COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA
AUSTRALIA

STATISTICAL BULLETIN:

REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION

AND THE

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

No. 15 1959-60

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER
BY
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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Statistical Bulletin (No. 15) continues the series of Reports on Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia published annually since the issue for 1946-47. Some years ago Section 1 of the Bulletin, which contains a general review of food production, exports and consumption, was expanded to include some preliminary data for the year following that to which the Bulletin principally referred, and also data on indexes of quantum of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use. In order to publish the main part of the Bulletin earlier, these data have been omitted from this issue, and will in future appear in a separate publication to be entitled "Statistical Bulletin : Preliminary Review of Production, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Principal Foodstuffs". The first issue of this publication, containing data for 1960-61, is expected to be issued in about July or August, 1961.

The statistics published herein refer, in the main, to the individual years 1957-58 to 1959-60 compared with the averages for the three-year periods 1936-37 to 1938-39 (pre-war), 1946-47 to 1948-49 (immediate post-war) and 1956-57 to 1958-59. As a decade separates each of these periods, useful long term comparisons may be made in consumption patterns. These statistics constitute the main body of the Bulletin and are contained in Section 3.

Some foodstuffs, in particular, fruit and vegetables, have been regrouped since the last issue of this Bulletin. Whereas previously there were fourteen groups of foodstuffs, there are now eleven.

In general, the method employed in this Bulletin in estimating consumption in Australia of each of the various foodstuffs is as follows:

APPARENT CONSUMPTION	=	Production Imports Opening Stocks (a)	Minus	Exports Ships' Stores Usage for Processed Food Non-food Usage Wastage Closing Stocks (a)

(a) Stocks, in general, are confined to those held in factories or those held in store by marketing authorities. Adequate information is not available for a number of foodstuffs from factories and/or marketing authorities. See also paragraph 2, below.

There are three significant factors which should be noted in regard to the calculation above:-

1. Production.- 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. Stocks.- Statistics of stocks refer to in-store (i.e. those held by marketing authorities) 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 and other informed sources in an endeavour to take better account of these deficiencies.

3. Wastage.- In many cases, allowance is not made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. The importance of this factor is difficult to estimate, but in some seasons gluts cause considerable destruction of perishable foodstuffs, and it should therefore 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).

Because of the qualifications in respect of stocks and wastage, 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 considered that in most cases these foodstuffs will find their way to the ultimate individual consumers with little or no time lag, and that the collected figures therefore accurately represent total consumption in the year to which they relate.

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 primarily with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled for the mostpart by officers of the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health, to whom thanks are extended. In addition to Australian data, a comparison is given, in Table 12, with nutrient intakes for the latest available year for the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America. Because of the unavailability of data , Canada has been excluded from this issue, but details for New Zealand have been added. Pre-war, immediate post-war and most recent data are shown.

The estimates of nutrient intake in Australia, 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.

SECTION 1. - GENERAL REVIEW OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION

(i) SUMMARY: In 1959-60 production of the principal farm products for food use was at a relatively high level, although generally below 1958-59. Favourable seasonal conditions prevailed in all States with the exception of South Australia which had an abnormally dry year.

The total area of crops in 1959-60 at 26.1 million acres was a record, but average yields, particularly for cereal grains, were lower than in the preceding year. As a result, production of wheat (199 million bushels), oats (47 million bushels) and barley (34 million bushels) was lower than in 1958-59, although it was considerably higher than the harvest of the comparatively dry year, 1957-58.

Although there was a slight decline in the area under sown grasses and clovers in 1959-60, total numbers of each class of livestock increased. Sheep were at the record level of 155.2 million. Stock retained generally good condition throughout the year although hand feeding was necessary in some areas. Output of milk (1,409 million gallons) and of mutton and lamb (556,700 tons) were each at record levels, but beef and veal production (767,000 tons) fell substantially from the record achieved in the previous year, 1958-59.

A more detailed review for each of the main basic foodstuffs, in which statistics of production, exports and consumption are given for 1959-60 in relation to each of the three preceding years, follows -

(ii) WHEAT:

TABLE 1 : AREA, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

Year	Area of Wheat Sown for Grain	Production of Wheat (a)	Exports of Wheat (b)	Apparent Consumption (c) of Wheat Products (d) (in terms of wheat)	
				Total	Per Head
	('000 acres)	(mill. bus.)	(mill. bus.)	(mill. bus.)	(lb.)
1956-57	7,874	134.5	107.5	43.1	271.2
1957-58	8,848	97.6	51.7	41.1	253.0
1958-59	10,399	215.1	98.9	42.1	253.8
1959-60(e)	12,172	198.5	123.7	44.6	263.2

(a) Includes quantities used for stock feeding and for seed. (b) Includes exports of flour and breakfast foods, in terms of wheat. (c) By humans. (d) Flour and breakfast foods. (e) Subject to revision.

Since 1956-57 the areas sown to wheat have shown a significant increase in each successive year, resulting in 12,172,000 acres being sown in 1959-60. This represents increases of 17 per cent. on the previous year and 38 per cent. on 1957-58.

While areas under wheat have steadily increased since 1956-57, the quantity of wheat produced has varied considerably, because, in the main, of the seasonal conditions which have prevailed. For example, while the wheat acreage increased 17 per cent. between 1958-59 and 1959-60, production fell 8 per cent.

Exports of wheat vary greatly from year to year, depending not only on the size of the Australian harvest but also on production in those overseas countries which are potential importers of wheat. Shipments in 1959-60 were at their highest level since 1950-51.

Apparent consumption of wheat as a human foodstuff in the form of flour, breakfast foods etc., was 263.2 lb. per head in 1959-60. This approximates the consumption per head in recent years representing small increases on 1957-58 and 1958-59 and an equally small decrease on 1956-57.

(iii) SUGAR:

TABLE 2 : AREA OF SUGAR CANE, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SUGAR : AUSTRALIA

Year	Area of Sugar Cane Cut for Crushing	Production of Raw Sugar (94 net titre)	Exports of Sugar (a)	Apparent Consumption of Sugar (a)	
				Total	Per Head
	('000 acres)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	(lb.)
1956-57	370.1	1,207.8	720.9	513.2	120.6
1957-58	375.7	1,296.3	757.4	534.1	122.8
1958-59	369.6	1,412.4	849.3	526.7	118.5
1959-60(b)	314.0	1,296.8	736.9	528.7	116.5

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

While the area of sugar cane cut for crushing in 1959-60 amounted to 314,000 acres, a considerable area remained unharvested because of the limit placed on the quantity of sugar which may be exported. New varieties of cane have played an important role in increasing yields from sugar cane in recent years.

Compared with 1958-59, the area of cane cut, the production of raw sugar (in terms of 94 net titre) and the exports of sugar (in all forms) in 1959-60 show decreases to the extent of 15 per cent., 8 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. In addition, although total consumption of sugar (in all forms) was slightly higher than in 1958-59, consumption per head, at 116.5 lb. was below that of recent years.

(iv) MILK:

TABLE 3 : DAIRY COWS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Dairy Cows at March (a)	Production of Milk (all purposes)	Exports of Milk Products (in terms of milk)	Apparent Consumption of Milk (b)	
				Total	Per Head
	('000)	(mill. gals.)	(mill. gals.)	(mill. gals.)	(gals.)
1956-57	3,451	1,358	433.9	930.5	97.6
1957-58	3,362	1,264	293.0	968.0	99.3
1958-59	3,283	1,370	430.7	930.8	93.5
1959-60(c)	3,225	1,409	505.2	973.9	95.8

(a) In milk and dry. (b) Includes milk products in terms of milk. (c) Subject to revision.

Subsequent to the peak reached in 1956-57 in the number of dairy cows in Australia, there has been a steady decline and, up to 1959-60, a drop of 7 per cent. had been recorded. On the other hand, the production of milk (for all purposes) in 1959-60 (a record of 1,409 million gallons) was 4 per cent. above that of 1956-57 (1,358 million gallons). Although subject to considerable seasonal variation, the yield per cow has shown a marked upward trend in recent years.

Export of milk in all forms was at a high level in 1959-60, being 17 per cent. above that of 1958-59 and 72 per cent. greater than in 1957-58.

Apparent consumption of milk and milk products in 1959-60 was 95.8 gallons per head, which represents a slight increase (2.5 per cent.) on the previous year. It was however 3.5 per cent. and 1.8 per cent. below the consumption in 1957-58 and 1956-57 respectively.

(v) BEEF AND VEAL:

TABLE 4 : CATTLE (OTHER THAN DAIRY COWS), SLAUGHTERINGS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Cattle (other than Dairy Cows) at March	No. of Cattle Slaughtered for Meat	Production of Beef and Veal (carcass weight)	Exports of Beef and Veal (a)	Apparent Consumption of Beef and Veal (a)	
					Total	Per Head
	('000)	('000)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	(lb.)
1956-57	13,806	4,952	814.6	240.9	564.7	132.7
1957-58	13,530	5,339	791.5	219.1	570.9	131.2
1958-59	12,974	5,872	906.3	360.7	541.6	121.9
1959-60(b)	13,285	5,007	767.4	309.5	469.2	103.4

(a) Carcass equivalent weight. (b) Subject to revision.

After reaching a peak in 1956-57, the numbers of cattle (other than dairy cows) have been at a lower level subsequently. Adverse climatic conditions and the relatively high level of slaughterings were primarily responsible for the decline to 1958-59, but in the most recent year, 1959-60, some recovery has occurred.

Slaughterings, production and exports of beef and veal in 1959-60 were significantly lower than in the previous (record) year. In the case of numbers of cattle slaughtered, the decline between these two years amounted to 15 per cent. Exports fell by 14 per cent.

With the relatively buoyant export market of the last two years there has been a marked rise in the local prices of beef and veal and a consequent reduction in the consumption. In 1959-60 consumption per head of beef and veal was only 103.4 lb., or 15 per cent. below that of 1958-59, and 22 per cent. below that of 1956-57.

(vi) MUTTON AND LAMB:

TABLE 5 : SHEEP AND LAMBS, SLAUGHTERINGS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs at March	No. of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered for Meat	Production of Mutton and Lamb (a)	Exports of Mutton and Lamb (b)	Apparent Consumption of Mutton and Lamb (a)	
					Total	Per Head
	(million)	(million)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	(lb.)
1956-57	149.8	20.2	366.8	43.7	319.7	75.1
1957-58	149.3	24.7	421.5	70.5	346.5	79.7
1958-59	152.7	27.6	492.4	103.8	393.8	88.6
1959-60(c)	155.2	32.5	556.7	97.0	458.4	101.0

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

The reduction in the consumption of beef and veal referred to previously was largely compensated for by an increase in the consumption of mutton and lamb, owing to the relatively lower prices of the latter and the reluctance of Australians to reduce significantly their overall consumption of meat. As a result, the consumption per head of mutton and lamb in 1959-60 rose by 14 per cent. on the previous year, and by 34 per cent. on 1956-57.

Slaughterings of sheep and lambs in 1959-60 were at the record level of 32,500,000, representing increases of 18 per cent. and 32 per cent. on 1958-59 and 1957-58 respectively. Exports in 1959-60 of 97,000 tons maintained the high level of 1958-59 when 103,800 tons were shipped overseas.

Sheep and lamb numbers continued their upward trend in 1959-60 when 155,200,000 head were enumerated.

(vii) OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS: Particulars of other foodstuffs, including both fresh and processed products, are given in Section 3 of this Bulletin for the year 1959-60 in comparison with earlier periods. In addition, a more detailed treatment of the basic commodities enumerated above is shown. In each of these cases, commodities are dealt with in the broad groups into which foodstuffs have been classified.

(viii) ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION PER HEAD, AUSTRALIA: In Table 6, the estimated quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption per head in Australia are shown for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60, compared with the averages for the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. Foodstuffs are summarized in this table into the eleven commodity groups into which they have been classified.

TABLE 6 : ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity Group	Average, 3 Years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat) ..	39.3	49.1	48.7	49.6	48.4	51.0
2. Meats (including cured and canned) and edible offal (as carcass weight) ..	252.8	215.7	242.3	244.6	244.8	237.5
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.3	20.1
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	26.6	27.9	22.5	22.2	22.4	23.2
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content)	37.6	30.9	35.5	35.3	33.8	34.6
6. Sugar and syrups (sugar content) ..	112.0	125.3	117.5	117.3	117.1	116.7
7. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) ..	5.3	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.3	9.2
8. Vegetables ..	(b)	285.9	259.7	264.3	256.0	246.3
9. Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	173.6	178.0	157.6	167.4	158.5	178.1
10. Grain Products ..	205.3	218.1	200.0	199.7	194.8	194.7
11. Beverages (i) Tea ..	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0
(ii) Coffee ..	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2
(iii) Beer and Wine ..	123.0	182.4	238.6	241.7	233.4	238.3

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

SECTION 2. - LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE, 1959-60

(i) GENERAL: 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 Explanatory Notes 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 Report were changed after issue No. 8 and are now based on conversion factors calculated from "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). 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, but the fact that the comparison is not entirely valid should be kept in mind.

