

## CHAPTER XV.

## FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.

## § 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—The introduction of cattle into Australia and the early history of the dairying industry are referred to in some detail in earlier issues of this publication (see Official Year Book No. 6, p. 430). It may here be noted that the original stock has been crossed with specially imported stud cattle, while further judicious crossings of strains have resulted in an increased and improved milk supply. In Australia, dairy cattle thrive in the open throughout the year, local climatic conditions demanding no protection other than tree plantations for shelter, and rugging in the coldest weather. Indigenous and imported grasses furnish food during the greater part of the year, and winter fodder, when necessary, is given to the cattle in the fields. With the wider application of scientific methods in the treatment of animals and pasturages and in the processes of manufacture, coupled with herd testing and effective State supervision, the dairying industry has shown rapid expansion. An investigation into the problems of the dairying industry was instituted by the Commonwealth Government in 1929, and the first report dealing with farm production was completed in 1930. It was proposed to issue additional reports, but the investigation was discontinued. Investigation by the British Medical Research Council into the vitamin content of Australian, New Zealand and British butter respectively showed high and uniform results for the Australian product, the figures being on a par with those for the United Kingdom and other European countries. It was demonstrated also that Australian production and marketing methods do not adversely affect the vitamin content of the butter and that the loss during cold storage even for as long as two years is insignificant.

2. **Official Supervision of Industry.**—Dairy experts of the various State Agricultural Departments give instruction in approved methods of production, and inspect animals, buildings and marketable produce. A high standard of cleanliness, both of *personnel* and *materiel*, prevails. Financial assistance of a temporary nature is also given.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Commerce Act 1905 and regulations thereunder. The provisions of this Act are set out in detail in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 431-2. It will be sufficient to state here that the true trade description, etc., must be marked on all produce intended for export, while official inspection ensures the maintenance of purity and quality. Upon request of the exporter the goods are given a certificate by the inspector.

3. **Stabilization Scheme.**—(i) *Voluntary Plan.* During the period from January, 1926 to May, 1934, a voluntary scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation, and had the effect of stabilizing the price of butter in Australia. The scheme provided for the payment of a levy on all butter produced in Australia sufficient to pay a bounty on export which ranged from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty per unit while the return to the producer on all butter produced was increased by approximately the difference between the rate of bounty paid and the rate of levy charged.

The scheme, however, did not receive the full support of all manufacturers of butter and was superseded by a system of compulsory control of sales.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* Legislation known as the Dairy Produce Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament towards the end of 1933, and at the same time complementary legislation was passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. As a result of a referendum among producers held in 1936, Tasmania withdrew from the plan and the State Act expired. In the Commonwealth Act power was given to regulate interstate trade whilst the State Acts were designed to regulate trade within the respective States. The authority set up by each State Act fixed the proportion of the State's production to be sold within the State, whilst the Commonwealth Act protected this allocation by regulating the movement of butter and cheese from one State to another and so ensured the removal from the Australian market of the surplus production.

The compulsory plan was invalidated by the decision of the Privy Council which declared in the James (Dried Fruits) Case that no power existed in the Commonwealth Constitution to regulate trade between the States; the marketing of dairy produce is now being continued on a voluntary basis.

4. *Mixed Farming.*—Dairying is not now, as formerly, wholly confined to agriculturists, since many graziers in a large way of business have lately given it their attention. In non-coastal regions it is generally carried on in conjunction with agriculture and sheep-raising, sufficient fodder being grown to carry the cattle through the winter months. Local wants are thus met, and in many places remote from the metropolis well-equipped factories have been established. The extent to which dairy cows and pigs are run in conjunction with the growing of wheat is referred to in Chapter XIV. "Agricultural Production".

5. *Factory System.*—Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The creation of large central butter factories, supplied by numerous separating establishments or "creameries," has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture, since improved appliances such as refrigerators, etc., may be profitably worked at the larger establishments. The product is also of a more uniform quality and the number of farmers who prefer to convert the cream rather than send it to the factory is rapidly diminishing. Formerly the average quantity of milk used per pound of hand-made butter was about 3 gallons, but separator butter requires less than 2½ gallons.

