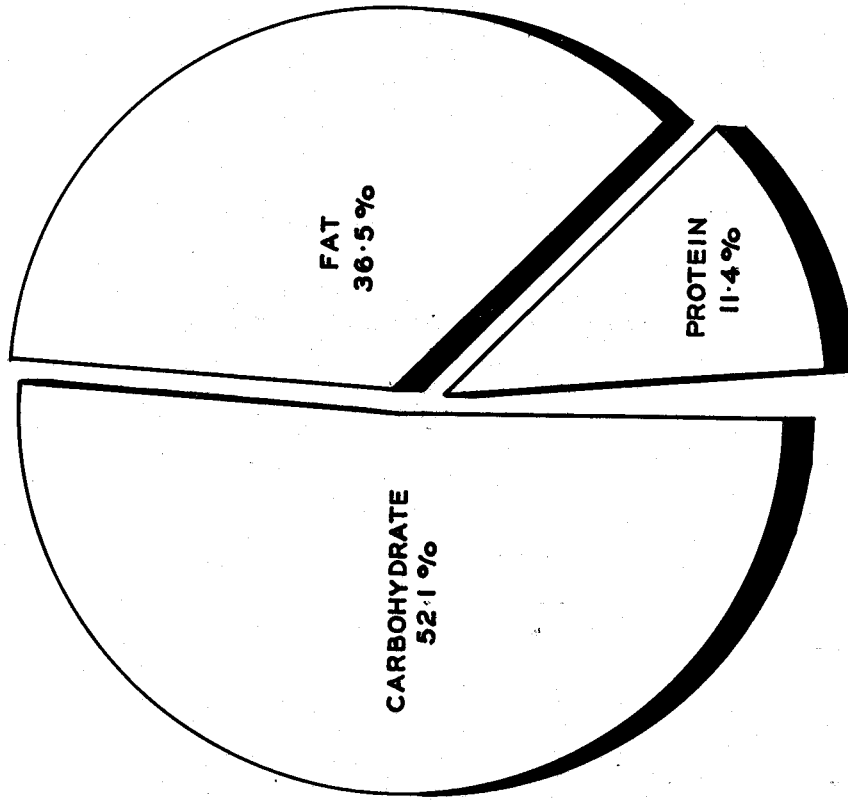
The greater quantity of calcium apparently consumed was due almost entirely to a higher consumption of concentrated whole milk (used in ice cream) which more than offset decreases in consumption of some other milk products.

The amount of ascorbic acid available was of a satisfactory level. Even when cooking losses are allowed for, there was a satisfactory margin over the recommended allowances. This margin, however, could easily be reduced if unsatisfactory methods of storage and cooking were used. The increase in intake in 1956-57 over that in 1955-56 could be attributed to the increase in consumption of potatoes, tomatoes and citrus fruit, and vegetables.

SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1956-57



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF FOOD



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

TABLE 13. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA, 1956-57

(Subject to revision)
(Per Head per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein g.	Fat g.	Carbo- hydrate g.	Calcium mg.	Iron mg.	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) mg.	Thiamine (Vita- min B1) mg.	Ribo- flavin mg.	Niacin mg.	Energy Value- Calories
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	17.2	19.3	20.8	618	0.14	920	4.0	0.185	0.827	0.51	327
Meats, including canned and cured and edible offal (carcass weight)	33.4	56.1	0.4	20	5.45	192	1.4	0.283	0.475	8.94	649
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	4.9	1.5	-	9	0.55	3	-	0.019	0.029	1.83	35
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.2	2.8	0.2	14	0.68	287	-	0.024	0.073	0.02	40
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.3	43.5	-	6	0.07	1,481	-	-	-	0.03	393
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	147.1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	582
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.4	-	24.1	10	0.84	-	25.3	0.145	0.048	1.45	103
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	1.7	2.9	3.2	5	0.53	8	0.1	0.021	0.015	0.29	43
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.6	0.1	5.8	18	0.29	569	24.5	0.045	0.023	0.23	23
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.6	-	17.2	10	0.43	262	7.8	0.037	0.045	0.49	64
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.9	-	3.2	22	0.52	3,663	10.9	0.045	0.043	0.30	16
Other Vegetables	0.8	-	3.7	18	0.37	267	14.8	0.031	0.038	0.30	17
Grain Products	25.6	4.1	192.9	54	4.06	-	-	0.417	0.060	3.46	916
Beverages (Tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.050	0.43	83
TOTAL:	91.6	130.3	418.6	806	13.93	7,652	88.8	1,252	1,726	18.28	3,291

TABLE 14 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrients	Unit	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (a)	1956-57 (a)
Protein Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	56.5	57.3	56.8	56.8	59.1
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	33.0	33.8	33.1	31.3	32.5
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	89.5	91.1	89.9	88.1	91.6
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	129.5	132.5	133.1	131.4	130.3
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	421.1	426.8	416.1	413.9	418.6
Calcium	mg.	642	785	758	800	758	782	806
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.2	13.9
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,982	7,200	7,254	7,084	7,047	7,652
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	80	90	83	83	89
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.1	18.6	18.5	17.6	18.3
Energy Value - Calories		3,117	3,245	3,261	3,338	3,296	3,276	3,291

(a) Subject to revision.

NOTE : As from 1952-53 new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954), but the comparison with previous years has not been significantly affected. Vitamin A is on a revised basis for all years shown.

TABLE 15 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES
(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	United Kingdom			Canada		U.S.A.		Australia (a)				
		Pre-war (b)	Average 1947 to 1949	1956 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (e)	1955 (c)	Pre-war (d)	Average 1947 to 1949	1957 (c)	Pre-war (f)	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1956-57 (c)
Protein:-													
Animal	g.	43.5	43.5	48.5	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	58.7	57.4	59.1
Vegetable	g.	36.8	45.8	36.0	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	30.9	35.3	32.5
Total	g.	80.3	89.3	84.5	91.0	99.0	98.0	91.0	95.0	96.0	89.6	92.7	91.6
Fat from all sources	g.	130.0	112.6	138.0	116.0	123.0	134.0	133.0	142.0	144.0	133.5	121.7	130.3
Carbohydrate	g.	377.5	395.8	388.3	413.0	388.0	392.0	446.0	410.0	378.0	377.4	424.8	418.6
Calcium	mg.	688	1,152	1,107	829	1,003	1,078	940	1,040	1,020	642	785	806
Iron	mg.	13.2	15.4	14.7	12.9	14.0	13.4	14.5	17.1	16.4	15.4	15.1	13.9
Vitamin A (h)	I.U.	3,699	3,993	4,481	6,682	7,300	6,854	8,200	8,200	7,300	8,457	7,982	7,652
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	93	110	92	77	97	82	118	118	103	86	96	89
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2
Riboflavin	mg.	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.7
Niacin	mg.	13.1	15.9	15.3	16.2	17.6	17.1	16.0	19.6	19.8	18.7	17.6	18.3
Energy value - Calories		3,000	2,953	3,240	3,064	3,055	3,153	3,310	3,270	3,160	3,117	3,245	3,291

(a) From the year 1953-54 inclusive new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in the "Table of Composition of Australian foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). Comparison with previous years has not, however, been seriously affected.
 (b) Average, 1934 to 1938. (c) Subject to revision. (d) Average, 1935 to 1939. (e) Civilian consumption. (f) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.
 (g) Not available. (h) There is considerable variation in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Sources: United Kingdom: United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Canada: (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (1945; Report to Combined Food Board. (1955; Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

United States) The National Food Situation (Published by the United of America) States Department of Agriculture)

NOTE: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors, figures for the countries shown are not strictly comparable.

3. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES
 (i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1956-57 was approximately 1,358.8 million gallons. This was 46.5 million gallons less than the record established the preceding year but has been exceeded only on that occasion.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 5 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 3 per cent. for condensery products and 14 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. In the years following the war, there was a considerable decline in the use of milk for butter although in more recent years with increasing production of milk there has been some reversal of this trend. The proportions in 1956-57 were 66 per cent. for butter, 7 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 21 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 are shown in the following table in comparison with the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, and the average for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

TABLE 16 : WHOLE MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
 ('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity Used for -			
		Butter (Factory and Farm)	Cheese (Factory and Farm)	Condensery Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1,153,236	738,370	91,642	78,739	244,485
1952-53	1,215,241	771,522	100,224	83,655	259,840
1953-54	1,189,652	737,474	105,870	75,995	270,313
1954-55	1,325,799	886,652	98,569	64,365	276,213
1955-56	1,405,292	962,397	84,021	74,604	284,270
1956-57 (a)	1,358,849	894,146	98,885	78,008	287,810

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the tables following for the year 1956-57 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

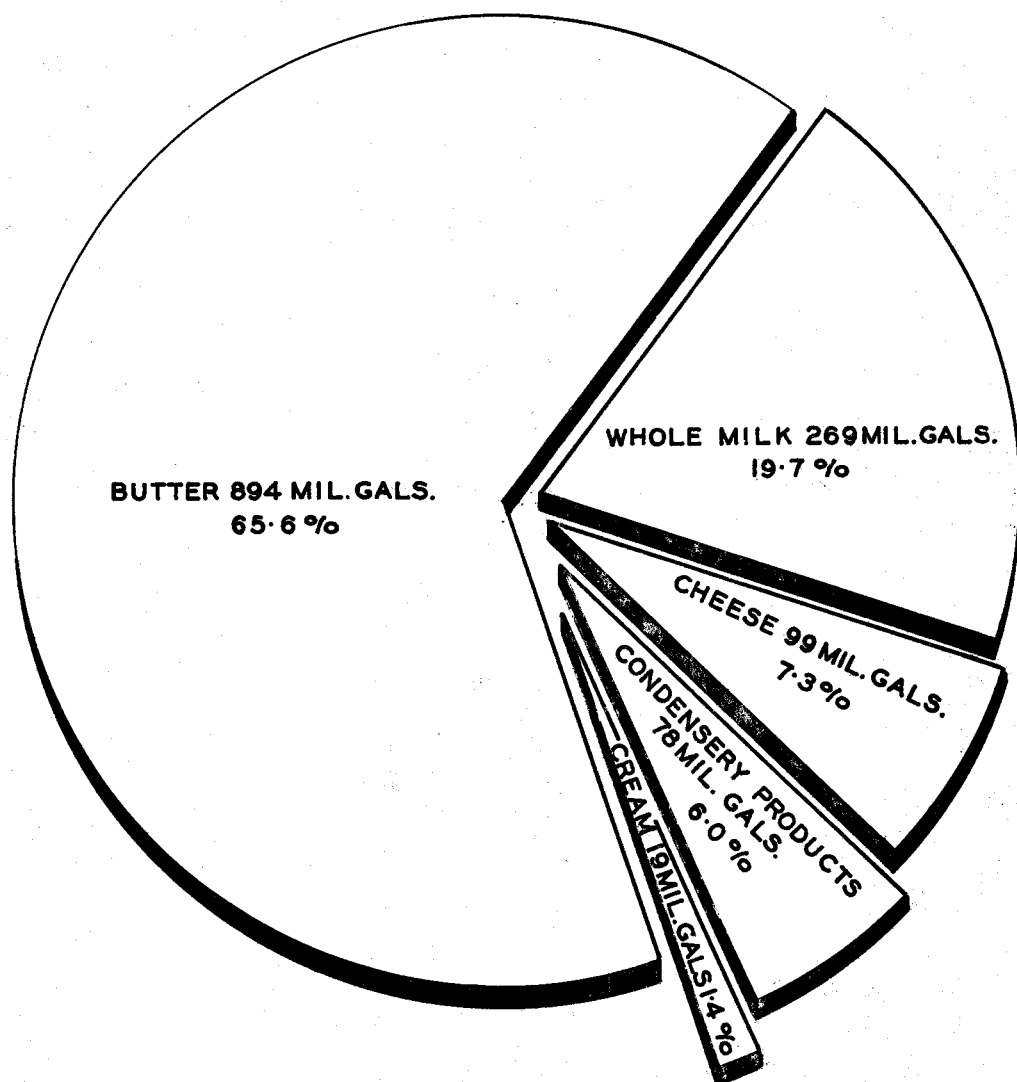
Production of condensed and concentrated milk during 1956-57 showed a marked increase for the second successive year, being 10,100 tons or 17 per cent. larger than in 1955-56. Powdered milk production showed a slight increase while production of infants' and invalids' foods increased by 700 tons or 5 per cent. The output of all preserved milk products expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent amounted to 78.0 million gallons exceeding the figure for the previous year by 3.4 million gallons or 4.6 per cent.