(ii) LOSSES OF NUTRIENTS: As a result of storage and cooking, certain foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, 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 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 7 : 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 been accounted for in the calculations made for the figures in Table 10.

TABLE 8 : ESTIMATED VITAMIN C AVAILABLE AFTER ALLOWANCE FOR COOKING LOSSES, 1959-60

(Milligrammes Per Head per Day)

Food	Calculated Value (See Table No. 11)	Amount Available
Milk	4	(a)
Meat	2	(a)
Fruit and Fruit Products -		
Fresh and Canned	5	5
Cooked	5	2.5
Citrus	19	19
Vegetables -		
Tomatoes		
Lettuce	7	7
Canned Vegetables		
Potatoes and other vegetables	48	24
TOTAL:	90	58

(a) Little vitamin C would be retained in these foods.

(iii) RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption may be compared with some arbitrary standard such as the Recommended Dietary Allowances for Australia formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council (Medical Journal of Australia, Vol. 2,P. 113, 1954). 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 the same as foods 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 9 with the recommended allowances. The recommended allowances are averages, weighted according to the various age groups in the population. A comparison, such as this is useful as an indication of trends in food consumption, although no inferences of nutritional deficiency are valid.

The supplies of all nutrients available for consumption in 1959-60 compared favourably with the recommended levels per head (Table 9). The number of calories, a measure of the energy-yielding value of the diet, which in 1958-59 had fallen below that of the previous year, increased slightly in 1959-60. This was a reflection of small increases in a number of commodities including milk, eggs and egg products, oils and fats, which were not completely offset by decreases in other items such as meat, sugars and syrups and vegetables. The greatest single calorie increase was in the milk and milk products commodity group.

Protein available remained at a high level and was well above that recommended. Although meat, and hence protein contributed by meat, was slightly less than in the previous year, fat from this source was higher. This was due to a change in quantities of the various types of meat consumed, mainly to a marked decrease in beef and veal, and a significant increase in mutton and lamb.

As in the previous year, there was a decrease in vitamin A available. The lower level of consumption of vegetables was largely responsible for this, and offset any increased amounts of vitamin A contributed by milk and milk products, eggs, oils and fats.

Calcium available from foods in 1959-60 was the highest amount for many years; this was to a large extent due to a higher consumption of liquid whole milk and milk products. This increase was offset slightly by the reduced quantity of vegetables available.

Ascorbic acid, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin levels were similar to the previous year.

The table below shows the quantity of nutrients available for consumption in the Australian diet in 1959-60 (as shown in Table 10) 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 9 : NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA, 1959-60, COMPARED WITH RECOMMENDED ALLOWANCES

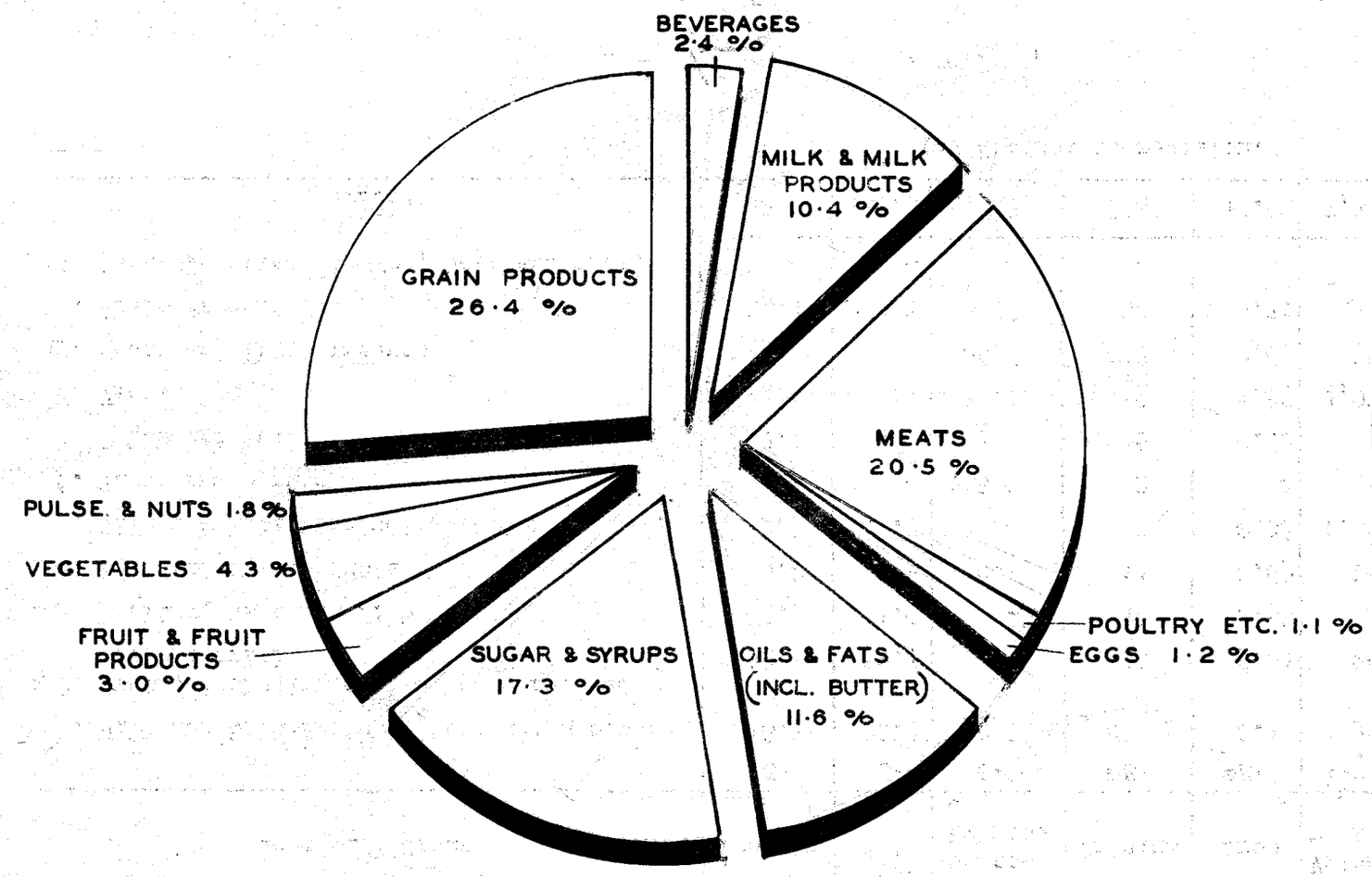
(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Recommended Allowances	Nutrients Available less Estimated Cooking Losses
Calories	2,232	3,325
Protein (grammes)	61	92.7
Calcium (milligrammes)	924	854
Vitamin A (international units)	4,450	7,374
Thiamine (milligrammes)	1.14	1.12
Riboflavin (milligrammes)	1.5	1.88
Niacin (milligrammes)	11.4	18.9
Ascorbic acid (milligrammes)	32	58

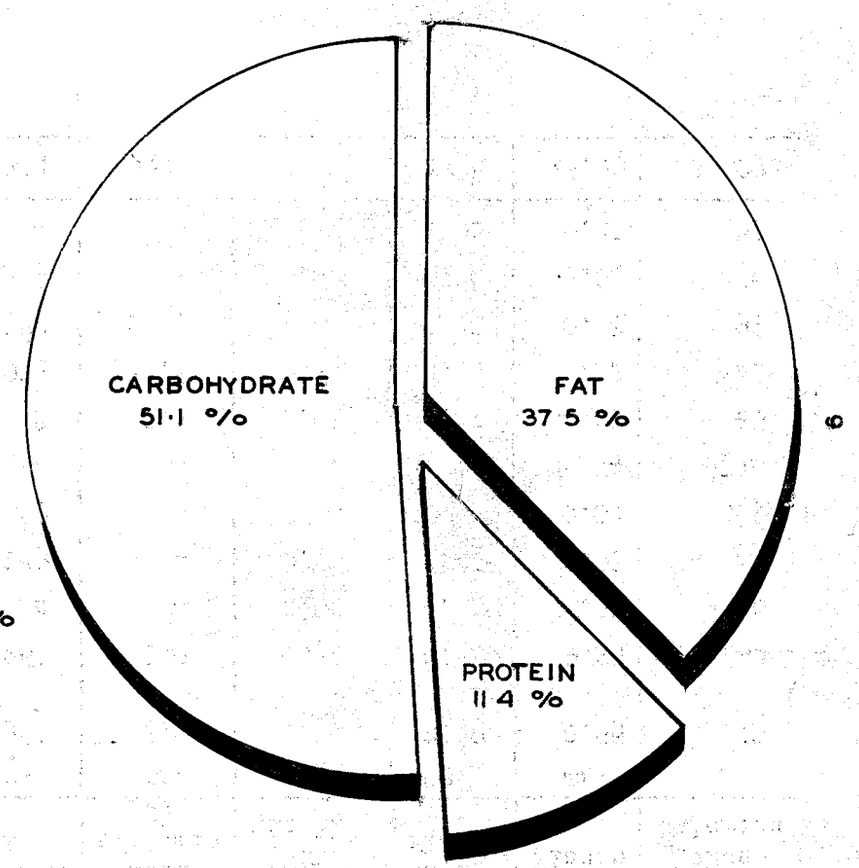
(iv) NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION: The estimated supplies of nutrients passing into consumption during the year 1959-60 is shown in Table 10 following. Comparison of these data with previous years and other countries are given in Tables 11 and 12 respectively.

In Tables 10, 11 and 12, no allowances are made for losses of nutrients due to the effects of storage and cooking. These 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.

SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET — 1959—60



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF FOOD



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

TABLE 10 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA, 1959-60 (a)

(Per Head per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Thiamine (Vita-min B1)	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Energy Value-Calories
	g.	g.	g.	mg.	mg.	I.U.	mg.	mg.	mg.	mg.	
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	18.7	20.3	22.3	670	0.16	962	4.0	0.20	0.89	0.55	347
2. Meats, (including canned and cured) and edible offal	33.1	59.7	0.5	20	5.64	266	2.0	0.32	0.54	9.25	630
3. Poultry, Game and Fish	5.5	1.5	-	10	0.58	4	-	0.02	0.03	1.92	38
4. Eggs and Egg Products	3.2	2.9	0.2	14	0.69	289	-	0.03	0.07	0.03	41
5. Oils and Fats (including butter)	0.3	42.7	-	5	0.08	1,389	-	-	-	0.04	385
6. Sugar and Syrups	-	-	145.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	574
7. Pulse and Nuts	2.4	4.3	3.7	6	0.62	8	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.69	60
8. Vegetables	4.4	0.1	32.4	49	1.87	4,073	54.6	0.24	0.14	2.22	142
9. Fruit and fruit products	1.0	-	26.6	28	0.65	383	29.3	0.08	0.07	0.68	99
10. Grain Products	24.1	3.8	184.6	50	3.71	-	-	0.40	0.06	3.09	876
11. Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.43	83
TOTAL:	92.7	135.3	415.3	854	14.00	7,374	90.0	1.32	1.88	18.90	3,325

(a) Subject to revision.

TABLE 11 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrients	Unit	Average 3 years ended -			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59				
Protein - Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	59.6	59.1	59.3	60.3	60.5
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.2
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	91.9	91.6	91.5	92.6	92.7
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	131.7	130.3	131.4	133.4	135.3
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	416.7	418.6	419.6	412.0	415.3
Calcium	mg.	642	785	817	806	827	818	854
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,982	7,876	8,189	7,937	7,501	7,374
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	89	89	89	88	90
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.0	18.9
Energy Value - Calories		3,117	3,245	3,297	3,291	3,307	3,294	3,325

(a) Subject to revision.