6. *Butter and Cheese Factories.*—The factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 523 in 1938-39. They were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 129; Victoria, 174; Queensland, 102; South Australia, 50; Western Australia, 24; and Tasmania, 44. Fuller details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XVIII. "Manufacturing Industry".

7. *Ottawa Conference.*—Details of the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932, regarding the dairying, bee and poultry industries are given in previous issues of the Official Year Book.

8. *Employment.*—The number of persons employed in the dairying industry is ascertained at the annual census of dairy production. The particulars collected are in respect of those persons who are permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and include owner, occupier or manager, members of the family and other permanent

employees. Casual hands are excluded ; so are females whose duties are mainly domestic although they may assist in the outdoor work of the farm. In the earlier years, however, these females were in many cases included as farm workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Year and Sex.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1918-19	Males ..	24,561	25,447	14,346	1,712	586	1,457	68,109
	Females ..	17,160	19,539	13,082	9,378	630	2,005	61,794
1928-29	Males ..	30,997	26,646	22,735	2,199	2,306	2,179	87,062
	Females ..	9,765	10,101	15,622	2,203	592	1,035	39,318
1934-35	Males ..	38,231	41,833	32,132	4,339	5,089	3,138	124,762
	Females ..	6,823	8,531	20,493	3,244	1,189	1,916	42,196
1935-36	Males ..	38,150	42,072	31,457	4,500	5,465	3,539	125,183
	Females ..	6,481	7,790	21,080	2,756	1,249	2,462	41,818
1936-37	Males ..	37,450	41,922	(a)31,457	4,578	5,261	3,332	124,000
	Females ..	5,444	7,666	(a)21,080	2,331	1,143	2,234	39,898
1937-38	Males ..	35,940	41,878	(a)31,457	4,540	5,495	3,634	122,944
	Females ..	6,027	7,406	(a)21,080	2,779	1,129	2,146	40,567
1938-39	Males ..	35,860	41,829	(a)31,457	4,436	6,365	3,917	123,864
	Females ..	6,505	7,222	(a)21,080	2,812	1,661	2,200	41,880

(a) Information not available; figures for previous year shown.

The employment of males shown in the table above gives some indication of the expansion of the dairying industry since 1918-19. This is further exemplified in the following table :-

DAIRYING INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Production of Butter.	Value of Machinery employed on Dairy Farms.	Number of Males employed.
	No.	lb.	£	No.
1918-19 .. ..	1,901,000	181,802,675	1,325,502	68,109
1928-29 .. ..	2,466,000	290,790,190	3,437,000	87,062
1937-38 .. ..	3,368,899	430,261,610	4,768,000	122,944
1938-39 .. ..	3,353,825	455,834,329	5,659,000	123,864

§ 2. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. Dairy Herds.—The dairy herds of Australia were severely depleted during the drought of 1914-15, when the number was reduced to 1,684,393. Following that year there has been a steady expansion in the number of dairy cattle until in 1938 there were nearly 3.4 million. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the proportion of dairy cattle to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia there is a greatly preponderating number of other cattle, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. Dairying, however, has developed greatly in Southern Queensland since 1914-15, and the largest contribution to the Australian increase previously mentioned has been made by this State. The number of dairy cows shown in the following table includes heifers intended for milking and being within three months of calving. Figures for these heifers, however, are not collected in Tasmania, but in the other States they numbered 145,306.

A graph showing the distribution of dairy cows in Australia during 1938-39 appears on p. 336.