Total exports of condensery products in 1956-57 were 4,000 tons higher than in 1955-56. Increases were recorded in the exports of condensed and concentrated milk and infants' and invalids' foods while exports of powdered milk fell by 2,300 tons.

Cheese production in 1956-57 rose to 44,800 tons, an increase of 6,100 tons (16 per cent.) and at that level was 4,200 tons less than the record production of 1953-54.

MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

1956-57



TOTAL PRODUCTION 1,359 MILLION GALLONS

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

SEPTEMBER, 1958

TABLE 17 : MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
(Million gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,153	1,326	1,405	1,359
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,142	1,153	1,326	1,405	1,359
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	920	1,068	1,140	1,090
Apparent Consumption (c)	161	233	258	265	269

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed etc. milk products and consumed as sweet cream. (c) Includes small quantities of milk consumed as ice cream, for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes and fed whole to livestock.

TABLE 18 : MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
(Note: Butter is included with Oils and Fats; see Section v)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 1.1	(+) 1.3	(+) 0.9	(+) 1.2
Production	21.7	56.9	48.6	58.2	68.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	21.7	58.0	47.3	57.3	67.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	20.4	25.3	29.7
Apparent Consumption	13.2	25.6	26.9	32.0	37.4
POWDERED MILK (d) ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.2	(+) 1.8
Production	9.5	21.4	40.2	48.1	48.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	9.5	21.6	40.1	47.9	46.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	24.8	29.4	27.1
Apparent Consumption	8.1	12.9	15.3	18.5	19.5
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) (e) ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.5	(-) 1.8	(-) 1.1
Production	3.2	9.3	10.9	12.9	13.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	9.5	11.4	14.7	14.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	3.5	4.1	6.0
Apparent Consumption	3.0	4.3	7.9	10.6	8.7
CHEESE ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Cold Store Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 0.8	(-) 2.4	(-) 2.5	(+) 5.3
Production	24.9	42.3	45.2	38.7	44.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	24.9	43.1	47.6	41.2	39.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	22.2	17.3	17.0
Apparent Consumption	13.4	18.8	25.4	23.9	22.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Including Imports. (c) Not available.

(d) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey. (e) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk.

In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) available for consumption per head of population are shown for the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39 and the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

**TABLE 19 : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER)
AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION , AUSTRALIA**

(lb. per head per annum)

Note : Butter is included with Oils and Fats; see Section v)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk - Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	312.6	291.1	293.6	287.5
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(30.5)	(28.4)	(28.5)	(28.2)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk					
Full Cream -					
Unsweetened)					
Sweetened)	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1
Skim Sweetened)					
Concentrated Whole Milk (c)	1.1	3.5	2.5	3.3	4.6
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.2
Skim	-	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.4
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) (d)	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.0
Cheese	4.4	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.3
Total - As Milk Solids(e):	39.3	49.1	47.0	47.7	47.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb.

(c) Mainly consumed as ice-cream. (d) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk. (e) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The apparent consumption per head of fluid milk increased from 240.2 lb. pre-war to a peak of 316.7 lb. in 1948-49, but has since declined to 287.5 lb. in 1956-57. The lowest post-war level was reached in 1952-53 at 285.0 lb. Consumption per head in 1956-57 was 9 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 20 per cent. greater than pre-war. Similar trends are evident in the estimated total consumption of milk and milk products (excluding butter) which increased from 39.3 lb. (as milk solids) pre-war to 49.5 lb. in 1948-49 but subsequently declined to 45.3 lb. in 1952-53. Consumption has fluctuated at a level slightly in excess of this over the four succeeding years, being 47.4 lb. in 1956-57.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1956-57 is estimated at 1,270,300 tons exclusive of approximately 60,600 tons of edible offal. This was 45,200 tons above the previous record level achieved in the preceding year and 35 per cent. above average production over the three years ended 1948-49.

The production of beef and veal was a record at 814,600 tons, being 63,500 tons above the previous record achieved in 1955-56 and 272,200 tons (52 per cent.) above the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

During 1956-57 mutton production was 10,500 tons lower than in 1955-56 but at 223,900 tons was still 47,400 tons higher than the average for the three years ended 1948-49. Lamb production during 1956-57 also fell to 2,800 tons below the 1955-56 level but exceeded the average for the three years ended 1948-49, by 13,300 tons.

The production of pork at 41,000 tons was 1,900 tons less than the preceding year and 6,200 tons (13 per cent.) below the post-war peak reached in 1954-55. It is still, however, substantially above average production in the post-war period.

Bacon and Ham production at 35,200 tons was slightly below that for the previous year, and was considerably below the average production of 45,100 tons over the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

The production of edible offal, which is not included with the carcass weight, is estimated at 60,600 tons in 1956-57 compared with 59,600 tons in 1955-56 and average production of 48,000 tons during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Comparative details of the production of each class of meat are shown in the table below.

TABLE 20 ; PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN WEIGHT) ; AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	719.9	751.1	814.6
Mutton	201.4	176.5	240.6	234.4	223.9
Lamb	117.6	129.6	147.6	145.7	142.9
Pork (b)	45.4	31.5	47.2	42.9	41.0
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight) (c)	32.5	45.1	38.4	37.5	35.2
Total Pigmear (as Pork)	94.1	92.8	99.4	93.9	88.9
Total Meat (in terms of fresh):	982.2	941.3	1,207.5	1,225.1	1,270.3
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	60.7	59.6	60.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.
(c) Includes pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to bone-in-weight.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the three tables which follow. In the first table, separate details are given for each class of carcass meat, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning and curing. The next table shows particulars of the production and utilization of processed meat, (canned meat and bacon and ham) and total output of processed meat in terms of carcass equivalent weight. Total production and utilization of all meat (excluding offal) expressed in terms of carcass equivalent weight is shown in the third table.

Although only 4,600 tons below the post-war peak reached in 1955-56, exports of carcass meat in 1956-57 were still 11,700 tons (5 per cent.) below the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The decline registered in 1956-57 as compared with 1955-56 was due to the reduction in exports of mutton and lamb which was sufficient to offset the increase of 13,700 tons in beef and veal exports. Exports of canned meats fell by 7,900 tons (14 per cent.) compared with 1955-56 but still exceeded the average for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 by 6,700 tons.

Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat) during 1956-57 were 289,500 tons, a reduction of 29,100 tons on 1955-56 and 33,300 tons below the record exports of 1953-54.

Apparent Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) at 966,400 tons was the highest ever recorded, exceeding the previous record of 1955-56 by 45,500 tons and the average for the three years ended 1948-49 by 259,800 tons.

TABLE 21 : CARCASS MEAT (a) ; PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION ; AUSTRALIA
('000 tons, Bone-in weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)
BEEF AND VEAL					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.5	(+) 3.5	(-) 7.5	(+) 3.5
Production	569.1	542.4	719.9	751.1	814.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	569.1	540.9	716.4	758.6	811.1
Exports (including Ships' Stores)	120.8	101.6	137.4	163.3	177.0
For Canning	18.0	66.6	106.4	99.9	83.7
Apparent Consumption	430.3	372.7	472.6	495.4	550.4
MUTTON					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.7	(-) 1.1	(+) 1.7
Production	201.4	176.5	240.6	234.4	223.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	201.4	177.0	241.3	235.5	222.2
Exports	17.3	14.8	15.1	15.4	10.3
For Canning	-	8.2	14.7	15.9	12.7
Apparent Consumption	184.1	154.0	211.5	204.2	199.2
LAMB					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.5	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.1	(+) 1.3
Production	117.6	129.6	147.6	145.7	142.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	117.6	131.1	148.0	145.6	141.6
Exports	71.6	45.0	42.4	36.5	23.8
Apparent Consumption	46.0	86.1	105.6	109.1	117.8
PIGMEAT (AS PORK)					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.2	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.7	(+) 0.9
Production	94.1	92.8	99.4	93.9	88.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	94.1	94.0	99.9	94.6	88.0
Exports	13.7	6.3	2.9	1.1	0.6
For Canning and Curing	48.6	63.4	55.6	53.2	50.4
Apparent Consumption (e)	31.8	24.3	41.4	40.3	37.0
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(+) 1.9	(-) 9.2	(+) 7.4
Production	982.2	941.3	1,207.5	1,225.1	1,270.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	943.0	1,205.6	1,234.3	1,262.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	197.8	216.3	211.7
For Canning and Curing	66.6	138.2	176.7	169.0	146.8
Apparent Consumption	692.2	637.1	831.1	849.0	904.4

(a) Excludes offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.
(e) Pork, including smallgoods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

TABLE 22 : PROCESSED MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 2.8	(+) 0.8	(-) 1.2	(+) 3.4
Production	12.0	49.0	75.2	70.6	66.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.0	51.8	74.4	71.8	63.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	62.0	57.4	49.5
Apparent Consumption	6.5	9.0	12.4	14.4	13.9
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(d)	-	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.2
Production	32.5	45.1	38.4	37.5	35.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	32.5	45.1	38.6	37.1	35.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
For Canning	-	2.1	5.5	5.1	4.8
Apparent Consumption	31.5	39.9	32.2	31.3	29.7
TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.6	(+) 1.5	(-) 5.2	(+) 7.0
Production	66.6	138.2	176.7	169.0	146.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	139.8	175.2	174.2	139.8
Exports	9.0	70.3	109.9	102.3	77.8
Apparent Consumption	57.6	69.5	65.3	71.9	62.0