NOTE : As from 1952-53 new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in "Tables for 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 12 : INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	AUSTRALIA				UNITED KINGDOM			
		Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	Average 1956-57 to 1958-59	1959-60 (a)	Average 1934 to 1938	Average 1947 to 1949	Average 1956 to 1958	1959
Protein:-									
Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	59.6	60.5	43.5	43.5	49.5	50.0
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.2	36.8	45.8	34.5	33.9
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	91.9	92.7	80.3	89.3	84.0	83.9
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	131.7	135.3	130.0	112.6	139.4	140.0
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	416.7	415.3	377.5	395.8	388.8	388.5
Calcium	mg.	642	785	817	854	688	1,152	1,127	1,136
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.2	15.4	15.3	15.4
Vitamin A (b)	I.U.	8,457	7,982	7,876	7,374	3,699	3,993	4,511	4,622
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	89	90	93	110	94	93
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.9	13.1	15.9	16.0	16.2
Energy value - Calories	-	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,325	3,000	2,953	3,147	3,150

(a) Subject to revision. (b) There is considerable variation between countries in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Source of data for United Kingdom: The Board of Trade Journal.

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.

TABLE 12 : INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (Continued)

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	NEW ZEALAND				U.S.A.			
		Average 1937 to 1940	Average 1944 to 1948	Average 1957 to 1959	1959	Average 1935 to 1939	Average 1947 to 1949	Average 1957 to 1959	1960 (a)
Protein -									
Animal	g.	69.6	66.7	72.6	73.5	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Vegetable	g.	34.8	37.2	33.8	33.6	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	g.	104.4	103.9	106.4	107.1	91.0	95.0	96.0	96.0
Fat from all sources	g.	147.3	143.2	154.2	155.9	133.0	142.0	146.0	148.0
Carbohydrate	g.					446.0	410.0	379.0	383.0
Calcium	mg.					940	1,040	1,023	1,030
Iron	mg.					14.5	17.1	16.3	16.4
Vitamin A (c)	I.U.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8,200	8,200	7,233	7,000
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.					118	118	104	105
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.					1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Riboflavin	mg.					1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Niacin	mg.					16.0	19.6	19.9	20.2
Energy value - Calories	-	(b)	(b)	3,440	3,452	3,310	3,270	3,173	3,200

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) There is considerable variation between countries 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 of Data: (i) New Zealand : Department of Statistics, Wellington, N.Z.
(ii) United States of America : "The National Food Situation" published by the United 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.

SECTION 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 1959-60 was approximately 1,408.6 million gallons. This was 38.4 million gallons more than in the preceding year and 77.7 million gallons in excess of the average production for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59.

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 recent years increasing quantities of milk have been used for fluid consumption and largely on account of this the proportion of total milk production used for butter making has been lower than in the pre-war years. The proportions in 1959-60 were 65 per cent. for butter, 7 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 22 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 are shown in the following table in comparison with the averages for the three year periods 1936-37 to 1938-39, 1946-47 to 1948-49 and 1956-57 to 1958-59.

TABLE 13 : WHOLE MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

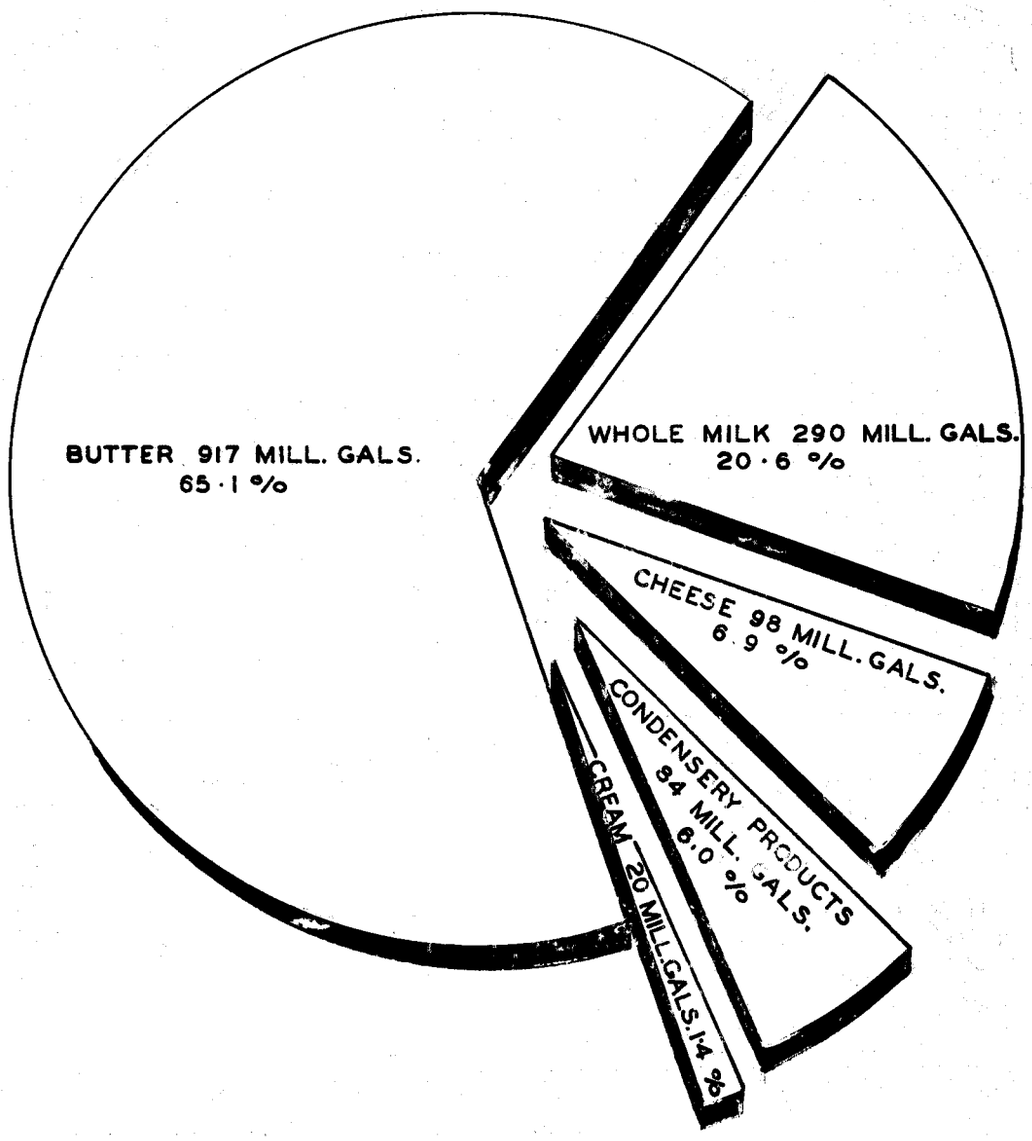
Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity Used for -			
		Butter (Factory and Farm)	Cheese (Factory and Farm)	Condensery Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1,153,236	738,370	91,642	78,739	244,485
Average 1956-57 to 1958-59	1,330,853	865,347	90,561	79,687	295,258
1957-58	1,264,421	811,583	78,550	79,864	294,424
1958-59	1,370,197	893,626	94,900	81,074	300,597
1959-60 (a)	1,408,561	916,528	97,870	83,717	310,446

(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 1959-60 in comparison with earlier periods.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK

1959-60



TOTAL PRODUCTION 1409 MILLION GALLONS

TABLE 14 : MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million Gallons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,153	1,331	1,264	1,370	1,409
Total Supplies:	1,142	1,153	1,331	1,264	1,370	1,409
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	920	1,055	989	1,089	1,119
Apparent Consumption(c) - Total	161	233	276	275	281	290
Per head(lb.)	241.0	314.2	291.5	290.5	290.5	293.6

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

TABLE 15 : MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

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

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND EVAPORATED MILK (b) ('000 tons)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.1	(+) 0.2	-	(-) 0.6	(-) 0.7
Production	21.7	56.9	71.2	73.0	67.4	72.7
Total Supplies:	21.7	58.0	71.0	73.0	68.0	73.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	26.4	24.4	24.9	25.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	13.2	25.6	44.6	48.6	43.1	48.1
Per head(lb.)	4.3	7.5	10.3	11.2	9.7	10.5
POWDERED MILK (e) ('000 tons)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.6	(+) 1.2	(-) 1.4	(-) 1.4
Production	9.5	21.4	48.1	42.7	53.3	59.8
Total Supplies:	9.5	21.6	47.5	41.5	54.7	61.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	25.8	19.5	30.9	33.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	8.1	12.9	21.7	22.0	23.8	27.7
Per head (lb.)	2.6	3.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.1
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) (f) ('000 tons)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.2	(-) 1.5	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.5	(-) 2.9
Production	3.2	9.3	13.9	14.0	14.1	15.6
Total Supplies:	3.2	9.5	15.4	16.1	15.6	18.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	3.0	4.3	9.4	10.1	9.7	12.6
Per head (lb.)	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8
CHEESE ('000 tons)						
Net Change in Cold Store Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.8	(+) 2.8	(-) 2.8	(+) 6.1	(-) 2.7
Production	24.9	42.3	41.6	36.0	43.5	44.6
Total Supplies:	24.9	43.1	38.8	38.8	37.4	47.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	13.8	9.3	14.4	18.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	13.4	18.8	25.0	29.5	23.0	28.8
Per head (lb.)	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.8	5.2	6.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes condensed, concentrated and evaporated skim and butter milk for 1956-57 and later years. (c) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements and imports. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey. (f) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk.

In the next table details of the estimated quantities of milk and milk products (excluding butter) available for consumption per head of population are shown for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 in comparison with the averages for the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

TABLE 16 : MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

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

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fluid Whole Milk -						
Estimated Weight (b)	241.0	314.2	291.5	290.5	290.5	293.6
Quantity (gallons)	(23.4)	(30.5)	(28.3)	(28.2)	(28.2)	(28.5)
Cream	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products -						
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk-						
Sweetened	(c)	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6
Unsweetened	(c)	4.0	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.9
Powdered Full Cream Milk	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (d)	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8
Milk By-Products -						
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim and Butter Milk	(c)	(c)	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.0
Powdered Skim Milk	-	0.6	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.5
Cheese	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.8	5.2	6.3
Milk and Milk Products expressed as milk solids (e)	39.3	49.1	48.7	49.6	48.4	51.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.3 lb. (c) Not available. (d) Includes malted milk and 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 of fluid milk per head of population has shown little variation during recent years and although the 1959-60 consumption of 293.6 lb. per head was 20.6 lb. or 7 per cent. less than the average for the three years ended 1948-49 it was still considerably in excess of the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39 but only slightly greater than the average for the three years ended 1958-59. When expressed in terms of milk solids total consumption of milk and milk products in 1959-60 amounted to 51.0 lbs. per head. Of this 36.2 lb. per head was derived from fluid milk consumed, 4.3 lb. from cheese, 3.3 lb. from powdered skim milk, 2.5 lb. from powdered full cream milk and 4.7 lb. from other milk products.

(ii) Meat

Production of carcass meat in Australia during 1959-60 is estimated at 1,426,200 tons exclusive of approximately 74,500 tons of edible offal. This was 74,400 tons below the record level achieved in the previous year. It was however 52 per cent. and 5 per cent. above the averages for the three years ended 1948-49 and 1958-59 respectively

The production of beef and veal fell 15 per cent. to 767,400 tons in 1959-60, compared with the record output of 906,300 tons in 1958-59. It was also below the average production for the three years ended 1958-59, but greater than the amount of beef and veal produced for the two three year periods ended 1938-39 and 1948-49.

Mutton production reached a new peak in 1959-60 of 359,000 tons. This was an increase of 16 per cent. over the previous highest output recorded in 1958-59. Compared with the pre-war average for the three years ended 1938-39, production in 1959-60 was 78 per cent. higher.

The production of lamb again followed a similar trend to that of mutton, setting a new record output of 197,800 tons in 1959-60, a figure which was 9 per cent. higher than in the previous record year, 1958-59.

There was virtually no change in the production of pigmeat in 1959-60 compared with the previous year, both years being about 10 per cent. higher than during the three years ended 1948-49.

The production of edible offal, which is not included with the carcass weight, is estimated at 74,500 tons in 1959-60 compared with 77,700 tons in 1958-59.

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

TABLE 17 : PRODUCTION OF CARCASS MEAT AND OFFAL : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	837.5	791.5	906.3	767.4
Mutton	201.4	176.5	268.0	269.8	310.4	359.0
Lamb	117.6	129.6	158.8	151.7	182.0	197.8
Pigmeat	94.1	92.8	97.4	101.6	101.9	102.0
Total Meat:	982.2	941.3	1,361.7	1,314.6	1,500.6	1,426.2
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	69.3	68.5	77.7	74.5

(a) Subject to revision.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the three following tables:-

Table 18: 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.

Table 19: Particulars are shown 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.