## NUMBER OF CATTLE AND DAIRY CATTLE.

State.		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	All Cattle	3,482,831	3,388,538	3,288,169	3,019,581	2,811,884
	Dairy Cows	1,112,861	1,091,562	1,069,888	1,047,332	1,026,299
Victoria	All Cattle	2,085,080	2,091,246	2,005,759	1,880,429	1,697,295
	Dairy Cows	951,849	987,676	968,555	952,906	889,250
Queensland	All Cattle	6,052,641	6,033,004	5,950,572	5,959,165	6,097,080
	Dairy Cows	939,254	955,746	914,815	985,858	1,059,560
South Australia	All Cattle	346,479	335,354	328,013	324,163	318,897
	Dairy Cows	170,250	173,706	169,761	164,903	164,116
Western Australia	All Cattle	911,940	882,761	792,508	740,241	767,680
	Dairy Cows	129,875	130,132	126,301	124,278	124,726
Tasmania	All Cattle	261,588	270,935	261,597	254,812	262,407
	Dairy Cows	91,223	97,350	93,657	92,493	93,816
Northern Territory	All Cattle	899,679	900,535	855,398	891,640	899,472
	Dairy Cows	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australian Capital Territory	All Cattle	8,433	10,186	9,856	8,325	7,957
	Dairy Cows	1,019	1,052	1,116	1,129	1,046
Australia	All Cattle	14,048,671	13,911,659	13,491,872	13,078,356	12,861,781
	Dairy Cows	3,396,331	3,437,224	3,344,093	3,368,899	3,353,825

(a) Not available.

2. Milk.—The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow varies greatly with breed, locality and season, reaching as high as 1,000 gallons, but averaging for the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 considerably under 300 gallons per annum. In recent years not only has there been an improvement in the quality of the cattle, but the application of scientific methods is being continually extended, and the 300-gallon average has been exceeded in each year since 1924, the yield of 392 gallons in 1931 constituting a record. The average annual yields per cow given in the following table for the last five years are based on the number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average given, is, therefore, below that for cows which were yielding during the greater part of the year. It should be noted that there are many difficulties attending the collection of the total quantity of milk obtained during any year. In addition, there is the further difficulty of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the average number of cows in milk during the same period. The average yield per cow shown hereunder may be accepted as sufficiently reliable to show the general trend:—

## MILK PRODUCTION.

Heading.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia. (b)
1934-35—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,052,644	887,841	870,637	150,745	120,045	92,799	683	3,175,394
Production 1,000 gals.	357,459	403,939	302,173	53,359	36,758	31,840	297	1,184,925
Aver. per cow .. gal.	340	454	347	354	306	343	435	373
1935-36—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,055,539	925,295	910,760	156,122	123,932	94,286	988	3,266,922
Production 1,000 gals.	345,346	399,742	261,266	59,042	38,138	33,737	272	1,137,543
Aver. per cow .. gal.	327	432	287	378	308	358	275	348
1936-37—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,036,131	938,966	899,092	157,485	121,697	95,504	1,022	3,249,897
Production 1,000 gals.	317,617	423,305	266,315	63,699	36,771	31,156	365	1,079,228
Aver. per cow .. gal.	306	451	227	404	302	326	357	332
1937-38—								
Dairy Cows (a) No.	1,013,739	926,353	902,866	154,705	118,979	93,075	1,056	3,210,773
Production 1,000 gals.	328,008	408,271	274,043	69,067	44,740	32,425	374	1,156,928
Aver. per cow .. gal.	324	441	304	446	376	348	354	360
1938-39—								
Dairy Cows (a) No.	994,155	889,719	961,674	152,686	119,183	93,154	1,041	3,211,612
Production 1,000 gals.	311,384	377,882	347,336	72,251	45,541	34,102	350	1,189,116
Aver. per cow .. gal.	313	425	361	475	382	366	336	370

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

3. **Butter and Cheese.**—Although the quantity of dairy production is affected by the nature of the season, the large increase in the output of butter has been maintained in recent years despite the unfavourableness of some seasons. The average annual production rose from 270,000,000 lb. for the quinquennium 1924-1928 to 437,000,000 lb. for the latest five years. The largest production of butter in Australia was recorded in 1934-35, when, as a result of a specially favourable season, 470,000,000 lb. were manufactured. In 1938-39 seasonal conditions were particularly favourable in Queensland, and the output rose to a new high level of 158,000,000 lb. In the other States conditions were less favourable and the output was somewhat less than in 1937-38. The decline in these States, however, was more than offset by the increase in Queensland, the total output for Australia being only 13,000,000 lb. below that of the peak year 1934-35.