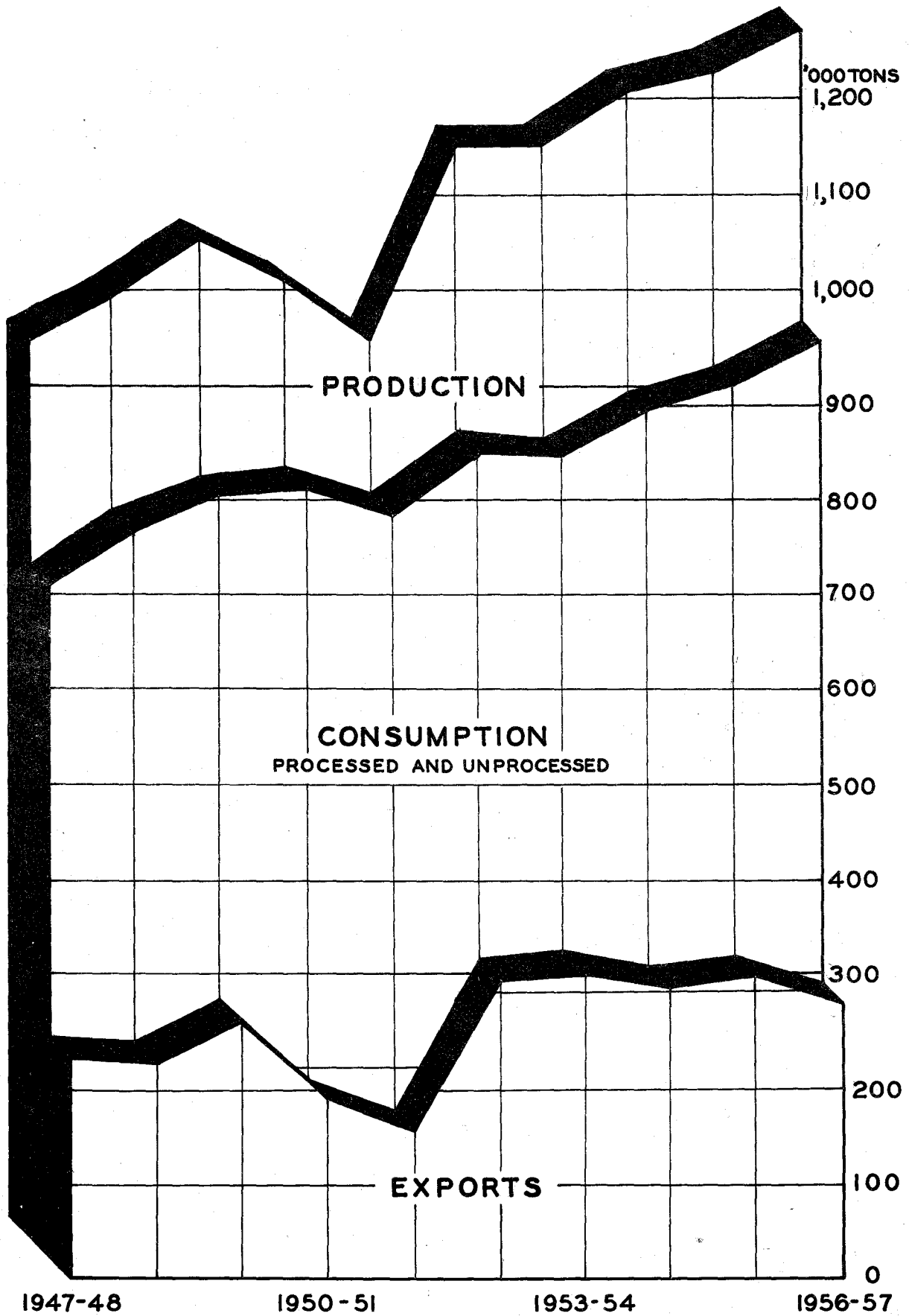
(a) Excluding offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

TABLE 23 : TOTAL MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : IN TERMS OF CARCASS WEIGHT (a) :
AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 3.3	(+) 3.4	(-) 14.4	(+) 14.4
Production	982.2	941.3	1,207.5	1,225.1	1,270.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	944.6	1,204.1	1,239.5	1,255.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	232.4	238.0	307.7	318.6	289.5
Apparent Consumption	749.8	706.6	896.4	920.9	966.4

(a) Excludes offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

MEAT: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
 CANBERRA, A.C.T.

AUGUST, 1958

As a result of the rationing of meat, the apparent consumption per head fell during the 1939-45 War and immediate post-war years, and has since remained at a lower level than pre-war. Consumption in 1956-57 was 235.3 lb. per head carcass weight. This is slightly higher than the previous year when 231.6 lb. was consumed but although a new post-war consumption record, it is still 17.7 lb. per head below average consumption during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Beef and veal consumption, after increasing steadily during the post-war years to 131.6 lb. per head in 1950-51 declined during succeeding years to 119.1 lb. in 1955-56. In 1956-57 consumption rose sharply to 129.3 lb. per head but this was still 14.8 lb. (10 per cent.) less than average consumption for the three years ended 1938-39.

The consumption of mutton declined by 2.3 lb. per head during 1956-57 and at 46.8 lb. was considerably less than the immediate pre-war average of 59.8 lb. Lamb consumption remained at the relatively high level of 27.7 lb. per head which was 12.7 lb. more than the average consumption during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Pork consumption (at 5.8 lb. per head) in 1952-53 was at the lowest level recorded for any post-war year, but increased to 10.2 lb. in 1954-55, the highest recorded since the war. It fell slightly to 9.7 lb. in 1955-56 and further to 8.7 lb. in 1956-57. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for smallgoods. At 7.0 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption in 1956-57 was 45 per cent. below the 1946-47 peak of 12.7 lb.

Owing to divergent cutting practices by butchers in this country and because of the difficulty of clearly defining the term "retail weight of meat", it is considered impracticable to derive a satisfactory factor for the purpose of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. Depending on cutting practices employed and whether or not bones etc. sold to customers are included in retail weight of meat, the retail weight as a proportion of carcass weight ranges from about 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. for beef, from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. for mutton and lamb and from 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. for pork. However, approximate estimates of the edible weight of meat consumed have been used for the purpose of calculating nutrient intake.

TABLE 24 : SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED, CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	109.1	116.5	119.1	129.3
Mutton (b)	59.8	45.1	52.1	49.1	46.8
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	26.0	26.2	27.7
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	10.2	9.7	8.7
Offal	8.4	8.9	10.7	10.2	8.3
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.3
Bacon and Ham (e)	10.2	11.7	7.9	7.5	7.0
Total (b) (f)	253.0	215.7	231.6	231.6	235.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Canned weight. (d) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. ((e) Cured weight. (f) Includes Offal.

(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 since the lifting of meat rationing on 21st June, 1948 there has been a fall in the consumption of poultry and game per head, which is estimated at 15.1 lb. carcass weight (8.8 lb. edible weight) during each of the years 1948-49 to 1956-57 compared with 16.1 lb. carcass weight (9.3 lb. edible weight) in 1947-48 and average consumption of 9.7 lb. carcass weight (5.6 lb. edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Although an important foodstuff in many countries, fish is not a staple item in the diet of Australians. Production, which reached a post-war peak of 81.4 million lb. (fresh round weight) in 1952-53, fell away in succeeding years and in 1955-56 only 63.3 million lb. was recorded. The 1956-57 production of 75.0 million lb. represented a significant increase but was still 6.4 million lb. below the post-war record of 1952-53. These figures exclude the catch by fishermen other than commercial fishermen, the production by "amateurs" being taken as equal to 10 per cent. of commercial production for the purpose of estimating supplies available for consumption.

Compared with the previous year imports of fresh fish fell only slightly during 1956-57 to 34.2 million lb. and with the small amount exported remaining relatively steady the increased production was reflected in the quantity available for consumption.

The consumption of fresh fish per head of population at 5.1 lb. edible weight during 1956-57 was 4.1 per cent. more than that of the previous year. Consumption of cured fish declined from 1.1 lb. per head in 1955-56 to 0.5 lb. per head in 1956-57.

The production of crustaceans and molluscs in 1955-56 totalled 42.2 million lb. (fresh round weight), an increase of 1.1 million lb. from 1954-55. Consumption fell from 1.0 lb. per head in 1955-56 to 0.9 lb. in 1956-57.

Prior to the war, the consumption of canned fish in Australia was almost entirely from imported supplies, but since the war, fish canning in Australia has expanded considerably. Following the substantial reduction in imports during 1952-53 (to only 25 per cent. of the average of the two previous years), there was a return during subsequent years towards the general post-war level; imports in 1955-56 amounting to 23.2 million lb. and in 1956-57 to 16.1 million lb. During 1956-57 33% of canned fish consumed was from local supplies, consumption per head being 2.5 lb. (0.8 lb. local and 1.7 lb. imported).

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1956-57 is estimated at 85.8 million lb. edible weight (9.0 lb. per head) as compared with 92.9 million lb. edible weight (10.1 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 174.9 million lb. fresh round weight and 181.9 million lb. fresh round weight respectively. The decline in the consumption of cured and canned fish and crustaceans and molluscs more than offset the increased consumption of fresh fish.

* See the preface of this Bulletin for an exposition of the methods of arriving at apparent consumption.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group available for consumption during the three pre-war years, the three post-war years and in each year 1954-55 to 1956-57 are shown in the table below.

TABLE 25 . SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION .
AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish (b) - Fresh	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.1
Crustaceans and Molluscs	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9
Cured (incl. Smoked and Salted)	(c)	(c)	1.0	1.1	0.5
Canned - Australian Origin	4.1	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Imported			2.2	2.5	1.7
Total Edible Weight:	16.8	18.5	19.0	18.9	17.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Edible weight. (c) Included with Fresh.

(iv) Eggs and Egg Products

Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. In the absence of a complete census of egg production, which would involve considerable labour and expense, it has been necessary to compute a figure based upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control, plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and by "back-yard" poultry-keepers based on data obtained from other sources. On this basis, it is estimated that the level of total egg production in 1956-57 was about 115,800 tons (equivalent to about 196 million dozen) compared with maximum production of 122,000 tons (208 million dozen) in 1946-47 and the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. It should be noted that the estimated decline in total egg production since 1946-47 is based very largely on trends in commercial production (controlled by Egg Boards). Data as to the trend in non-controlled production are at present inadequate.

Exports of shell eggs during 1956-57 amounted to 6,300 tons, compared with 9,900 tons during the previous year and average exports of 10,400 tons during the three years ended 1948-49. The post-war peak was during 1949-50 when 14,000 tons were exported.

Since the war, the production of egg pulp expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs has ranged between 14,400 tons and 21,200 tons, 16,500 tons being produced during 1956-57. The quantity of egg pulp exported was negligible prior to the war, but in 1956-57 amounted to 9,400 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) which was 7,300 tons or 43 per cent. below the record exports of 1953-54.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and has since continued on a reduced scale. During 1956-57 250 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) were produced, 20 tons of which were exported.