Table 20: Total production and utilization of all meat (excluding offal), expressed in terms of carcass equivalent, weight are shown.

Total carcass meat used for canning and curing in 1959-60 fell to its lowest level since 1948-49, 135,900 tons being used in 1959-60 compared with 153,900 tons in the previous year.

Exports of all meats (fresh, frozen, canned and cured in terms of carcass equivalent weight) declined in 1959-60 falling by 12 per cent. to 409,100 tons from an all time record high level of 470,100 tons in 1958-59.

The net result of the fall in production, reduced exports and a decline in stocks, was that total apparent consumption of all meat in Australia fell slightly from 1,034,200 tons in 1958-59 to 1,026,200 tons in 1959-60. This fall was also reflected in a small decline in the consumption per head from 232.8 lb. in 1958-59 to 226.0 lb. in 1959-60.

TABLE 18 : CARCASS MEAT (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
BEEF AND VEAL						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.5	(+) 5.1	(+) 3.7	(+) 8.5	(-)11.5
Production	569.1	542.4	837.5	791.5	906.3	767.4
Total Supplies:	569.1	540.9	832.4	787.8	897.8	778.9
Exports (including Ships' Stores)(e)	120.8	101.6	209.4	155.2	295.5	265.7
For Canning	18.0	66.6	84.6	88.4	80.0	55.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	430.3	372.7	538.4	544.2	522.3	458.2
Per head (lb.)	140.3	109.1	123.8	125.1	117.6	100.9
MUTTON						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 0.5	(+) 0.4	(+) 1.6	(-) 2.0	(+) 0.8
Production	201.4	176.5	268.0	269.8	310.4	359.0
Total Supplies:	201.4	177.0	267.6	268.2	312.4	358.2
Exports (e)	17.3	14.8	27.4	23.0	49.0	47.6
For Canning	-	8.2	18.6	24.5	18.6	29.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	184.1	154.0	221.6	220.7	244.8	281.4
Per head (lb.)	60.0	45.1	50.9	50.7	55.1	62.0
LAMB						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.5	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.6	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.3
Production	117.6	129.6	158.8	151.7	182.0	197.8
Total Supplies:	117.6	131.1	158.7	152.3	182.4	198.1
Exports	71.6	45.0	31.0	28.7	40.7	26.4
Apparent Consumption - Total	46.0	86.1	127.7	123.6	141.7	171.7
Per head (lb.)	15.0	25.2	29.4	28.4	31.9	37.8
PIGMEAT						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.2	-	(+) 0.8	(-) 1.9	(+) 0.8
Production	94.1	92.8	97.4	101.6	101.9	102.0
Total Supplies:	94.1	94.0	97.4	100.8	103.8	101.2
Exports	13.7	6.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4
For Canning and Curing	48.6	63.4	52.7	52.6	55.3	51.7
Apparent Consumption(f) - Total	31.8	24.3	43.9	47.2	47.6	49.1
Per head(lb.)	10.4	7.1	10.1	10.9	10.7	10.8
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (b)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(+) 5.6	(+) 5.5	(+) 4.2	(-)10.2
Production	982.2	941.3	1,361.7	1,314.6	1,500.6	1,426.2
Total Supplies:	982.2	943.0	1,356.1	1,309.1	1,496.4	1,436.4
Exports (including Ships' Stores)(e)	223.4	167.7	268.6	207.9	386.1	340.1
For Canning and Curing	66.6	138.2	155.9	165.5	153.9	135.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	692.2	637.1	931.6	935.7	956.4	960.4
Per head (lb.)	225.7	186.5	214.2	215.1	215.3	211.5

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

TABLE 19 : PROCESSED MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 2.8	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.5	(-) 4.4	(+) 2.2
Production	12.0	49.0	72.2	78.3	72.4	64.2
Total Supplies:	12.0	51.8	72.4	77.8	76.8	62.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	54.5	58.3	55.8	47.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	6.5	9.0	17.9	19.5	21.0	14.7
Per head (lb.)	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	3.2
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(d)	-	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.8
Production	32.5	45.1	36.9	36.7	38.7	36.5
Total Supplies:	32.5	45.1	36.8	36.9	38.4	37.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
For Canning	-	2.1	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	31.5	39.9	30.3	30.3	31.7	30.5
Per head (lb.)	10.2	11.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7
TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.6	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.7	(-) 8.0	(+) 1.1
Production	66.6	138.2	155.9	165.5	153.9	135.9
Total Supplies:	66.6	139.8	156.0	164.8	161.9	134.8
Exports	9.0	70.3	83.2	87.8	84.0	69.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	57.6	69.5	72.8	77.0	77.9	65.8
Per head (lb.)	18.7	20.3	16.7	17.7	17.5	14.5

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

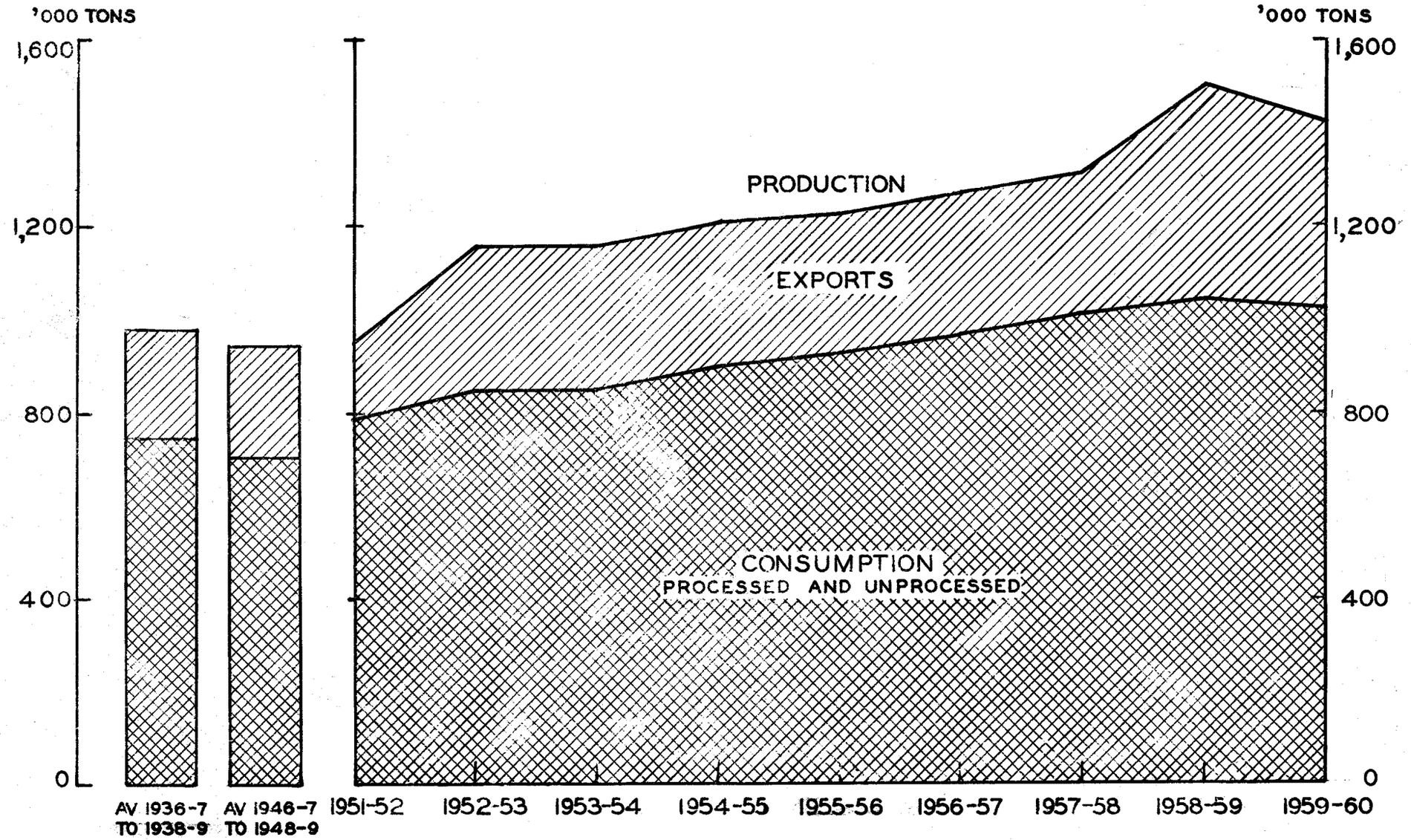
TABLE 20 : TOTAL MEAT (EXCLUDING OFFAL) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.3	(+) 5.5	(+) 6.2	(-) 3.8	(-) 9.1
Production	982.2	941.3	1,361.7	1,314.6	1,500.6	1,426.2
Total Supplies:	982.2	944.6	1,356.2	1,308.4	1,504.4	1,435.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(d)	232.4	238.0	351.8	295.7	470.1	409.1
Apparent Consumption - Total	749.8	706.6	1,004.4	1,012.7	1,034.3	1,026.2
Per head (lb.)	244.4	206.8	230.9	232.8	232.8	226.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes imports. (c) Not available. (d) Includes carcass equivalent of boneless meat exported.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT



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 1959-60 was 237.5 lb. per head carcass weight. This is 7.3 lb. per head lower than the previous year when 244.8 lb. was consumed and 15.3 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 a maximum of 131.6 lb. per head in 1950-51 subsequently declined. There has been a sharp fall since 1957-58, when consumption was at a level of 125.1 lb. per head, to 117.6 lb. in 1958-59 and 100.9 lb. in 1959-60.

The consumption of mutton increased by 6.9 lb. per head during 1959-60 compared with 1958-59 and at 62.0 lb. was slightly higher than the immediate pre-war average of 60.0 lb. Lamb consumption rose in 1959-60 to the record level of 37.8 lb. per head which was 22.8 lb. more than the average consumption during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 12.6 lb. greater than the post-war average 1946-47 to 1948-49.

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 10.9 lb. in 1957-58, the highest recorded since the war. Consumption in 1959-60 was 10.8 lb. per head. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for smallgoods. At 6.7 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption in 1959-60 was 47 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 21 : MEAT (INCLUDING CURED AND CANNED) AND EDIBLE OFFAL AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Beef and Veal (b)	140.3	109.1	123.8	125.1	117.6	100.9
Mutton (b)	60.0	45.1	50.9	50.7	55.1	62.0
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	29.4	28.4	31.9	37.8
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	10.1	10.9	10.7	10.8
Offal	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.8	12.0	11.5
Canned Meat (c)	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	3.2
Bacon and Ham (d)	10.2	11.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7
Carcass Equivalent of Meat and Meat Products (e)	252.8	215.7	242.3	244.6	244.8	237.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Carcass weight of fresh meat. (c) Canned weight. (d) Cured weight. (e) 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 1959-60 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.

Production of fresh fish reached a post-war peak of 81.4 million lb. (live weight) in 1952-53 but in succeeding years has fallen to much lower levels. In 1959-60, recorded production amounted to 77.8 million lb., an increase of 3.4 million lb. compared with the previous year. 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 in 1959-60 increased by 19.7 million lb. to 64.5 million lb. The main increase in imports came from South Africa (from 7.6 million lb. to 12.1 million lb.) but significant rises also occurred in quantities imported from the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

The consumption of fresh fish per head of population at 6.4 lb. edible weight during 1959-60 was 21 per cent. more than that of the previous year. Consumption of cured fish increased from 0.8 lb. per head in 1958-59 to 1.1 lb. per head in 1959-60.

The production of crustaceans and molluscs in 1959-60 totalled 56.0 million lb. (gross in-shell weight), an increase in comparison with 1958-59 of 4.1 million lb. Consumption increased from 0.9 lb. per head in 1958-59 to 1.0 lb. in 1959-60.

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. Imports in 1958-59 amounted to 16.7 million lb. and in 1959-60 to 20.3 million lb. During 1959-60 29% of canned fish consumed was from local supplies, consumption per head being 2.8 lb. (0.8 lb. local and 2.0 lb. imported).

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1959-60 is estimated at 114.4 million lb. edible weight (11.3 lb. per head) as compared with 95.1 million lb. edible weight (9.5 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 228.7 million lb. live weight and 192.8 million lb. live weight respectively.

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* See Explanatory Notes at the beginning of this Bulletin for description of the methods of arriving at apparent consumption.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity, included in this group, available for consumption are shown in Table 22, below.