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

TABLE 26 : EGG AND EGG PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.2	-	(+) 0.9
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	115.4	113.2	115.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	119.8	115.6	113.2	114.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	12.2	9.9	6.3
For pulp and powder and waste	3.2	22.9	17.5	15.4	16.9
Apparent Consumption	78.7	86.5	85.9	87.9	91.7
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	(+) 0.2	(+) 0.3	(+) 0.8
Production	3.2	20.0	17.1	15.0	16.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	21.4	16.9	14.7	15.7
Exports	0.3	12.0	9.8	9.6	9.4
Used for powder	-	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2
Apparent Consumption	2.9	8.6	6.5	4.9	6.1
EGG POWDER (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	-	-	-
Production	-	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	-	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Exports	-	4.4	0.5	-	-
Apparent Consumption	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
TOTAL EGGS (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.5	-	(+) 0.3	(+) 1.7
Production	89.5	119.9	115.4	113.2	115.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	122.4	115.4	112.9	114.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	22.5	19.5	15.7
Wastage	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Apparent Consumption	81.6	95.1	92.5	93.0	98.1

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Not available.
 (c) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers.
 (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs.

Apparent consumption of eggs (shell eggs, powder and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head was 23.0 lb. (210 eggs) during 1956-57. Supplies of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg per head available for consumption are detailed in the following table:-

**TABLE 27 : SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF SHELL EGGS
AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**
(Per head per annum)

Commodity		Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.1	21.5
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4
Egg Powder	lb.	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Total:	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.8	22.4	23.0
	No. (b)	243	255	209	205	210

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

(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)

Reference is made in Section 3 (i) to the usage of milk for butter making. Production of butter which was at a relatively high level in pre-war years (an average of 191,000 tons during the three years ended 1938-39) declined considerably after 1940-41 and in 1953-54 amounted to 159,500 tons. During 1954-55, there was a marked increase (20 per cent.) in production to 191,000 tons followed by a further increase (8 per cent.) to 208,900 tons in 1955-56.

The upward movement, however, was not maintained in 1956-57 and production declined to 192,400 tons, 16,500 tons (8 per cent.) less than in 1955-56.

Exports of butter also fell in 1956-57 from the relatively high 1955-56 figure of 83,800 tons to 77,700 tons, a fall of 7 per cent. compared with the previous year and 12,300 tons or 14 per cent. less than the immediate pre-war average.

The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is restricted by State legislation. Principally because of the acute shortage of butter during 1951-52, the restrictions were varied by legislation to increase the maximum allowable production of table margarine. As a result, production increased from the post-war low of 3,800 tons during 1950-51 to 7,100 tons during 1951-52 and 1952-53. Further easing of the restrictions in subsequent years resulted in 11,900 tons being produced in 1955-56 and 16,400 tons in 1956-57.

The production of margarine other than table amounted to 20,000 tons in 1956-57, 600 tons more than in 1955-56 but nevertheless somewhat below the level of recent years.

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

TABLE 28 : BUTTER AND MARGARINE . PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.6	(+) 4.9	(+) 4.7	(-) 4.7
Production	191.0	157.1	191.1	208.9	192.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	191.0	160.7	186.2	204.2	197.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	90.0	76.0	63.7	83.8	77.7
Apparent Consumption	101.0	84.7	122.5	120.4	119.4

MARGARINE - TABLE

Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.6	(+) 0.4	(-) 0.5	(+) 0.9
Production	2.8	6.4	9.8	11.9	16.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	2.8	7.0	9.4	12.4	15.5
Exports	-	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Apparent Consumption	2.8	3.0	9.1	12.3	15.4

MARGARINE - OTHER

Net Change in Factory Stocks	(c)	-	-	(+) 0.2	-
Production	12.2	18.9	22.0	19.4	20.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.2	18.9	22.0	19.2	20.0
Exports	-	0.2	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	12.2	18.7	22.0	19.2	20.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements.
(c) Not available. (d) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.

The termination of butter rationing in June 1950 was followed by a sharp increase in consumption of butter to a level approaching that of pre-war years (average consumption during the three years ended 1938-39 was 32.9 lb. per head). After fluctuating at around 30 lb. per head per annum, a tendency to a decline has been evident in the last three years. Consumption per head in 1956-57 amounted to 28.0 lb. compared with 29.0 lb. in 1955-56 and 30.2 lb. in 1954-55.

Margarine consumption, which fell immediately following the termination of butter rationing, rose again in subsequent years and has since been at a higher level than pre-war or during the period of butter rationing. Consumption of table margarine in 1956-57 rose to 3.6 lb. per head compared with 3.0 lb. per head in 1955-56, and an average annual consumption of 0.9 lb. per head during each of the three year periods ending 1938-39 and 1948-49. Although the consumption of margarine, other than table, increased slightly to 4.7 lb. per head in 1956-57 it was still considerably below the 1954-55 figure of 5.4 lb. and the average for the three post-war years of 5.2 lb. per head.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39, the three years ended 1948-49 and for each year 1954-55 to 1956-57.

TABLE 29 : SUPPLIES OF "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION -

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	30.2	29.0	28.0
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	2.3	3.0	3.6
Other	4.0	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.7
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats (b)	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total Fat Content:	37.6	30.9	36.8	35.6	35.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Based on consumer survey data of 1944; no data are available as to recent trends in consumption.

(vi) Sugar and Syrups

During the war, due to labour shortages, adverse seasonal conditions, etc. the output of cane sugar fell to levels well below those ruling in the immediate pre-war period. In post-war years, however, the position improved and by 1953-54 production had risen to a record 1,243,600 tons raw (1,283,500 tons at 94 net titre). During 1954-55 and 1955-56 there was a decline to 1,158,000 tons (1,182,400 tons at 94 net titre). Production increased again in 1956-57 to 1,217,700 tons (1,253,900 tons at 94 net titre), a figure which has been exceeded on only two occasions, by 400 tons in 1954-55 and by 25,900 tons in the record year 1953-54. These figures are on a year ending June basis and are not comparable with the figures shown in Section I of this Bulletin, which are on a seasonal basis.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1956-57 with comparative details for the previous years indicated. Beet sugar is included.

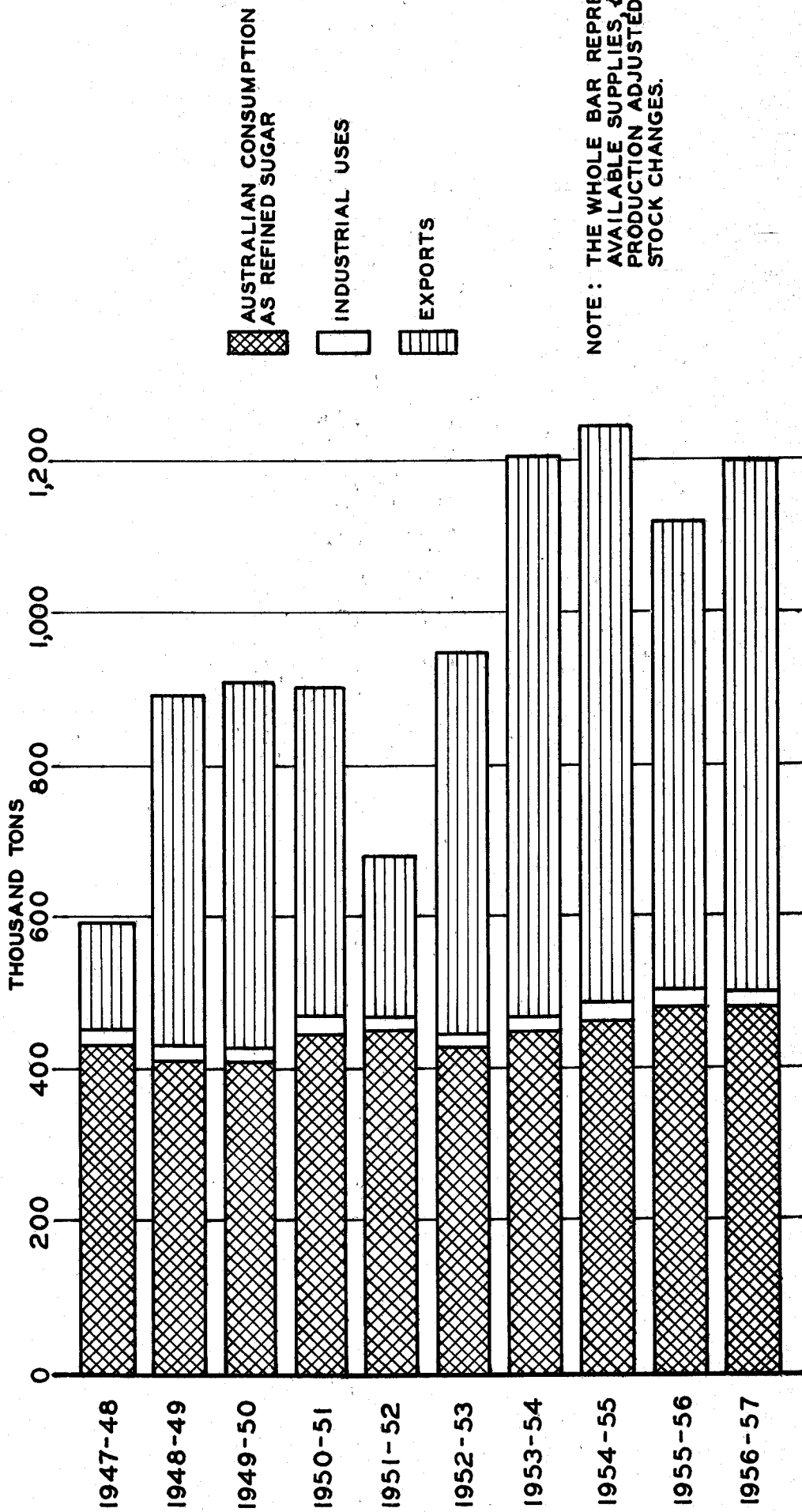
TABLE 30 : RAW SUGAR : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (a)	1956-57 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(+) 40.8	(-) 27.0	(+) 38.4	(+) 18.6
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	1,243.6	1,218.1	1,158.0	1,217.7
Total Supplies:	773.1	681.4	1,202.8	1,245.1	1,119.6	1,199.1
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	738.7	761.2	617.0	698.8
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	17.8	21.6	21.7	20.0
Apparent Consumption - (including sugar content of man- ufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	408.8	446.3	462.3	480.9	480.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Stocks of raw sugar at refineries, mills, ports and in transit, and of refined sugar at refineries. Sugar content of imported foodstuffs is included. (c) By balance. (d) Average three seasons, 1936 to 1938. (e) Raw and refined including ships' stores. (f) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle), industrial uses and losses in refining; see Table 50. (g) In terms of refined.

RAW SUGAR: SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION



NOTE: THE WHOLE BAR REPRESENTS AVAILABLE SUPPLIES \pm PRODUCTION ADJUSTED FOR STOCK CHANGES.

In the next table, details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups available for consumption per head of population are shown for specified years.

TABLE 31 : SUPPLIES OF SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56 (a)	1956-57 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	63.2	62.9	61.1
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	50.7	52.8	51.7
<u>Total:</u>	106.5	119.7	113.9	115.7	112.8
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	4.4	4.0	5.6
<u>Total Sugar Content:</u>	112.0	125.3	118.3	119.7	118.4

(a) Subject to revision.

The consumption of sugar (excluding that consumed in manufactured products) during 1946-47, the last complete year of rationing, was 65.9 lb. per head compared with 70.6 lb. per head during the pre-war period. It rose initially following the cessation of rationing but has since fallen and, in recent years, has been at a lower level. Since 1953-54, when 65.0 lb. per head were consumed there has been a decline to 62.9 lb. in 1955-56 and 61.1 lb. in 1956-57.

While consumption of sugar as such has shown a recent tendency to decrease the total sugar consumed per head of population has until 1955-56 shown a steady increase due to greater consumption of sugar in manufactured products. In 1956-57 however, total consumption fell to 112.8 lb. per head compared with 115.7 lb. in 1955-56.

The estimates of sugar consumption given in this Bulletin represent apparent consumption measured in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. In general, the estimates do not take into account stocks in the following categories in respect of which inadequate data are available:-

- (i) Wholesalers', retailers' and householders' stocks of sugar.
- (ii) Sugar content of stocks of manufactured products held by producers, wholesalers, retailers and householders.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 5.6 lb. per head in 1956-57 compared with 4.0 lb. in 1955-56. It was at the same level as in the three years ended 1948-49.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) per head of population, amounted to 118.4 lb. in 1956-57 compared with 119.7 lb. in 1955-56, 125.3 lb. in the immediate post-war period and 112.0 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, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49, and each of the years 1954-55 to 1956-57. The data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by State Statisticians, plus an estimate for self-suppliers and, in post-war years, relate to the season ended October.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 686,400 tons of marketable potatoes in 1944-45. Production declined in each succeeding year to 1950-51, when the marketable crop amounted to 408,900 tons. In 1956-57, production, at 524,000 tons, was the highest since 1953-54 and exceeded the 1955-56 figure by 97,100 tons or 23 per cent.

After the war, a small export trade in potatoes was built up, but by 1951 quantities exported to all destinations had fallen to 7,200 tons. During 1951-52 41,000 tons were exported, but in following years smaller quantities were shipped. In 1956-57 only 6,400 tons were exported.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1956-57 is estimated at 6,000 tons compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE 32 : POTATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -			
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955	1956	1957 (a)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c) (-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (d)	360.4	506.4	483.2	426.9	524.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	360.4	522.2	483.2	426.9	524.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	6.1	7.5	6.4
Seed and Waste	37.0	(e)72.3	60.0	50.5	50.0
Apparent Consumption (f)	318.5	424.3	417.1	368.9	467.6
POTATOES, SWEET (g)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	7.4	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Stocks in Potato Committee Store and carry-over on farms. (d) Marketable production. (e) Including quantities used for canning and dehydration. (f) Fresh potatoes only. (g) Years ended June. Comparable figures for other periods are not available.

The estimated consumption of potatoes rose continuously from the pre-war level of 106.2 lb. per head (103.8 lb. of white and 2.4 lb. of sweet) until 1946-47, when a total of 134.8 lb. was consumed. It has since fallen and has generally fluctuated around the pre-war level. During 1955-56, there was an acute shortage of potatoes in most States towards the latter part of the season. Consumption was consequently at the very low level of 90.1 lb. (88.7 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet). With the return of production to a comparatively high level in 1956-57 consumption rose to 111.2 lb. per head (109.8 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet) and although this exceeded the previous year by 21.1 lb. per head it was still 14.5 lb. per head less than the immediate post-war average of 125.7 lb.

Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table. It should be noted that little information is available concerning recent trends in home growing of potatoes and the estimates of total consumption shown below must therefore be regarded as approximate.

TABLE 33 : SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -			
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955	1956	1957 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	102.8	88.7	109.8
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
<u>Total:</u>	106.2	125.7	104.2	90.1	111.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes. (c) Years ended June.

(viii) Pulse and Nuts

Details of the production and utilization of dried pulse (mainly 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 during and after the war has reduced import requirements to some extent. Formerly, large quantities of peanuts were imported from India for oil extraction, but since January, 1946, Australia's supplies have been confined mainly to local production, which rose from 7,000 tons pre-war to 22,800 tons harvested in 1947. Production has since varied considerably, being as low as 4,800 tons during 1952 and as high as 18,600 tons in 1954. Production during the 1956 season was 8,800 tons.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa (raw beans). Edible tree nuts consumed in Australia now consist principally of imported coconuts and locally-grown almonds and walnuts, while cocoa supplies are obtained entirely from imported beans.

TABLE 34 : PULSE AND PEANUTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
DRIED PULSE					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.0	-	(+) 0.6	(+) 1.7
Imports	(c)	1.9	2.3	3.5	4.0
Production	(c)	12.0	12.4	13.1	14.9
Total Supplies:	(c)	16.9	14.7	16.0	17.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	8.6	2.8	3.4	5.0
Seed and Waste	(c)	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Apparent Consumption	(d) 4.5	7.2	11.5	12.0	11.6
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(e)(-) 0.4	-	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	0.8	0.3	1.0
Production	7.0	17.3	18.6	14.5	8.8
Total Supplies:	11.1	17.7	19.4	14.8	9.8
Exports	-	0.4	-	-	-
Used for oil extraction and seed	6.9	4.4	3.2	5.8	3.9
Apparent Consumption	4.2	12.9	16.2	9.0	5.9

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Held by the Field Peas Marketing Board of Tasmania.

(c) Not available.

(d) Estimate based on 1936 Survey of household consumption.

(e) Held by Peanut Board. Comparable figures are not available for later years.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group, available for consumption per head of population, are shown in the following table. The apparent consumption of dried pulse per head increased considerably after the war but since 1953-54, has fallen from 3.7 lb. per head to 2.7 lb. in 1956-57. The consumption of peanuts (including salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) in terms of the kernel equivalent, showed remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 2.5 lb. per head over the three years ended 1948-49, but owing mainly to restricted supplies, the consumption during the subsequent years declined. It rose again to a level of 2.7 lb. in 1954-55 but in 1956-57 returned to the pre-war average level of 0.9 lb. per head. The consumption of tree-nuts in terms of the kernel equivalent declined during the war, but in 1950-51 amounted to 2.3 lb. per head compared with 0.8 lb. pre-war. It has since fallen again and in 1956-57 amounted to 1.6 lb. per head. The consumption of cocoa beans declined from an average of 3.4 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 2.3 lb. per head during 1956-57.

Apparent consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 9.2 lb. during the three years ended 1948-49 to a post-war peak of 11.7 lb. during 1949-50. Consumption in subsequent years has been below this level and during 1956-57 was 7.5 lb. per head.

TABLE 35 : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :

AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	0.9
Edible Tree Nuts (b)	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.6
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.3
Total : Edible Weight	5.3	9.2	9.8	8.5	7.5

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Weight without shell.

(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit

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 estimates of production by self-suppliers. Tomato production in the pre-war period is probably under-stated, 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 fruit). Allowance for wastage of both products is also shown.

Tomato production, which was at its lowest post-war level (78,700 tons) in 1953-54, rose steadily in succeeding years to a record 145,500 tons in 1956-57. Exports, on the other hand, have been declining since 1952-53, from 12,300 tons in that year to 2,700 tons in 1956-57, the bulk of which (1,949 tons fresh equivalent) comprises tomato juice to the United Kingdom. Exports of tomato paste have fallen to negligible proportions. During recent years varying amounts of concentrated tomato products, chiefly tomato paste from Italy, have been imported. In 1955-56, the imports of these products reached 23,900 tons fresh equivalent but fell again in 1956-57 to 11,800 tons fresh equivalent.

Citrus fruit production rose in each of the years 1953-54 to 1955-56 when the record figure of 184,000 tons was attained. The 1956-57 production of 177,500 tons represented only a slight fall in comparison with the record of the previous year and was greatly in excess of both the pre-war and post-war averages.

TABLE 36 : TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION :

AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
<u>TOMATOES, FRESH (b)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 4.5	(-) 12.7	(+) 1.9	(+) 16.1
Imports	-	-	12.7	23.9	11.8
Production	(e) 50.0	104.0	86.4	91.2	145.5
Total Supplies:	50.0	108.5	111.8	113.2	141.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	7.7	5.1	2.7
Waste	2.0	4.6	3.8	4.0	6.0
Apparent Consumption	48.0	86.3	100.3	104.1	132.5

(For footnotes see next page)

TABLE 36 : TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA (CONT'D)
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
CITRUS FRUIT (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Production	111.0	144.6	158.6	184.0	177.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	111.0	144.6	158.6	184.0	177.5
Exports	13.2	14.0	12.0	13.1	13.8
Waste	-	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Apparent Consumption	97.8	127.2	143.6	167.9	160.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
(c) Stocks of tomato products held by factories at fresh equivalent weight. (d) Not available. (e) Probably under-stated because of the absence of complete data.

In the next table, details are given of the estimated supplies of these commodities moving into consumption per head of population. As mentioned above, the figures relating to tomato consumption in the pre-war period are probably understated, owing to the absence of complete data relating to production. The consumption of tomatoes per head of population has shown considerable variation in the years since the war. In 1946-47 a consumption of 30.6 lb. per head was recorded but a steady decline followed until the comparatively low level of 18.4 lb. was reached in 1953-54. Consumption since 1953-54 has increased significantly and at 31.1 lb. per head in 1956-57 was the highest yet recorded.

Citrus fruit consumption per head of population remained relatively high in 1956-57, being only 2.6 lb. per head below the record of 40.4 lb. per head established in 1955-56.

It should be noted that the figures relating to consumption of citrus fruit are slightly overstated, as no allowance has been made for fruit used in jam which has been exported.

TABLE 37 : SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a) :
AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)
Fresh Tomatoes	(c)15.7	25.3	24.7	25.0	31.1
Fresh Citrus	31.9	37.2	35.4	40.4	37.8
<u>Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent:</u>	47.6	62.5	60.1	65.4	68.9

(a) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Probably under-stated owing to absence of complete data.

(x) Fruit and Fruit Products (excluding Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit)

Details of the production and utilization of fresh fruit (other than tomatoes and citrus fruit) and products thereof, namely, jams, dried fruit and preserved fruit, are shown in the table below.

During the post-war period, production of fresh fruit has fluctuated considerably from 499,700 tons in 1952-53 to the record level of 690,200 tons in 1955-56.