TABLE 22 : POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish, etc. (b) -						
Fresh and Frozen -						
Fish - Australian	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Imported			2.1	2.1	2.2	3.2
Crustaceans and Molluscs	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cured	(c)	(c)	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1
Canned-Australian	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Imported			1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
Edible weight of Poultry, Game and Fish	16.8	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.3	20.1

(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 1959-60 was about 116,400 tons (equivalent to about 198 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 1959-60 amounted to 2,000 tons, compared with 3,300 tons during the previous year and 7,300 tons in 1957-58. The average export of eggs during the three years ended 1948-49 amounted to 10,400 tons, while the pre-war average was 7,600 tons.

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

TABLE 23 : EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
SHELL EGGS						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.4
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	111.2	111.8	106.1	116.4
Total Supplies:	89.5	119.8	111.2	112.5	106.2	116.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	5.6	7.3	3.3	2.0
For pulp and powder and waste	3.2	22.9	13.5	13.9	9.6	15.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	78.7	86.5	92.1	91.3	93.3	98.1
Per head (lb.)	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.6
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (d)						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	-	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.5	(+) 0.8
Production	3.2	20.0	13.1	13.5	9.3	15.6
Total Supplies:	3.2	21.4	13.1	13.7	9.8	14.8
Exports	0.3	12.0	7.2	8.2	3.9	7.6
Used for powder	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.9	8.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.9
Per head (lb.)	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
EGG POWDER (d)						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	-	-	-	-
Production	-	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Supplies:	-	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Exports	-	4.4	-	0.1	-	(e)
Apparent Consumption - Total	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Per head (lb.)	-	-	(f)	(f)	0.1	0.1
TOTAL EGGS (d)						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.5	-	(-) 0.9	(-) 0.6	(+) 1.2
Production	89.5	119.9	111.2	111.8	106.1	116.4
Total Supplies:	89.5	122.4	111.2	112.7	106.7	115.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	12.8	15.6	7.2	9.6
Wastage	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	81.6	95.1	98.0	96.7	99.2	105.3
Per head (lb.)	26.6	27.9	22.5	22.2	22.4	23.2

(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.

(e) 17 tons only.

(f) Less than 0.05 lb.

Shell eggs, and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg and egg powder per head available for consumption are shown in the following table:-

TABLE 24 : EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF SHELL EGGS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Year)

Commodity		Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.6
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Egg Powder	lb.	-	-	(b)	(b)	0.1	0.1
Total Shell Egg Weight:	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	22.2	22.4	23.2
Equivalent No. of Eggs (c)		243	255	206	203	204	212

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Less than 0.05 lb. (c) 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 reached a post-war peak of 208,900 tons in 1955-56 compared with an average of 191,000 tons for the three year period 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Exports of butter in 1959-60 were barely less than exports in 1958-59, when 78,900 tons were shipped (mainly to the United Kingdom). It was however 13 per cent. greater than the average for the three years ended 1958-59 but only 3 per cent. greater than the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is restricted by State legislation. Some easing of the restrictions in recent years has resulted in a larger production than previously.

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

TABLE 25 : BUTTER AND MARGARINE : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
BUTTER						
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.6	(-) 0.6	(+) 2.9	(-) 0.4	(d)
Production	191.0	157.1	187.4	175.8	193.6	197.5
Total Supplies:	191.0	160.7	188.0	172.9	194.0	197.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(e)	90.0	76.0	69.6	52.2	78.9	78.6
Apparent Consumption - Total	101.0	84.7	118.4	120.7	115.1	118.9
Per head (lb.)	32.9	24.8	27.2	27.8	25.9	26.2
MARGARINE - TABLE (f)						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.6	(+) 0.9	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.7	(g)
Production	2.8	6.4	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.0
Total Supplies:	2.8	7.0	15.6	16.0	15.4	16.0
Exports	-	4.0	0.1	0.3	-	(d)
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.8	3.0	15.5	15.7	15.4	16.0
Per head (lb.)	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
MARGARINE - OTHER (h)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(c)	-	(+) 0.2	-	(+) 0.2	(+) 0.3
Production	12.2	18.9	21.6	21.0	23.7	25.9
Total Supplies:	12.2	18.9	21.4	21.0	23.5	25.6
Exports	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	0.1
Apparent Consumption - Total	12.2	18.7	21.2	21.0	22.9	25.5
Per head (lb.)	4.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (c) Not available. (d) Less than 50 tons. (e) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (f) Recorded as such. No allowance is made for table margarine used for other than "table" purposes. (g) 86 tons only; rounded to zero in this table for balancing purposes. (h) Recorded as margarine, other than table. No allowance is made for other margarine used for "table" purposes.

Following the termination of butter rationing in June, 1950, consumption of butter increased sharply and reached 31.2 lb. per head in 1951-52 compared with an average annual consumption of 32.9 lb. per head during the three years ended 1938-39. Consumption per head in recent years has, however, declined, amounting to only 26.2 lb. in 1959-60.

Consumption of table margarine fell when butter rationing ceased but has since risen and, in 1959-60, was 3.5 lb. per head compared with an average consumption of 0.9 lb. during each of the three year periods ending 1938-39 and 1948-49. In 1959-60, consumption of margarine other than table was 5.6 lb. per head compared with 5.1 lb. in 1958-59.

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 year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 together with the three years 1957-58 to 1959-60.

TABLE 26 : "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Butter	32.9	24.8	27.2	27.8	25.9	26.2
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Other	4.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.6
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats (b)	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fat Content of "Visible" Fats and Oils	37.6	30.9	35.5	35.3	33.8	34.6

(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, owing to labour shortages, adverse seasonal conditions, etc. output of cane sugar fell to levels well below those ruling in the immediate pre-war period. In post-war years, however, production has expanded considerably, and by 1957-58 and 1958-59 amounted to 1,222,200 tons (1,296,300 tons at 94 net titre) and 1,353,400 tons (1,412,400 tons at 94 net titre) respectively. The 1959-60 production was 1,270,600 tons (1,296,800 tons at 94 net titre) which was 6 per cent. below the record production of 1958-59.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1959-60 with comparative details for earlier periods. Small quantities of Beet sugar are included for years up to and including 1947-48, at which stage production ceased.

TABLE 27 : RAW SUGAR : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+)6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(-) 0.9	(-)31.1	(+)10.3	(+)22.6
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	1,264.4	1,222.2	1,353.4	1,270.6
Total Supplies:	773.1	681.4	1,266.3	1,253.3	1,343.1	1,248.0
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	753.3	733.8	827.4	725.2
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	22.6	29.4	18.4	18.6
Apparent Consumption(g) - Total	326.6	408.8	490.4	490.1	497.3	504.2
Per head(lb)	106.5	119.7	112.3	112.6	111.9	111.0

(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 and sugar in exported products. (f) Including quantities used in processed food (e.g. canned fruit, jams etc.), Golden Syrup and Treacle. (g) Including sugar content (in terms of refined sugar) of manufactured products consumed.

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.

TABLE 28 : SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	60.3	59.5	60.8	55.2
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	52.0	53.1	51.1	55.8
Total:	106.5	119.7	112.3	112.6	111.9	111.0
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.7
Total Sugar Content:	112.0	125.3	117.5	117.3	117.1	116.7

(a) Subject to revision.

The estimates of sugar consumption given in this Report 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 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 shown a downward trend although a slight rise occurred in 1958-59. Consumption per head in 1959-60 was 9 per cent. below that of 1958-59 and 20 per cent. less than the immediate post-war average.

While consumption of sugar as such has shown a tendency to decrease, the total sugar consumed per head of population had, until 1955-56, shown a steady increase owing to greater consumption of sugar in manufactured products. During the three most recent years, consumption has varied only slightly, being estimated at about 111-112 lb. per head.

(vii) Pulse and Nuts

Details of the supply and utilization of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts are shown in the following table. In estimating the available supplies of peanuts for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60, data relating to receivals of peanuts by the Peanut Marketing Board have been used, together with available information on changes in stocks held by the Board, in lieu of production data. This permits a better assessment of utilization than previously.

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 29 : PULSE AND PEANUTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
DRIED PULSE						
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.0	0.0	(+) 0.9	(-) 2.8	0.0
Imports	(c)	1.9	3.0	3.1	1.8	4.1
Production	(c)	12.0	13.4	12.0	11.0	11.1
Total Supplies:	(c)	16.9	16.4	14.2	15.6	15.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	8.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.1
Seed and Waste	(c)	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Apparent Consumption - Total	(d) 4.5	7.2	11.0	8.9	10.2	10.7
Per head (lb.)	(d) 1.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)						
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(-) 0.4	(e)	(+) 1.9	(+) 9.2	(+) 5.4
Imports	4.1	-	3.9	7.6	3.1	3.1
Receivals by Peanut Marketing Board	(f) 7.0	(f) 17.3	15.4	11.9	25.3	27.5
Total Supplies:	11.1	17.7	19.3	17.6	19.2	25.2
Exports	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Used for oil extraction	(g) 6.9	(g) 4.4	4.8	2.0	6.8	6.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	4.2	12.9	14.5	15.6	12.4	18.4
Per head (lb.)	1.4	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.8	4.0

(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 Marketing Board. (f) Receivals by Peanut Marketing Board not available - figures shown relate to production. (g) Includes quantities used for seed.

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 2.3 lb. in 1959-60. 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. In some recent years apparent consumption has fallen to extremely low levels, but it should be noted that it is likely that some of the apparent fluctuations in the apparent consumption of peanuts arise from the incomplete information on stocks.

TABLE 30 : PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3
Peanuts (Without Shell) (b)	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.7
Edible Tree Nuts (Without Shell)	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7
Total : Edible Weight	5.3	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.3	9.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) See text above.

(viii) Vegetables

The classification of vegetables in this issue of the Report differs from that appearing in previous issues. The revised classes are as follows:

(a) Roots and bulbs.
(b) Tubers (Potatoes, white and sweet)
(c) Tomatoes
(d) Leafy and Green Vegetables (incl. Legumes)
(e) Other Vegetables.

Basic data relating to the production of vegetables excludes, for the most part, all home gardens, where production mostly occurs on a non-commercial scale. In this bulletin an estimate for home gardens and the like has been added to commercial output. These data are set out in detail in § 8 of Table 55.

In the following tables, all vegetables are shown in terms of fresh or fresh equivalent, that is, the statistics in effect relate to the pre-processing stage. For example, the consumption of tomatoes includes fresh tomatoes consumed plus the fresh equivalent of tomatoes consumed as tomato products (canned tomatoes, tomato juice, etc.). Production, imports, exports, etc. are treated similarly.

(a) Root and Bulb Vegetables: Vegetables in this class include beetroot, carrots, onions, parsnips and turnips.

Consumption per head for the year 1959-60 was 32.0 lb. per head, being 8.8 per cent. below the average for the three years ended 1958-59. This, in turn, represents a 16.6 per cent. decrease on the average for the three years ended 1948-49. No data are available for the pre-war years.

TABLE 31 : ROOT AND BULB VEGETABLES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	167.9	163.4	176.5	152.6	155.7
Total Supplies:	(c)	167.9	163.4	176.5	152.6	155.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	(c)	15.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Waste	(c)	8.9	4.5	5.2	4.1	4.6
Apparent Consumption - Total	(c)	143.7	152.8	165.2	142.4	145.1
Per head (lb.)	(c)	42.1	35.1	38.0	32.1	32.0

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated.

(b) Tubers (Potatoes, White and Sweet): In the following table, details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown. The data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards (for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49), in addition to that collected by Statisticians, plus an estimate for self-suppliers. In post-war years, the details relate to seasons 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 recent years production has been fairly constant.

After the war, a small export trade in potatoes was built up. During 1951-52, 41,000 tons were exported, but in following years smaller quantities were shipped.

TABLE 32 : POTATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -				
		Average 3 years ended		1958	1959	1960 (a)
		1948-49	1958-59			
POTATOES, WHITE						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c)(-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (d)	360.4	506.4	558.0	575.4	574.5	579.2
Total Supplies:	360.4	522.2	558.0	575.4	574.5	579.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	7.4	7.3	8.4	9.6
Seed	37.0	(e)72.3	54.9	52.4	54.2	55.0
Apparent Consumption(f)-Total	318.5	424.3	495.7	515.7	511.9	514.6
Per head(lb.)	103.8	124.2	113.8	118.5	115.2	113.3
POTATOES, SWEET (g)						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
Total Supplies:	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption - Total	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
Per head(lb.)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

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

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 fluctuated at a level slightly above that of pre-war.

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 : WHITE AND SWEET POTATOES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -				
		Average 3 years ended		1958	1959	1960 (a)
		1948-49	1958-59			
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	113.8	118.5	115.2	113.3
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total:	106.2	125.7	115.2	119.9	116.6	114.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Fresh potatoes only. (c) Years ended June.