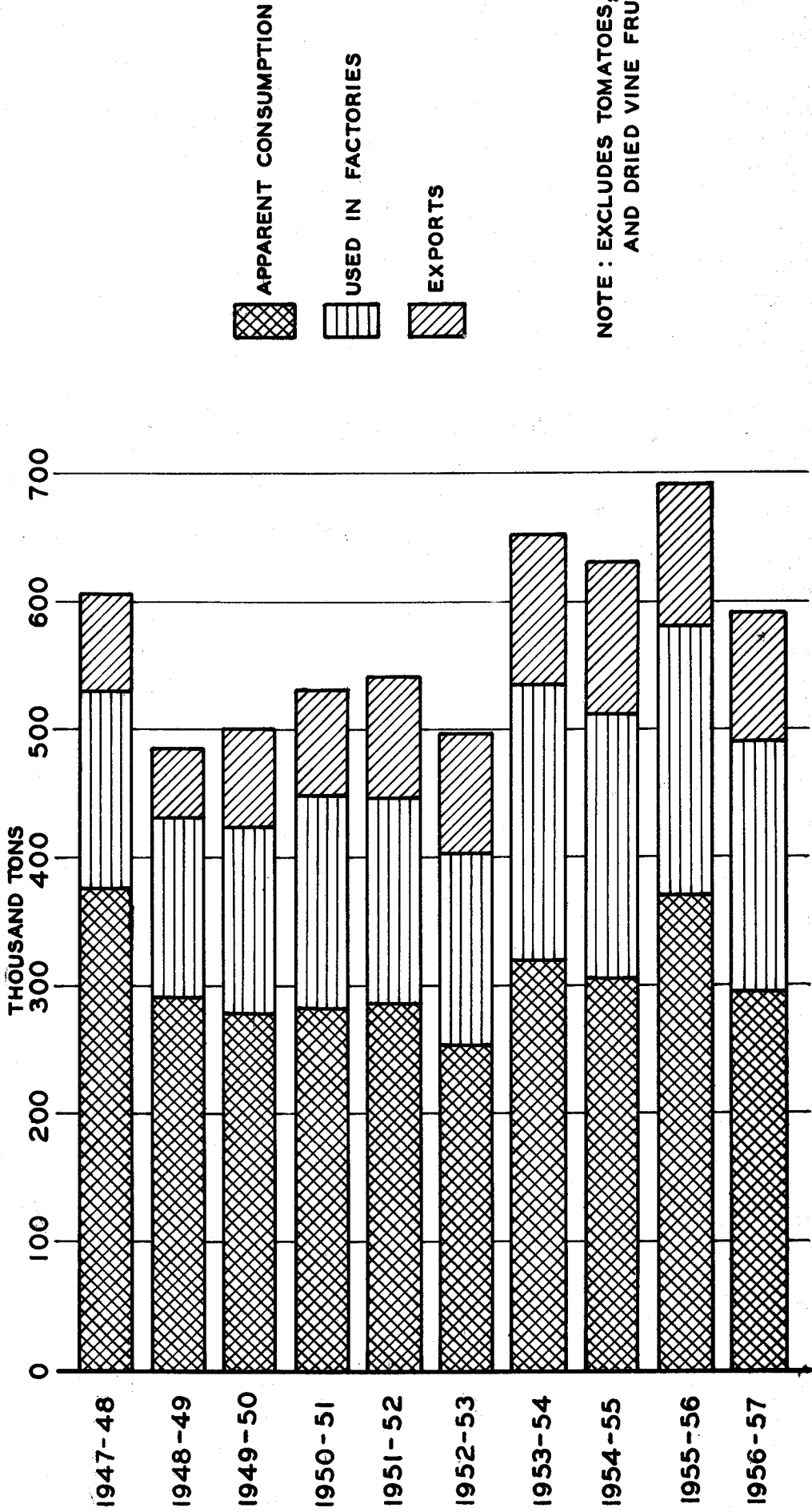
Production in 1956-57 at 591,800 tons was the lowest since 1952-53 and was 98,400 tons (14 per cent.) less than the record production of 1955-56.

Exports of fresh fruit fell by 12,000 tons in 1956-57, the reduction being almost entirely due to the smaller quantities of apples exported.

Jam production expanded greatly after the pre-war period and the peak of 89,700 tons in 1947-48 was 50,800 tons, or more than 130 per cent., above the average production for the three years ended 1938-39. There was a steep drop in 1948-49 and subsequent years and in 1956-57 output amounted to only 41,700 tons. Exports of jam in 1956-57 were 3,100 tons, an increase of 1,000 tons compared with 1955-56 but still far below the post-war average figure of 26,800 tons.

Production of dried vine fruits since the war has varied between 56,100 tons (in 1951) and 100,700 tons (in 1953). Production declined since the latter year to 80,700 tons in 1955 and still further to 58,900 tons in 1956. Exports have also declined, being 65,700 tons in 1955 and 45,000 tons in 1956.

FRUIT: SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION



The production of dried tree fruit declined in 1956-57 for the third successive year and at 4,500 tons was the lowest since 1951-52. Imports also declined, reaching the comparatively low level of 3,400 tons, 600 tons less than the previous year and considerably below both the pre-war and post-war averages.

After reaching a record figure of 151,600 tons in 1953-54 the production of preserved fruit fell in each successive year to 133,300 tons in 1956-57. Exports of preserved fruit also showed a marked decline in 1956-57 being 59,800 tons compared with 93,800 tons in the preceeding year.

TABLE 38 : FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION, AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	533.9	629.1	690.2	591.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	509.5	533.9	629.1	690.2	591.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	116.8	112.6	100.6
For Jam, Preserved Fruit and Dried Tree Fruit	104.7	(d) 185.7	205.6	206.5	195.8
Apparent Consumption	288.2	297.5	306.7	371.1	295.4
JAMS					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 4.9	(-) 3.2	(-) 4.0	(-) 2.4
Production	38.9	74.2	37.5	38.5	41.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	38.9	69.3	40.7	42.5	44.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	3.2	2.1	3.1
Apparent Consumption	35.1	42.5	37.5	40.4	41.0
DRIED VINE FRUIT (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	74.6	89.9	80.7	58.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	80.5	74.6	89.9	80.7	58.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	48.5	66.5	65.7	45.0
For Winemaking	1.7	(d) 4.4	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	15.8	21.7	23.4	15.0	13.9
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(f)(-)0.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	5.5	4.5	5.9	4.0	3.4
Production	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	10.8	10.8	11.4	9.3	7.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.3
Apparent Consumption	9.0	8.7	8.6	7.6	6.6
PRESERVED FRUIT					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.7	(-) 9.6	(-)15.0	(+)15.0
Production	66.6	80.2	143.2	136.3	133.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	80.9	152.8	151.3	118.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	43.6	96.5	93.8	59.8
Apparent Consumption	31.9	37.3	56.3	57.5	58.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes imports.
(d) Includes wastage. (e) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December.
(f) Packing house stocks; comparable information is not available for other periods.

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The apparent consumption of fresh fruit per head during 1956-57 was 69.4 lb. This was 22 per cent. below the previous year and 20 per cent. below average consumption over the three years ended 1948-49. There has been a decline in the consumption of Jam per head since the war, but it has increased in recent years and stood at 9.6 lb. in 1956-57.

Available statistics indicate that the consumption of preserved fruit was 13.7 lb. per head during 1956-57. This was 0.7 lb. per head less than the record consumption of 1951-52 and only slightly below 1954-55 and 1955-56. It must be emphasised, that, as mentioned in the preface to this Bulletin, data used in calculating consumption are deficient to the extent that no information is available on changes in wholesalers' or retailers' stocks.

Estimated consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, fell from 133.4 lb. in 1955-56 to 110.1 lb. in 1956-57 compared with the post-war peak of 145.0 lb. reached in 1947-48 and an average of 140.7 lb. in the three years ended 1948-49.

**TABLE 39 . SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)
AND FRUIT PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a) -
Fresh Fruit	94.0	87.1	75.6	89.2	69.4
Jam	11.4	12.4	9.2	9.7	9.6
Dried Fruit - Vine (b)	5.2	6.3	5.8	3.6	3.3
Tree	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5
Preserved Fruit	10.4	10.9	13.9	13.8	13.7
Total : (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	141.7	140.7	127.8	133.4	110.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Data for post-war years relate to year ended December.

(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, to which have been added allowances for production by self-suppliers. The vegetables included in these groups do not include potatoes which are shown in Section 3 (vii); Pulse, shown in Section 3(viii); and Tomatoes, shown in Section 3(ix).

It should be pointed out that the annual census returns make provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed, e.g. details of 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. in this Bulletin, care has been taken to obtain appropriate factors from official sources, and while their precision has not been wholly established, it is reasonably certain that any error is not sufficient to impair significantly 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 war, curtailment of production has taken place and there has been a downward trend in consumption, but this may have been offset to some extent in more recent years by increased home growing of vegetables. However, data concerning recent trends in "back-yard" vegetable production are not at present available and no change has been made to the allowance for this production.

Following the end of the war, the production of canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and(xii) declined from 41,000 tons in 1945 to 27,000 tons in 1956-57. Green peas are the principal vegetables now being preserved.

Attention is directed to the qualification relating to stocks (namely, lack of data on retailers' and wholesalers' stocks), mentioned in the preface to this Bulletin. As a result of the deficiency in stock data, the actual consumption of preserved vegetables may possibly vary somewhat from the official figures.

Particulars relating to the production and utilization of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in the fresh and preserved form are shown in the following table:-

TABLE 40 : VEGETABLES, LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	204.5	186.5	203.2	234.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	204.5	186.5	203.2	234.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	2.7	2.7	6.2
Preserving and Waste	(b)	27.7	21.5	32.1	37.0
Apparent Consumption	(b)	172.4	162.3	168.4	191.5
PRESERVED					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.3	(-) 5.9	-	(+) 2.6
Production	(b)	12.0	7.9	14.7	17.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	13.3	13.8	14.7	15.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.3
Apparent Consumption	(b)	8.8	13.1	14.5	14.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available.

In the next table, details are shown of the apparent consumption per head of population, of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943, owing principally to the reduced supplies of fresh legumes and cabbages and greens available.

TABLE 41 : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES
AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b) 25.9	24.7	16.3	15.8	17.5
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.8
Carrots	(b) 10.8	9.9	7.8	8.0	9.4
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	11.6	12.2	12.8	14.4
Preserved	-	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 69.1	53.0	43.2	44.0	48.5

(a) 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.

(xii) Other Vegetables

The vegetables included in this group are pumpkins, white and swede turnips, beetroot, onions, parsnips, cauliflowers, cucumbers, marrows, squashes and sweet corn.

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 of population are shown in the two tables following. Consumption of this group per head was higher in 1956-57 than in any year since 1951-52 but was 13.9 lb. per head less than the average of the three immediate post-war years.

TABLE 42 : "OTHER VEGETABLES" (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)
<u>FRESH</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	302.7	255.1	252.6	295.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	302.7	255.1	252.6	295.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	14.8	4.2	2.5	5.4
Preserving and Waste	(c)	20.4	13.5	14.8	19.8
Apparent Consumption	(c)	267.5	237.4	235.3	270.2
<u>PRESERVED</u>					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.7	(+) 1.0	(+) 1.1
Production	(c)	3.3	6.8	7.9	9.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	3.6	7.5	6.9	8.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Apparent Consumption	(c)	3.1	7.0	6.4	7.8

(a) Vegetables other than leafy, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet), pulse and tomatoes. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available.

TABLE 43 : SUPPLIES OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION . AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b)58.9	78.3	58.6	54.7	63.5
Other Preserved Vegetables	-	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.8
<u>Total:</u>	(b)58.9	79.2	60.3	56.2	65.3

(a) 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.

(xiii) Grain Products

Wheat production in 1956-57 amounted to 134,455,000 bushels, the lowest recorded since 1946-47. The decrease in production was due to the abnormally low acreage sown and represented a fall of 60,988,000 bushels or 31 per cent compared with the preceding year.