(c) Tomatoes: In previous issues of this Report, tomatoes have been linked with citrus fruit. The composite class has been divided into two separate categories in this issue.

Production and utilization of tomatoes for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 compared with averages for the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 are as follows:-

TABLE 34 : TOMATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 4.5	(+) 3.0	(+) 2.3	(-) 9.5	(+) 6.5
Imports	-	-	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Production	(e)50.0	104.0	132.8	123.0	124.9	129.4
Total Supplies:	50.0	108.5	134.1	121.2	134.9	123.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	3.4	3.0	4.4	3.1
Waste	2.0	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.7
Apparent Consumption - Total	48.0	86.3	125.4	113.2	125.5	114.6
Per head (lb.)	15.7	25.3	28.9	26.0	28.3	25.2

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of tomato products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Stocks of tomato products held by factories at fresh equivalent weight. (d) Not available. (e) Probably understated because of the absence of complete data.

(d) Leafy and Green Vegetables (including Legumes): As the title implies, vegetables in this group include cabbage and other greens, lettuce, peas and beans.

Table 35, below, gives details of production and utilization of all vegetables in this category. The consumption per head of leafy and green vegetables displays little change in the last three years, but the average consumption per head for the three years ended 1958-59 is 12.4 per cent. below that for the average of the three immediate post-war years to 1948-49.

TABLE 35 : LEAFY AND GREEN VEGETABLES (INCL. LEGUMES) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Imports	(c)	-	0.2	-	0.5	0.9
Production	(c)	167.2	188.0	183.5	189.6	192.5
Total Supplies:	(c)	167.2	188.2	183.5	190.1	193.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(d)	(c)	3.1	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.6
Waste	(c)	10.1	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	(c)	154.0	172.1	169.2	172.8	175.0
Per head (lb.)	(c)	45.1	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.5

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated.

The following table shows the consumption per head of individual vegetables in this category. Cabbage and other greens and peas are traditionally the most commonly consumed vegetables, in this group. There has, however, been a marked decline in the amount of the former consumed since immediately post-war. On the other hand, peas have increased, being 3.9 per cent. greater in 1959-60 than in the three years ended 1948-49.

TABLE 36 : LEAFY AND GREEN VEGETABLES (INCL. LEGUMES) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Cabbage and other Greens	(c)	24.9	16.3	15.9	15.2	14.4
Lettuce	(c)	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.4
Peas	(c)	10.5	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.3
Beans	(c)	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.4
Total:	(c)	45.1	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.5

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available.

(e) Other Vegetables: The vegetables included as "other" are cauliflower, cucumbers, marrows and squashes, pumpkins and sweet corn. No allowance has been made for other minor vegetables (e.g. asparagus, celery, etc.) for which little or no data are available.

Consumption per head in 1959-60 was 10.7 per cent. less than the previous year, owing mainly to a 9 per cent. decline in production between the two years, and figures for recent years show a downward trend compared with the immediate post-war years.

TABLE 37 : "OTHER VEGETABLES" : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	172.1	188.1	190.8	189.4	172.3
Total Supplies:	(c)	172.1	188.1	190.8	189.4	172.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(d)	(c)	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.5
Waste	(c)	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.4	8.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	(c)	162.8	178.4	181.2	178.7	162.8
Per head (lb.)	(c)	47.7	41.0	41.6	40.2	35.9

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated.

Consumption per head of vegetables classified as "other" are shown separately in the following table.

TABLE 38 : "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Cauliflower	(c)	23.7	18.9	19.4	19.9	16.7
Cucumber (d)	(c)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Marrow and Squash (d)	(c)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pumpkin	(c)	20.0	18.1	18.3	16.6	15.5
Sweet Corn	(c)	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total:	(c)	47.7	41.0	41.6	40.2	35.9

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Estimated on the basis of constant consumption since 1949-50.

(ix) Fruit and Fruit Products

As mentioned in the Explanatory Notes, and in the introduction to the previous group, Vegetables, alterations have been made to the classification of fruit and vegetable items in this Report. In particular, this group, namely Fruit and Fruit Products, now covers all fruit commodities including citrus fruits which were formerly grouped with tomatoes.

Within the major group, Fruit and Fruit Products, items have been classified as follows:

(a) Citrus Fruit.
(b) Fresh Fruit (excl. Citrus)
(c) Jams.
(d) Dried Vine Fruits.
(e) Dried Tree Fruits.
(f) Canned Fruits.

As in the case of Vegetables, data relating to production of fruit in this section contains an estimate for home producers. § 9 in Table 55 shows these estimates in relation to the recorded commercial production.

(a) Citrus Fruit: The production of citrus fruit is recorded on the annual returns submitted by growers, plus an estimate of the output of self-suppliers (home grown fruit etc.).

The tables below, relating to the production and utilization of oranges and other citrus fruit, provide details for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 compared with the three year averages for the periods 1936-39 to 1938-39, 1946-47 to 1948-49 and 1956-57 to 1958-59.

The consumption of oranges at 33.2 lb. per head in 1959-60 was the highest recorded in recent years, due primarily to the unusually large crop, amounting to 167,600 tons in that year. Consumption of other citrus fruit was also higher in 1959-60 when 7.6 lb. per head was consumed. This was about 16 per cent. higher than the two previous years, but 8 per cent. lower than the pre-war average.

TABLE 39 : CITRUS FRUIT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
ORANGES						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	84.5	111.8	140.7	139.5	132.8	167.6
Total Supplies:	84.5	111.8	140.7	139.5	132.8	167.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	12.1	12.4	11.4	12.2	9.0	12.7
Waste	-	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	72.4	96.4	126.0	123.8	120.5	150.7
Per head (lb.)	23.6	28.2	29.0	28.5	27.1	33.2
OTHER CITRUS FRUIT (d)						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	26.5	32.8	29.4	29.9	30.5	36.2
Total Supplies:	26.5	32.8	29.4	29.9	30.5	36.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Waste	-	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	25.4	30.8	27.8	28.5	29.1	34.5
Per head (lb.)	8.3	9.0	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.6

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Not available. (d) Principally lemons, mandarins and grapefruit.

Table 40 below shows the total apparent consumption per head of citrus fruit Owing, in the main, to the unusually high production of oranges in 1959-60, total citrus consumption at 40.8 lb. per head was 21 per cent. higher than in 1958-59, and 15 per cent. higher than the average for the three years ended 1958-59.

TABLE 40 : CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Oranges	23.6	28.2	29.0	28.5	27.1	33.2
Other Citrus Fruit	8.3	9.0	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.6
Total:	31.9	37.2	35.4	35.1	33.6	40.8

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Subject to revision.

(b) Fresh Fruit (excluding Citrus): Included as fresh fruit (excluding citrus) are fruits such as apples, pears, bananas, plums, nectarines and the like. The data relating to apparent consumption shown below apply only to the intake of fresh fruit as such, and therefore exclude fruit used in canning, jams and other manufactures.

Consumption per head in 1959-60 was 88.9 lb., representing increases of 10 per cent. and 7 per cent. on 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. It is however 5 per cent. below that for the immediate pre-war years.

TABLE 41 : FRESH FRUIT (EXCL. CITRUS) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c)509.5	533.9	675.3	719.7	708.7	760.0
Total Supplies:	509.5	533.9	675.3	719.7	708.7	760.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	123.0	147.1	121.3	130.3
For Processed Food (d)	104.7	185.7	210.9	220.1	218.6	226.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	288.2	297.5	341.4	352.5	368.8	403.4
Per head (lb.)	94.0	87.1	78.4	81.0	83.0	88.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes imports. (d) Jams, canned fruit and dried tree fruit (all expressed as fresh fruit equivalent).

(c) Jams: Statistics relating to the production and utilization of jam are shown in the following table. The estimated fresh fruit equivalent and sugar content are added to normal consumption data.

By comparison with pre-war and immediate post-war figures, the consumption of jam per head has been at a lower level in recent years. Consumption per head in 1959-60 was only slightly higher than that of the previous year but 25 per cent. and 31 per cent. less than the pre-war and post-war averages respectively.

TABLE 42 : JAMS (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 4.9	(+) 1.3	(+)10.4	(-) 4.0	(-) 3.2
Production	38.9	74.2	42.4	49.1	36.0	38.7
Total Supplies:	38.9	69.3	41.1	38.7	40.0	41.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	3.6	4.2	3.5	2.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	35.1	42.5	37.5	34.5	36.5	39.0
Per head (lb.)	11.4	12.4	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.6

(a) Including conserves, jam-jellies etc. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

(d) Dried Vine Fruits: Previously, details of consumption of dried vine fruits in total have been presented. In this Report data relating to sultanas, raisins and currants are shown separately.

TABLE 43 : DRIED VINE FRUITS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
SULTANAS						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d)53.0	(d)51.4	57.9	63.4	69.6	67.5
Total Supplies:	53.0	51.4	57.9	63.4	69.6	67.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	42.3	35.5	49.1	49.8	60.9	55.5
For Wine Making (d)	1.4	(e) 3.5	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption - Total	9.3	12.4	8.8	13.6	8.7	12.0
Per head (lb.)	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.6
RAISINS						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d) 6.2	(d) 5.9	6.7	5.9	9.2	8.6
Total Supplies:	6.2	5.9	6.7	5.9	9.2	8.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	2.2	2.8	1.5	5.1	3.8
For Wine Making (d)	-	(e) 0.7	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.4	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.8
Per head (lb.)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
CURRANTS						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	21.3	17.3	11.9	10.5	11.8	11.2
Total Supplies:	21.3	17.3	11.9	10.5	11.8	11.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	16.9	10.8	6.2	5.8	8.4	6.9
For Wine Making (d)	0.3	(e) 0.2	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption - Total	4.1	6.3	5.7	4.7	3.4	4.3
Per head (lb.)	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0

(a) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated. (e) Includes wastage.

Total consumption of dried vine fruits, together with equivalent in terms of fresh fruit, is shown below:-

TABLE 44 : DRIED VINE FRUITS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (b)
Sultanas	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.6
Raisins	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Currants	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0
Total:	5.2	6.3	4.2	5.2	3.6	4.7
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	20.8	25.2	16.8	20.8	14.4	18.8

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

(e) Dried Tree Fruits: The main dried tree fruits produced in Australia are apricots and prunes. Of the remainder, dried peaches and apples are the most important. Dates predominate in imported dried tree fruit. The following tables provide details of the consumption of dried apricots and prunes together with "other" dried fruits.

TABLE 45 : DRIED TREE FRUITS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
APRICOTS						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	2.1	2.0
Total Supplies:	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	2.1	2.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.8
Per head (lb.)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
PRUNES						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5
Total Supplies:	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.7	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.7
Apparent consumption - Total	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.8
Per head (lb.)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
OTHER DRIED TREE FRUITS						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports (c)	5.5	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.9
Production	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4
Total Supplies:	6.8	6.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	6.3	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.4
Per head (lb.)	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Principally dates.

TABLE 46 : DRIED TREE FRUITS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
Apricots	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Prunes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total:	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	11.6	9.6	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.0

(a) Subject to revision.

(f) Canned Fruits: Production and utilization of canned apricots, peaches and pears, together with other canned fruit are shown separately in this Report. In previous issues, canned fruit in total only, has been shown.

The consumption of canned apricots per head in 1959-60, was more than double pre-war average and 50 per cent. greater than the average for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Consumption per head of canned peaches has generally declined since pre-war while that of canned pears has increased substantially. In the twenty years spanned by the averages for the three years ended 1938-39 and 1958-59, consumption per head of canned peaches fell by 36 per cent. In the same period the consumption per head of canned pears rose by 77 per cent.

Since pre- and immediate post-war, there has been a significant increase in the consumption of "other canned fruit", which contains, in the main, canned pineapple, apple and fruit salad. The consumption of each of these components (and others of a minor nature) has shown a fairly uniform increase over this period.

Total exports of canned fruit have risen from an average of 34,700 tons in the three years ended 1938-39 to 43,600 tons in the immediate post-war period to 89,400 tons in 1959-60. Canned pears have largely contributed to this increase.