The barley harvest of 49,278,000 bushels was 7,623,000 bushels in excess of the previous record created in 1955-56. A relatively high average yield together with a record acreage sown were the factors which contributed to the large increase in production. Maize production increased by 739,000 bushels (16 per cent.) on 1955-56 and established a new record of 5,494,000 bushels. Following the record year 1955-56, oat production in 1956-57 declined from 56,487,000 bushels to 35,396,000 bushels, a fall of 37 per cent. Rice production fell from 4,725,000 bushels in 1955-56 to 4,262,000 bushels in 1956-57.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 and the three years ended 1948-49 are shown in the following tables:-

TABLE 44 : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA
('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average	Average	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
	Five Years Ended 1938-39	Three Years Ended 1948-49			
Barley - 2 row	8,459	15,141	25,622	35,469	43,870
6 row	1,293	1,604	3,778	6,186	5,408
Maize	7,338	5,721	5,076	4,755	5,494
Oats	17,002	26,621	32,834	56,487	35,396
Rice	2,274	2,798	5,080	4,725	4,262
Wheat	154,325	176,027	168,617	195,443	134,455

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the average of the three years ended 1938-39, the average for the three years ended 1948-49 and each year 1954-55 to 1956-57.

TABLE 45 : WHEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average Three Years Ended 30th Nov. 1939	Average Three Years Ended 30th Nov. 1949	Year ended 30th November		
			1955	1956	1957 (a)
Opening Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	94.9	95.0	84.2
Production	164.7	176.0	168.6	195.4	134.5
Total Available Supplies:	174.9	195.9	263.5	290.4	218.7
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	64.5	93.7	68.9
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	35.0	36.8	34.1
- Breakfast Foods and other products	(b)	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.6
Local Consumption -					
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	38.0	39.8	41.2
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	16.5	15.3	19.6
Seed	14.6	12.8	10.9	10.1	7.9
Retained on Farm for Stock Feed	(c)	4.3	5.0	4.5	6.5
Breakfast Foods and other uses	(b)	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9
Closing Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	95.0	84.2	41.5
Total Disposals:	174.9	194.1	267.9	287.5	223.2
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	-	(-)1.8	(+)4.4	(-)2.9	(+)4.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with Flour. (c) Included with stock feed.
(d) Includes allowances for unrecorded movements in stocks, gain or loss in out-turn, etc.

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

The production of flour which had shown a steady decline since the record production of 1951-52 rose in 1955-56 and 1956-57. In 1956-57 production was 1,477,500 tons, an increase of 74,500 tons or 5 per cent. compared with the previous year but still 67,500 tons less than the 1951-52 record.

Exports of flour in 1956-57 were 731,500 tons, compared with 615,100 tons in 1955-56. The average for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 was 721,200 tons.

After increasing steadily since the war, production of milled rise fell from 58,300 tons in 1955-56 to 45,900 tons in 1956-57 or about the same as in 1954-55.

Restrictions on the free sale of rise to the public were lifted in October, 1950, and increased quantities were made available for Australian consumption.

During 1955-56 Australian consumption accounted for 15,400 tons and in 1956-57 for 15,800 tons. Exports reached a post-war peak of 35,700 tons in 1953-54, and in 1956-57 were 30,100 tons.

The production of oatmeal (including rolled or crushed oats) reached the record level of 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Output during subsequent years was considerably less, standing at 15,400 tons in 1956-57.

The output of other grain breakfast foods amounted to 44,400 tons in 1956-57. Consumption at 42,600 tons was considerably above the immediate post-war average of 28,200 tons.

TABLE 46 : GRAIN PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION . AUSTRALIA
('000 tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING AND SHARPS) (b)					
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+)19.5	(+)20.9	(+)29.9	(-)45.4
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,386.6	1,403.0	1,477.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,365.7	1,373.1	1,522.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	612.9	615.1	731.5
Apparent Consumption	574.0	689.7	752.8	758.0	791.4
RICE (MILLED)					
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.0	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.8	-
Production	28.1	32.2	45.8	58.3	45.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	28.1	31.2	45.6	59.1	45.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	31.4	43.7	30.1
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	12.2	3.0	14.2	15.4	15.8
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.1	-	-	(+) 0.1
Production	17.2	27.0	16.7	18.3	15.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	27.1	16.7	18.3	15.3
Exports	1.9	13.5	5.3	6.6	2.9
Apparent Consumption	15.3	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.4
OTHER BREAKFAST FOODS FROM GRAIN (e)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	-	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.2
Production	17.2	28.5	43.6	45.9	44.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	28.5	43.7	45.8	44.2
Exports	-	0.3	2.0	2.7	2.0
Apparent Consumption	17.2	28.2	41.7	43.1	42.2

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Sharps are included as from 1952-53 only.

(c) Includes imports.

(d) Not available.

(e) Prior to 1951-52 wheatmeal for porridge only. From 1951-52 includes also invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ.

The next table shows details of grain products available for consumption per head of population. The main item in this group is flour, the apparent consumption of which increased from 182.3 lb. per head in 1955-56 to 185.9 lb. in 1956-57, though this was still below pre-war and post-war averages.

Since the pre-war period, there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from other grains, mainly prepared foods. The consumption of rice per head increased from 1.1 lb. in 1949-50 to the record level of 4.7 lb. in 1951-52, an increase which is directly attributable to the lifting of restrictions on sale to the public from 3rd October, 1950. There has since been a decrease of 21 per cent. to 3.7 lb. in 1955-56 and 1956-57.

TABLE 47 : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Flour	187.1	201.9	185.5	182.3	185.9
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	3.5	3.7	3.7
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
From Other Grains	5.6	8.2	10.2	10.4	10.0
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (b)	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
<u>Total:</u>	205.3	218.1	203.9	201.0	204.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Of maize origin.

(xiv) Beverages

The items included in this group comprise tea, coffee, beer and wine. Particulars of the production and utilization of beer and wine are shown in the following table.

The production of beer in 1956-57 was, at 225,515,000 gallons, 7,530,000 gallons or 3 per cent. less than the record production in 1955-56 but exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1948-49 by 91,962,000 gallons or 69 per cent. The quantity of beer exported is small and almost the entire production is available for consumption in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1956-57 is estimated at 15,415,000 gallons. This was 4,291,000 gallons more than production in 1955-56 but 1,634,000 gallons or 10 per cent. less than the record established in 1951-52. Exports of beverage wine in 1956-57 were 54 per cent. less than the pre-war average.

TABLE 48 : BEER AND WINE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
<u>BEER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,467	133,553	228,794	233,045	225,515
Imports *	126	258	96	65	30
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	83,593	133,811	228,890	233,110	225,545
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	553	719	1,954	1,740	1,805
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	2,963	3,619	6,452	6,305	5,613
Apparent Consumption	80,077	129,473	220,484	225,065	218,127
<u>WINE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+) 1,887	(-) 323	(-) 1,107	(+) 710
Production (e)	8,442	14,134	11,060	11,124	15,415
Imports	42	22	46	48	34
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	8,156	12,269	11,429	12,279	14,739
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,304	1,251	1,789
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	(g)	(g)	(g)	699	2,028
Apparent Consumption	4,245	9,830	10,125	10,329	10,922

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available - See footnote (c). (c) Balance figure; includes beer waste and allowance for net change in brewery stocks. (d) Movements in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond to 1954-55, thereafter wholesalers stocks. (e) Production of beverage wine. (f) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for net change in unrecorded stocks. (g) Not available.

Details of the apparent consumption of each commodity included in the group, per head of population, are shown in the following table.

Tea consumption statistics are now based on sales of tea in Australia as collected from tea imports. Prior to 1955-56 similar information was supplied by the Tea Control Board. With the ending of tea rationing on 2nd July, 1950, consumption during 1950-51 increased to 7.5 lb. per head but has fallen in subsequent years to as low as 5.9 lb. per head in 1955-56. In 1956-57 consumption increased to 6.2 lb. but was still below average consumption for both pre-war and post-war periods.

Coffee consumption based on imports cleared with no allowance for stock changes declined from the level of 1.0 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 0.7 lb. per head during 1952-53, but in 1953-54 and 1954-55, due to substantial increases in imports, the quantity available for consumption increased to 1.1 lb. per head with further increases to 1.3 lb. in 1955-56 and 1.6 lb. in 1956-57. Pre-war consumption was 0.6 lb.

Beer consumption statistics are based on the quantity of beer removed from breweries, duty paid, plus the quantity removed free of duty for consumption in Australia, with the addition of small quantities of imports cleared for home consumption. Consumption of beer per head was 22.9 gallons (228.8 lb.) in 1956-57 compared with an average of 16.9 gallons (169.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and 11.7 gallons (116.6 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons (18.4 lb.) per head. This compares with an average of 1.3 gallons (13.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Consumption in 1956-57 was 1.2 gallons (11.9 lbs).

TABLE 49 : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.2
Coffee	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.7)	(16.9)	(24.3)	(24.2)	(22.9)
Estimated wt. in lb. (b)	116.6	169.2	242.6	241.6	228.8
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)
Estimated wt. in lb. (c)	6.4	13.2	11.4	11.4	11.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of beer : 10.0 lb.

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

4. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION
OF FOODSTUFFS. YEAR 1956-57

The data presented in the previous pages of this Bulletin for the year 1956-57 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which show the supply position in Australia for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, and provide a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the apparent quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1957. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature, e.g. tomatoes, citrus and other fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, it is not possible to relate production and distribution strictly to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary, therefore, to apply details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by the years specified.

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 lb. 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).

The data included in the following table, in respect of the year 1956-57 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1957
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization			Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-suppliers					Waste	Duplication	Total	
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS:													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a) 1,359	(b)	-	(a) 1,359	-	-	-	(a) 1,090	269	(c) 287.5
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	8,513	(b)	-	8,513	-	-	-	-	8,513	2.0
Condensed Milk - Full Cream Sweetened	4,691	5,852	(+) 1,161	48,575	-	7	47,421	29,721	-	-	-	17,700	4.1
Condensed Milk - Skim Sweetened	-	15	(+) 15	19,715	-	-	19,700	-	-	-	-	19,700	4.6
Concentrated Whole Milk	1,309	2,664	(+) 1,355	17,638	-	-	16,283	6,816	-	-	-	9,467	2.2
Powdered Milk - Full Cream Skim	1,388	1,877	(+) 489	30,814	-	-	30,325	20,276	-	-	-	10,049	2.4
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	793	1,299	(+) 506	13,561	-	1,575	14,630	6,013	-	-	-	8,617	2.0
Cheese	(d) 999	(d) 1,405	(e) 5,766	44,804	15	489	39,542	17,073	-	-	-	22,469	5.3
2. MEAT:													
Beef and Veal (f)	16,961	20,436	(+) 3,475	814,586	(b)	-	811,111	177,072	-	-	83,677	550,362	129.3
Mutton (f)	3,656	5,347	(+) 1,691	223,910	(b)	-	222,219	10,273	-	-	12,709	199,237	46.8
Lamb (f)	1,311	2,609	(+) 1,298	142,876	(b)	-	141,578	23,778	-	-	-	117,800	27.7
Pigmeats (as Pork) (f)	1,228	2,114	(+) 886	88,930	(b)	-	88,044	642	-	-	(g) 50,382	(h) 37,020	8.7
Total Carcass Meat (f)	23,156	30,506	(+) 7,350	1,270,302	(b)	-	1,262,952	211,765	-	-	146,768	904,419	212.5
Canned Meat (canned weight)	10,919	14,322	(+) 3,403	66,796	-	-	63,393	49,487	-	-	-	13,906	3.3
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,596	1,851	(+) 255	35,233	(b)	-	34,978	504	-	-	4,825	29,649	7.0
Total Meat Excluding Offal (carcass equivalent weight)	(i)	(i)	(+) 14,366	1,270,302	-	-	1,255,936	289,550	-	-	-	966,386	227.0
Offal	2,528	3,296	(+) 768	60,600	-	-	59,832	21,437	3,000	-	-	35,395	8.3