TABLE 47: CANNED FRUIT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
CANNED APRICOTS						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.1	(+) 1.5	(+) 3.3	(-) 2.6	(-) 2.7
Production	6.6	8.4	14.9	19.5	8.4	13.0
Total Supplies:	6.6	8.5	13.4	16.2	11.0	15.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.7	3.2	7.2	9.2	6.7	6.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.9	5.3	6.2	7.0	4.3	9.4
Per head (lb.)	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.1
CANNED PEACHES						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.7	(+) 3.0	(+) 8.7	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.9
Production	34.4	30.4	37.5	47.0	35.7	43.5
Total Supplies:	34.4	32.1	34.5	38.3	37.8	45.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	17.2	21.3	18.9	21.6	20.4	24.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	17.2	10.8	15.6	16.7	17.4	21.4
Per head (lb.)	5.6	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.7
CANNED PEARS						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.3	(+) 3.1	(+) 3.8	(-) 2.7	(+) 0.4
Production	15.3	19.5	44.4	46.8	42.2	50.0
Total Supplies:	15.3	19.8	41.3	43.0	44.9	49.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.4	10.9	31.2	33.2	34.7	40.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	3.9	8.9	10.1	9.8	10.2	9.4
Per head (lb.)	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1
OTHER CANNED FRUIT						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 1.4	(+) 2.5	(+) 2.8	(+) 4.0	(-) 0.6
Production	10.3	21.9	46.0	43.1	53.7	46.3
Total Supplies:	10.3	20.5	43.5	40.3	49.7	46.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	2.4	8.2	16.0	9.9	23.9	18.9
Apparent Consumption - Total	7.9	12.3	27.5	30.4	25.8	28.0
Per head (lb.)	2.6	3.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	6.2

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

Compared with the pre-war and immediate post-war periods the average consumption per head of all canned fruits for the three years ended 1958-59 shows increases of 31 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively. Consumption per head in 1959-60 was 11 per cent. higher than the average figures for the three years ended 1958-59.

TABLE 48 : CANNED FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Canned Apricots	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.1
Canned Peaches	5.6	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.7
Canned Pears	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1
Other Canned Fruit	2.6	3.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	6.2
Total:	10.4	11.0	13.6	14.6	13.0	15.1
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	10.7	13.9	16.4	20.2	15.8	18.2

(a) Subject to revision.

(x) Grain Products

The generally favourable seasonal conditions prevailing during 1959-60 (with the exception of South Australia which experienced an unusually dry year) resulted in relatively high production levels for most types of cereals grown for grain, although they are generally below the levels of the 1958-59 season.

The barley harvest of 34,079,000 bushels for 1959-60 was 28,897,000 bushels or 46 per cent. lower than in the previous year and 28.4 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1958-59. Maize production at 6,725,000 bushels was approximately the same in 1959-60 as for 1958-59, while oats produced fell from the record output of 86,905,000 bushels in 1958-59 to 46,841,000 bushels in 1959-60, a decrease of 46.1 per cent. Production of rice increased over the 1958-59 output to 6,732,000 bushels in 1959-60.

From a near record wheat harvest of 215,121,000 bushels in 1958-59, production declined to 198,501,000 bushels in 1959-60. This figure was, however, 20.6 per cent. greater than the pre-war average and 12.8 per cent. greater than the immediate post-war average and 33.2 per cent. greater than the average for the three years ended 1958-59.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 in comparison with average production during the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 are shown in the following table :-

TABLE 49 : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Barley	10,234	16,745	47,573	30,465	62,976	34,079
Maize	7,040	5,721	5,950	5,639	6,717	6,725
Oats	16,461	26,621	51,242	31,425	86,905	46,841
Rice	2,440	2,798	5,513	5,658	6,619	6,732
Wheat	164,672	176,027	149,047	97,566	215,121	198,501

(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 year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 and separate years for 1957-58 to 1959-60.

TABLE 50 : WHEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended			Year ended Nov. -		
	Nov.1939	Nov.1949	Nov.1959	1958	1959	1960 (a)
Opening Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	47.4	41.5	16.5	65.4
Production	164.7	176.0	149.1	97.6	215.1	198.5
Imports	-	-	0.5	1.5	-	-
Total Available Supplies:	174.9	195.9	197.0	140.6	231.6	263.9
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	58.2	33.6	71.7	97.6
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	27.0	17.5	26.8	25.5
- Breakfast Foods and other products	(b)	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6
Local Consumption -						
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	40.2	39.2	40.2	42.7
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	15.4	15.0	11.6	14.7
Seed	14.6	12.8	10.7	11.1	12.0	13.0
Retained on Farm for Stock Feed	(c)	4.3	5.0	6.1	3.7	6.1
Breakfast Foods and other uses	(b)	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Closing Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	41.1	16.5	65.4	60.7
Total Disposals:	174.9	194.1	200.4	141.5	233.7	262.8
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	-	(-)1.8	(+)3.4	(+)0.9	(+)2.1	(-)1.1

(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, after falling sharply to 1,226,300 tons in 1957-58, and again falling slightly in 1958-59, rose by 7 per cent. to 1,303,900 tons in 1959-60. This is, however, 9 per cent. below the average for the post-war years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

Exports of flour followed a similar pattern to production in the years enumerated above. Flour exported in 1959-60 was 499,500 tons or 19 per cent. greater than in 1958-59, but 30.7 per cent. below the immediate post-war average.

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 15,200 tons in 1959-60.

The output of other grain breakfast foods amounted to 46,800 tons in 1959-60. Consumption at 44,900 tons was considerably above the immediate post-war average of 28,200 tons.

TABLE 51 : GRAIN PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING AND SHARPS) (b)						
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 19.5	(-) 0.5	(+) 7.4	(+) 10.5	(-) 0.2
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,301.0	1,226.3	1,217.7	1,303.9
Total Supplies:	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,301.5	1,218.9	1,207.2	1,304.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	512.4	430.4	419.8	499.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	574.0	689.7	789.1	788.5	787.4	804.6
Per head (lb.)	187.1	201.9	181.4	181.2	177.2	177.2
RICE (MILLED)						
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.0	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Production	28.1	32.2	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Supplies:	28.1	31.2	51.9	48.6	61.0	81.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	35.8	32.5	44.6	64.8
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption - Total	12.2	3.0	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.8
Per head (lb.)	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.1	-	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.1
Production	17.2	27.0	16.1	13.8	14.4	15.2
Total Supplies:	17.2	27.1	16.1	13.9	14.3	15.3
Exports	1.9	13.5	2.9	1.3	4.6	3.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	15.3	13.6	13.2	12.6	9.7	12.3
Per head (lb.)	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.7
OTHER BREAKFAST FOODS FROM GRAIN (e)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	-	-	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	17.2	28.5	47.7	47.8	48.7	46.8
Total Supplies:	17.2	28.5	47.7	47.9	48.5	46.9
Exports	-	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	17.2	28.2	45.6	45.5	46.7	44.9
Per head (lb.)	5.6	8.2	10.5	10.4	10.5	9.9

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Sharps are included for years 1956-57 to 1959-60 only.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available.
(e) First two columns refer to wheatmeal for porridge only.

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 decreased from 181.2 lb. per head in 1957-58 to 177.2 lb. in both 1958-59 and 1959-60.

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. Consumption during recent years is estimated to have remained steady at 3.7 lb. per head.

TABLE 52 : GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Flour (incl. wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	187.1	201.9	181.4	181.2	177.2	177.2
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Breakfast Foods -						
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.7
From Other Grains	5.6	8.2	10.5	10.4	10.5	9.9
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(b)
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (c)	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total:	205.3	218.1	200.0	199.7	194.8	194.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Less than 0.05 lb. (c) Of maize origin.

(xi) 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 1959-60 was 236,891,000 gallons, which was 3,490,000 more than the previous record production of 1957-58. It exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1948-49 by 103,338,000 gallons or 77 per cent. The quantity of beer exported is small (2,286,000 gallons in 1959-60) and almost the entire production is available for consumption in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1959-60 was 15,400,000 gallons. This was 327,000 gallons more than production in 1958-59 and 1,649,000 gallons less than the record production of 1951-52. Exports of beverage wine in 1959-60 amounted to 1,798,000 gallons, an increase of 15,000 gallons in comparison with 1958-59.

TABLE 53 : BEER AND WINE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	Average 3 years ended 1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
BEER						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,467	133,553	228,105	233,401	228,444	236,891
Imports	126	258	45	49	55	57
Total Supplies:	83,593	133,811	228,150	233,450	228,499	236,948
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	553	719	1,988	2,060	2,095	2,286
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	2,963	3,619	5,179	7,255	5,717	4,529
Apparent Consumption - Total	80,077	129,473	220,983	224,135	220,687	230,133
Per head (lb.)	116.6	169.2	226.8	230.0	221.7	226.3
Per head (gals.)	11.7	16.9	22.7	23.0	22.2	22.6
WINE						
Net Change in Stocks	(d)(+)328	(d)(+)1,887	(e)(+)1,158	(e)(+)1,483	(e)(+)567	(e)(-)1,378
Production (f)	8,442	14,134	15,247	15,249	15,073	15,400
Imports	42	22	46	51	52	60
Total Supplies:	8,156	12,269	14,135	13,817	14,558	16,838
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,698	1,523	1,783	1,798
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	(h)	(h)	1,302	1,215	1,382	3,293
Apparent Consumption - Total	4,245	9,830	11,135	11,079	11,393	11,747
Per head (lb.)	6.4	13.2	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0
Per head (gals.)	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2

(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. (e) Movement in wholesalers stocks. (f) Production of beverage wine. (g) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for net change in unrecorded stocks. (h) Not available.

In 1959-60, consumption of tea, based on sales by importers, at 6.0 lb. per head was above consumption for 1958-59 (by 0.2 lb. per head), but below average consumption for both pre-war and post-war periods. Coffee consumption, based on imports cleared, with no allowance for stock changes has increased to more than double the level of 1.0 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 and more than three times the pre-war level, and in 1959-60 is estimated to have been 2.2 lb. per head. From an amount equal to about one-twelfth the quantity of tea consumed per head pre-war, coffee, by 1959-60 had risen to an amount equal to more than one third.

Beer available for consumption consists of the quantity removed duty paid from breweries or brewers' delivery stores, plus that removed free for home consumption, less the quantity on which a refund of duty was paid, plus small quantities of imported beer cleared for home consumption.

Consumption of beer per head, at 22.6 gallons (226.3 lb.) in 1959-60 was more than one third greater than the average for the three years ended 1948-49 and nearly twice as great as the pre-war consumption per head.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons (18.4 lb.) per head. Consumption in 1959-60 at 1.2 gallons (12.0 lb.) was about the same as the post-war average, but approximately twice the pre-war level.

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

TABLE 54 : TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0
Coffee	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.7)	(16.9)	(22.7)	(23.0)	(22.2)	(22.6)
Estimated wt. in lb. (b)	116.6	169.2	226.8	230.0	221.7	226.3
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)
Estimated wt. in lb. (c)	6.4	13.2	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0

(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.

SECTION 4. - DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1959-60

The data presented in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1959-60 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which show the supply position in Australia for each item included in the eleven* groups covered, and provide a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the apparent quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1960. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature, e.g. fruit and vegetables, 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 1959-60 are generally subject to revision.

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* In previous Reports, foodstuffs have been classified into fourteen groups. However the number has now been reduced to eleven because of recent revisions to the classification of fruit and vegetable items. In this, and subsequent issues, these products will be shown in two categories only, viz.

Vegetables, and
Fruit and Fruit Products.

TABLE 55 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1960

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Per Head per Year
												lb.
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS:												
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a)1,409	(b)	-	(a)1,409	-	-	(a) 1,119	(a) 290	(c)293.6
Cream	-	-	-	9,080	(b)	-	9,080	-	-	-	9,080	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products -												
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated -												
Sweetened	3,766	2,819	(-) 947	33,696	-	1	34,644	22,678	-	-	11,966	2.6
Unsweetened	1,558	1,804	(+) 246	34,407	-	-	34,161	2,685	-	-	31,476	6.9
Powdered Full Cream Milk	2,743	2,035	(-) 708	19,010	-	-	19,718	8,118	-	-	11,600	2.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	1,588	1,122	(-) 466	15,566	-	2,413	18,445	5,874	-	-	12,571	2.8
Milk By-Products -												
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim and Butter Milk	(d)	(d)	(d)	4,643	-	-	4,643	-	-	-	4,643	1.0
Powdered Skim Milk	1,662	1,033	(-) 629	40,823	-	-	41,452	25,399	-	-	16,053	3.5
Cheese	(e)2,125	(e)2,031	(f)(-) 1,623	44,542	72	1,062	47,299	18,520	-	-	28,779	6.3
2. MEAT:												
Beef and Veal (g)	32,665	21,193	(-)11,472	767,424	(b)	-	778,896	265,767	-	54,954	458,175	100.9
Mutton (g)	4,879	5,563	(+) 684	358,905	(b)	-	358,221	47,561	-	29,226	281,434	62.0
Lamb (g)	1,612	1,294	(-) 318	197,817	(b)	-	198,135	26,445	-	-	171,690	37.8
Pigmeat (g)	1,058	1,893	(+) 835	102,030	(b)	-	101,195	353	-	(h)51,703	(i)49,139	10.8
Total Meat (g)	40,214	29,943	(-)10,271	1,426,176	(b)	-	1,436,447	340,126	-	135,883	960,438	211.5
Canned Meat (canned weight)	10,440	12,589	(+) 2,149	64,207	-	-	62,058	47,344	-	-	14,714	3.2
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,292	539	(-) 753	36,498	(b)	-	37,251	263	-	6,454	30,534	6.7
Total Meat Excluding Offal (carcass equivalent weight)	(j)	(j)	(-) 9,128	1,426,176	-	-	1,435,304	409,123	-	-	1,026,181	226.0
Offal	3,107	3,014	(-) 93	74,506	-	-	74,599	19,276	3,000	-	52,323	11.5

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 28.5 gallons. (d) Not available for publication. (e) Stocks in main cold stores. (f) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (g) Carcass weight. (h) Includes pork used for curing. (i) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (j) Not available.

TABLE 55 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1960 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Per Head per Year
												lb.
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH												
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	44,036	(b)	-	44,036	113	-	-	43,923	9.7
Rabbits and Hares	(a)	(a)	(a)	35,309	(b)	-	35,309	10,794	-	-	24,515	5.4
Fish, etc. -												
Fresh and Frozen -												
Fish (live weight) -												
Australian	(a)	(a)	(a)	34,735	(c) 3,473	-	38,208	1,309	-	7,747	(d)14,577	3.2
Imported	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	28,783	28,783	18	-	-	(d)14,390	3.2
Crustaceans and Molluscs (gross weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	25,009	-	-	25,009	10,695	-	-	(d) 4,606	1.0
Cured (incl. salted) (cured weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	132	-	4,988	5,120	145	-	-	4,975	1.1
Canned (Canned weight) -												
Australian	798	867	(+) 69	3,631	-	-	3,562	66	-	-	3,496	0.8
Imported	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	9,081	9,081	40	-	-	9,041	2.0
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS												
Shell	394	769	(+)375	63,014	(e)53,378	-	116,017	2,021	325	(f)15,604	98,067	21.6
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (g)	883	1,695	(+)812	15,604	-	-	14,792	7,539	1	(h) 343	6,909	1.5
Powder (g)	11	17	(+) 6	343	-	-	337	17	-	-	320	0.1
Total Eggs (g)	1,288	2,481	(+)1,193	63,014	53,378	-	115,199	9,577	326	-	105,296	(i)23.2
5. OILS AND FATS												
Butter	(j)11,554	(j)10,244	(k)(-)16	194,731	2,767	-	197,514	(l)78,651	-	-	118,863	26.2
Margarine - Table (m)	(n) 466	(n) 380	(-)86	15,987	-	-	16,073	45	-	-	16,028	3.5
Other (o)	(n) 1,298	(n) 1,535	(+)237	25,899	-	-	25,662	138	-	-	25,524	5.6
Lard	-	-	-	5,455	-	-	5,455	83	-	-	5,372	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(p)18,159	4.0

(a) Not available. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Estimated as 10 per cent. of commercial production. (d) Edible weight. (e) Estimated. (f) For pulp and powder manufacture. (g) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (h) For powder manufacture. (i) Equivalent to 212 eggs. (j) Stocks held in main cold stores. (k) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores. (l) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (m) Recorded as such. No allowance is made for table margarine used for other than "table" purposes. (n) Factory Stocks. (o) Recorded as margarine, other than table. No allowance is made for other margarine used for "table" purposes. (p) Based on consumer survey data of 1944.

TABLE 55 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1960 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Per Head per Year
												lb.
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS												
Raw Sugar	(a)165,587	(a)179,632	(b)(+)23,740	1,270,638	-	(c)1,122	1,248,020	(d)725,177	11,953	6,636	(e)504,254	111.0
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(f)	(f)	(f)	38,379	-	757	39,136	6,129	-	-	33,007	(g)7.3
7. PULSE AND NUTS												
Dried Pulse	608	580	(-) 28	(h) 11,066	-	4,121	15,215	4,066	478	-	10,671	2.3
Peanuts (i)	(j) 15,851	(j) 21,229	(j)(+)5,378	(k) 27,494	-	3,108	25,224	-	-	(l)6,847	18,377	(m)4.0
Tree Nuts (i)	-	-	-	969	-	18,563	19,532	755	-	-	18,777	(n)4.1
Cocoa (raw beans)	(f)	(f)	(o)(+)1,429	-	-	14,224	12,795	226	-	-	12,569	2.7
8. VEGETABLES (p)												
Roots and Bulbs					(q)							
Beetroot	(f)	(f)	(f)	12,804	640	-	13,444	(h) 582	-	-	12,862	2.8
Carrots	(f)	(f)	(f)	46,391	2,320	-	48,711	(h)2,330	1,500	-	44,881	9.9
Onions	(f)	(f)	(f)	56,822	5,682	-	62,504	1,394	3,100	-	58,010	12.8
Parsnips	(f)	(f)	(f)	12,185	609	-	12,794	(h) 291	-	-	12,503	2.8
Turnips, White and Swede	(f)	(f)	(f)	17,345	862	-	18,207	(h)1,400	-	-	16,807	3.7
Tubers												
Potatoes - White	(f)	(f)	(f)	(r)554,207	25,000	-	579,207	9,634	(s)55,000	-	514,573	113.3
Sweet	(f)	(f)	(f)	6,356	-	-	6,356	-	-	-	6,356	1.4
Tomatoes	(f)	(f)	(t)(+)6,487	126,203	3,155	566	123,437	3,131	5,700	-	114,606	25.2

(a) Stocks of raw sugar at refineries, mills, ports and in transit, and of refined sugar (expressed as raw) at refineries. (b) Includes an allowance for movements in unrecorded stock. (c) Sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (d) Includes sugar in exported products. (e) In terms of refined sugar. (f) Not available. (g) Sugar content, 5.7 lb. (h) Partly estimated. (i) In terms of nuts in shell. (j) Stocks held by Peanut Marketing Board. (k) Receivals by Peanut Marketing Board. (l) Used for oil expression; included with oils and fats. (m) Kernel equivalent, 2.7 lb. (n) Kernel equivalent, 1.5 lb. (o) Balance figure. (p) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (q) Estimated. (r) Marketable production. (s) Seed. (t) Stocks of tomato products held by factories at fresh equivalent weights.

TABLE 55 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1960 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-Suppliers (a)			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Per Head per Year
8. VEGETABLES (Cont'd.)(b)												lb.
Leafy and Green Vegetables (incl. Legumes)												
Cabbage and Other Greens (c)				70,631	3,532	-	74,163	(e)4,952	3,700	-	65,511	14.4
Lettuce				19,418	1,942	-	21,360	(e) 116	1,100	-	20,144	4.4
Peas, fresh (f)				54,309	10,862	816	65,987	(e) 233	5,400	-	60,354	13.3
Beans, fresh (f)				26,527	5,305	81	31,913	(e) 291	2,600	-	29,022	6.4
Other Vegetables	(d)	(d)	(d)									
Cauliflower				80,655	4,033	-	84,688	(e) 873	8,000	-	75,815	16.7
Cucumbers (g)				5,719	300	-	6,019	(e) 117	-	-	5,902	1.3
Marrows and Squashes(g)				6,693	350	-	7,043	(e) 233	-	-	6,810	1.5
Pumpkins				67,000	3,350	-	(e)70,350	(e) 233	-	-	70,117	15.5
Sweet Corn (g)				3,967	200	-	4,167	-	-	-	4,167	0.9
9. FRUIT & FRUIT PRODUCTS												
Oranges (b)				159,640	7,982	-	167,622	(h)12,657	4,191	-	150,774	33.2
Other Citrus Fruit (b)(i)	(d)	(d)	(d)	34,521	1,726	-	36,247	(h) 795	906	-	34,546	7.6
Fresh Fruit (excl.Citrus)				744,997	15,000	-	759,997	130,317	-	(j)226,316	403,364	88.9

(a) Estimated. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Includes cabbage, brussel sprouts, spinach etc. (d) Not available. (e) Partly estimated. (f) Includes frozen. (g) Details based on a fixed annual consumption figure. (h) Includes fresh equivalent of juice exported. (i) Principally lemons, mandarins and grapefruit. (j) For manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit.

TABLE 55 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1960 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self Suppliers (a)			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Per Head per Year
												lb.
9. FRUIT & FRUIT PRODUCTS (Cont'd.)												
Jams, Conserves etc.	(b)20,486	(b)17,866	(b)(-)2,620	37,745	1,000	610	41,975	2,937	-	-	39,038	8.6
Dried Vine Fruits -												
Sultanas				67,458	-	-	67,458	55,498	-	-	11,960	2.6
Raisins				8,580	-	-	8,580	3,760	-	-	4,820	1.1
Currants				11,218	-	-	11,218	6,869	-	-	4,349	1.0
Dried Tree Fruits -	(c)	(c)	(c)									
Apricots				1,983	-	-	1,983	1,237	-	-	746	0.2
Prunes				3,539	-	-	3,539	707	-	-	2,832	0.6
Other (d)				1,382	-	4,873	6,255	,840	-	-	5,415	1.2
Canned Fruits -												
Apricots	(b) 8,546	(b) 5,754	(b)(-)2,792	12,920	40	-	15,752	6,334	-	-	9,418	2.1
Peaches	(b)21,473	(b)19,496	(b)(-)1,977	43,313	140	-	45,430	24,027	-	-	21,403	4.7
Pears	(b)21,713	(b)22,113	(b)(+) 400	49,872	170	-	49,642	40,269	-	-	9,373	2.1
Other	(b)21,222	(b)20,937	(b)(-) 285	46,206	150	253	46,894	18,931	-	-	27,963	6.2

(a) Estimated. (b) Factory stocks only. (c) Not available. (d) Principally dates, which are all imported.

TABLE 55 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1960 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food: Per Head per Year
												lb.
10. GRAIN PRODUCTS												
Flour (incl. wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	(a)59,819	(a)58,850	(b)(-)221	1,303,862	-	-	1,304,083	499,484	(c)	-	(d)804,599	(e)177.2
Rice (milled)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	-	-	81,642	64,845	-	-	(f) 16,797	(f) 3.7
Breakfast Foods -												
From Oats (oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	596	458	(-) 62	15,223	-	-	15,285	3,029	-	-	12,256	2.7
From Other Grains	996	906	(-) 90	46,828	-	-	46,918	2,052	-	-	44,866	9.9
Pearl Barley	99	94	(-) 5	2,077	-	-	2,082	102	-	-	1,980	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice Substitute)	14	3	(-) 11	124	-	-	135	-	-	-	135	0.03
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (g)	128	299	(+)171	2,569	-	-	2,398	-	-	-	2,398	0.5
Sago and Tapioca	(c)	(c)	(c)	-	-	1,253	1,253	-	-	-	1,253	0.3
11. BEVERAGES												
Tea	3,900	4,039	(+)139	-	-	27,838	27,699	668	-	-	(h) 27,031	6.0
Coffee	(c)	(c)	(i)(-)102	-	-	9,939	10,041	147	-	-	(j) 9,894	2.2
Beer (k)	(c)	(c)	(c)	236,891	-	57	236,948	2,286	(l)4,529	-	(m)230,133	(n)226.3
Wine (k)	(o)39,643	(o)38,265	(-) 1,378	(p) 15,400	-	60	16,838	1,798	(q)3,293	-	11,747	(r) 12.0

(a) Mill stocks only. (b) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers. (c) Not available. (d) Includes flour for bread making. Total bread consumed in 1959-60 amounted to 761.5 million two-pound loaves. (e) Includes flour for bread making. Consumption of bread per head in 1959-60 was 74.9 two-pound loaves. (f) Estimated. (g) Of maize origin. (h) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (i) Balance figure. (j) Imports cleared for home consumption. (k) Unit : '000 gallons. (l) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in brewery stocks. (m) Quantity of beer removed, duty paid and free of duty for consumption in Australia, and imports cleared. (n) Equivalent to 22.6 gallons. (o) Wholesalers' stocks. (p) Beverage wine. (q) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (r) Equivalent to 1.2 gallons.

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S.R. CARVER
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