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 28.2 gallons. (d) Stocks in mail cold stores. (e) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (f) Carcass weight. (g) Includes pork used for curing. (h) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (i) Not available.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1957 (Continued)
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-suppliers	Imports						Duplication	Total		Per Head per Annum
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH:															
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,930	(b)	-	41,930	473	-	-	-	41,457	9.7		
Game-Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	33,963	(b)	-	33,963	10,977	-	-	-	22,986	5.4		
Fish-Fresh(Live weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	33,497	3,350	15,259	52,106	1,191	-	-	7,335	(c)21,794	(c) 5.1		
Crustaceans and Molluscs(Gross or in shell weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,818	-	-	18,818	6,572	-	-	-	(c) 3,765	(c) 0.9		
Cured (incl. Salted) (Cured weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	217	-	1,960	2,177	4	-	-	-	2,173	0.5		
Canned (Canned weight)-Australian Imported	724	688	(-)	3,679	-	7,170	3,715	245	-	-	-	3,470	0.8		
	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	-	7,170	65	-	-	-	7,105	1.7		
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS															
Shell	281	1,217	(+)	62,656	53,202	-	114,922	6,306	-	-	368	(d)16,516	21.5		
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (e)	804	1,569	(+)	16,495	-	-	15,730	9,401	-	-	2	(f) 250	1.4		
Powder (e)	22	12	(-)	271	-	-	281	20	-	-	-	261	0.1		
Total Eggs (e)	1,107	2,798	(+)	62,656	53,202	-	114,167	15,727	-	-	370	-	23.0		
5. OILS AND FATS															
Butter	(g)12,918	(g)12,039	(h)(-)	189,687	2,693	-	197,125	(i)77,757	-	-	-	119,368	28.0		
Margarine - Table	(i) 302	(j) 589	(k)(+)	16,380	-	-	15,509	79	-	-	-	15,430	3.6		
- Other	(j) 1,063	(j) 1,071	(+)	19,961	-	-	19,953	25	-	-	-	19,928	4.7		
Lard	-	-	-	4,657	-	-	4,657	56	-	-	-	4,601	1.1		
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(l)17,027	4.0		

(a) Not available. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Edible weight. (d) For pulp and powder. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) For powder manufacture. (g) Stocks held in main cold stores. (h) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores. (i) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (j) Factory Stocks. (k) Includes allowance for stocks other than those held in factories. (l) Based on consumer survey data of 1944.

TABLE 50. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS. AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1957 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers							Total	Per head
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	(a) 138,890	(a) 174,304	(a) (+) 19,011	1,217,692	-	(b) 400	1,199,081	(c) 698,752	(d)	(e) 13,615	6,385	(f) 480,329	112.8
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(g)	(g)	(g)	35,605	-	93	35,698	5,847	-	-	-	29,851	(h) 7.0
7. POTATOES													
White (i) Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	(j) 498,974	25,000	-	523,974	6,428	-	(k)	(l) 50,000	467,546	109.8
	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,959	-	-	5,959	-	-	-	-	5,959	1.4
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	771	2,474	(+) 1,703	14,863	-	4,042	17,202	5,008	-	(m)	(n) 543	11,631	2.7
Peanuts (o)	-	-	-	8,846	-	967	9,813	-	-	-	(p) 3,878	5,935	(q) 1.4
Tree Nuts (o)	-	-	-	1,035	-	8,045	9,080	13	-	-	-	9,067	(r) 2.1
Cocoa (raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(s) (+) 3,827	-	-	13,944	10,117	302	-	-	-	9,815	2.3

(a) Includes refined sugar stock at its raw equivalent. Net change also includes an allowance for movement in unrecorded stocks. (b) Sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) Includes sugar in exported products. (d) Included with waste. (e) Refining losses and industrial use. (f) In terms of refined sugar, including 43,755 tons (10.3 lb. per head) used for making beer. (g) Not available. (h) Sugar content 5.6 lb. (i) Year ended 31st October, 1956. (j) Production marketed. (k) Waste in marketing assumed to be "nil". (l) Seed. (m) Waste in cleaning blue peas. (n) Retained on farms and seed sold. (o) In terms of nuts in shell. (p) Comprises 3,420 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 458 tons for seed. (q) Kernel equivalent 0.9 lb. (r) Kernel equivalent 1.6 lb. (s) Balance figure.

TABLE 50. ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS. AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1957 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food			
	Opening	Closing		Commercial Suppliers	Self Suppliers							Total	Per Head	Total	per annum
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT															
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b) 9,061	(b) 25,115	(b) (+) 16,054	141,960	3,500	11,778	141,184	2,727	-	6,000	-	132,457	31.1		
Citrus Fruit (a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	169,406	8,100	-	177,506	13,789	-	3,000	-	160,717	37.8		
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS															
Fresh Fruit	(c)	(c)	(c)	576,849	15,000	-	591,849	100,581	-	-	(d) 195,841	295,427	69.4		
Jam	(b) 15,485	(b) 13,338	(b) (-) 2,147	40,717	1,000	200	44,064	3,076	-	-	-	40,988	(e) 9.6		
Dried Fruit, Vine (f)	(c)	(c)	(c)	58,871	-	-	58,871	45,016	-	-	-	13,855	3.3		
Tree	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,515	-	3,351	7,866	1,322	-	-	-	6,544	1.5		
Preserved Fruit	(b) 41,113	(b) 56,675	(b) (+) 15,562	132,864	500	522	118,324	59,856	-	-	-	58,468	(g) 13.7		
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES															
Cabbage and Greens	(c)	(c)	(c)	79,767	4,000	-	83,767	3,876	-	4,000	1,533	74,358	17.5		
Lettuce	(c)	(c)	(c)	16,114	1,600	-	17,714	91	-	1,600	-	16,023	3.8		
Carrots	(c)	(c)	(c)	41,814	2,100	-	43,914	1,825	-	1,300	781	40,008	9.4		
Fresh Legumes	(c)	(c)	(c)	74,462	14,892	-	89,354	411	-	7,400	20,408	61,135	14.4		
Total:	(c)	(c)	(c)	212,157	22,592	-	234,749	6,203	-	14,300	22,722	191,524	45.1		
Preserved (preserved weight)	1,860	4,475	(+) 2,615	17,552	-	-	14,937	278	-	-	-	14,659	3.4		

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Factory stocks only. (c) Not available. (d) For the manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit. (e) Fresh equivalent 3.8 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (f) Year 1956. (g) Fresh equivalent 17.7 lb; sugar content included with sugar. (h) Partly estimated.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1957 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization			Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers					Waste	Duplication	Total	
12. OTHER VEGETABLES													
Pumpkins				79,101	3,900	-	83,001(b)	183	-	-	-	82,818	19.5
Turnips, White and Swede				22,688	1,100	-	23,788(b)	1,095	-	-	-	22,693	5.3
Beetroot				13,917	700	-	14,617(b)	456	-	4,042	-	10,119	2.4
Onions				54,122	5,400	-	59,522(b)	2,513	-	3,000	-	54,009	12.6
Parsnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,631	600	-	13,231(b)	228	-	-	-	13,003	3.1
Cauliflowers				78,540	3,900	-	82,440(b)	684	-	7,800	-	73,956	17.4
Cucumbers				5,357	268	-	5,625(b)	91	-	-	-	5,534	1.3
Marrow and Squashes				6,255	313	-	6,568(b)	183	-	-	-	6,385	1.5
Sweet Corn				6,338	317	-	6,655	-	-	4,952	-	1,702	0.4
Total:	(a)	(a)	(a)	278,949	16,498	-	295,447(b)	5,433	-	10,800	8,995	270,219	63.5
Preserved (preserved weight)	(c)	2,660	(+)	9,396	-	-	8,282	512	-	-	-	7,770	1.8
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Flour - white	(d)	50,317	(d)	1,428,149	-	-	1,478,909	716,761	(f)	-	-	762,148	179.0
wheatmeal for baking	(d)	1,729	(d)	43,807	-	-	30,441	2,660	(f)	-	-	27,781	6.5
sharps	(d)	135	(d)	5,538	-	-	13,580	12,066	(f)	-	-	1,514	0.4
Total:	(d)	52,181	(d)	1,477,494	-	-	1,522,930	731,487	(f)	-	-	791,443	185.9
Rice (milled)	(a)		(a)	45,916	-	-	45,916	30,166	-	-	-	15,750	3.7

(a) Not available. (b) Partly estimated. (c) Factory stocks. (d) Mill stocks only. (e) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers. (f) Details are not available.

(e) Includes allowance for change in stocks other

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1957 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	In-dustrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Utilization			
	Opening	Closing		Comm-ercial	Self-Suppliers	Im-ports					Total Supp-lies	Total	Per head	in Australia as human food
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS(Cont'd.)												lb.		
Breakfast Foods -														
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	474	578	(+)104	15,425	-	15,321	2,867	-	-	-	12,454	2.9		
From Other Grains	741	918	(+)177	44,412	-	44,235	1,969	-	-	-	42,266	10.0		
Pearl Barley	116	248	(+)132	2,134	-	2,002	159	-	-	-	1,843	0.4		
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat(Rice Substitute)	4	46	(+) 42	658	-	616	-	-	-	-	616	0.1		
Edible Starch (Corn-flour) (a)	409 (b)	117 (b)	(-)292 (b)	2,842	-	3,134	-	-	-	-	3,134	0.7		
Sago and Tapioca				-	-	1,242	-	-	-	-	1,242	0.3		
14. BEVERAGES														
Tea	2,893 (b)	3,721 (b)	(+)828 (d)	-	-	27,463	407	-	-	-	(c)26,228	6.2		
Coffee	(b)	(b)	(-) 44 (b)	-	-	6,622	16	-	-	-	(e) 6,650	1.6		
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	(b)	225,515	30	225,545	1,805	-	-	-	(h)218,127	(1)228.8		
Wine (f)	(j)22,662	(j)23,372	(+)710 (k)	15,415	34	14,739	1,789	-	-	-	(g)5,613 (l)2,028	(m) 11.9		

(a) Of maize origin. (b) Not available. (c) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (d) Balance figure. (e) Imports cleared. (f) Unit : '000 gallons. (g) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in stocks (h) Quantity of beer removed, duty paid and free of duty for consumption in Australia, and imports cleared. (i) Equivalent to 22.9 gallons. (j) Wholesalers stocks. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Balance figure, includes waste and allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (m) Equivalent to 1.2 gallons.