Preliminary figures indicate a total production of 476,000,000 lb. in 1939-40.

The total output of cheese is likewise dependent upon seasonal conditions. The production in 1938-39 was 65,646,000 lb., which exceeded the previous record in 1937-38 by 9,000,000 lb. The production in 1939-40 was estimated at 70,000,000 lb.

There has been a remarkable development in the production of cheese in Australia during recent years. Since 1935-36 the output has grown from 39,000,000 lb. to more than 66,000,000 lb. in 1938-39. The States contributing to this development were mainly Victoria and South Australia; the production in Victoria has nearly doubled, while that in South Australia has been even greater. Formerly Queensland was the chief producing State, but although its output is increasing, Queensland is now only the third largest producer. In Tasmania there has also been a notable increase in production, but in New South Wales the output has remained around 8,000,000 lb.

The production of butter and cheese for the five years ended 1938-39 was as follows:—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION.

State.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>BUTTER.</b>					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. ..	146,106,325	125,169,296	109,830,751	120,882,732	118,820,717
Victoria .. ..	147,651,179	148,132,507	154,769,391	141,321,445	130,573,918
Queensland .. ..	133,624,597	115,920,415	87,474,757	118,244,260	157,625,746
South Australia .. ..	18,513,229	20,964,305	20,892,369	22,428,298	20,716,584
Western Australia .. ..	13,308,003	12,908,745	12,360,924	15,373,334	16,244,449
Tasmania .. ..	10,689,043	10,613,358	10,918,278	11,997,323	11,835,500
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	15,086	13,849	15,223	14,218	17,415
Australia .. ..	469,907,465	433,722,475	396,261,693	430,261,610	455,834,329
<b>CHEESE.</b>					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales .. ..	8,445,468	7,356,203	7,417,640	8,004,873	7,485,907
Victoria .. ..	10,095,139	10,973,804	13,350,124	16,466,038	19,554,061
Queensland .. ..	12,192,383	9,149,283	7,789,890	11,963,445	15,768,543
South Australia .. ..	6,649,661	8,103,663	12,164,819	15,516,879	18,457,598
Western Australia .. ..	643,571	865,482	1,012,139	885,418	980,254
Tasmania .. ..	1,948,963	2,150,281	2,994,227	3,770,189	3,399,626
Australia .. ..	39,975,185	38,598,716	44,728,839	56,606,842	65,645,989

4. **Condensed or Concentrated Milk.**—The manufacture of this product is of comparatively recent growth, the quantity of milk treated in 1901 being negligible, but production increased annually until in 1911 the output reached 23 million lb., nearly doubling that of the previous year. Thenceforward rapid progress was made, the greatest development taking place in Victoria. The output of condensed, concentrated and

powdered milk in this State amounted in 1934-35 to 51,390,850 lb.; in 1935-36 to 38,598,154 lb.; in 1936-37 to 53,159,599 lb.; in 1937-38 to 57,634,422 lb. and in 1938-39 to 51,741,477 lb. Production in New South Wales during 1938-39 was 13,383,734 lb. No condensed or concentrated milk is made in Tasmania. Information regarding production in the remaining States is not available for publication, but the volume is relatively unimportant. The total production for Australia in 1938-39 amounted to 72,178,827 lb. Imports of milk into Australia consist almost entirely of malted or otherwise medicated milk.

5. **War-time Contract—Butter, Cheese and Preserved Milk.** At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, contracts were negotiated between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase from Australia at prices fixed according to grade 75,500 tons of butter and 13,000 tons of cheese for the period ending June, 1940. The contracts were extended for a further period to June, 1941, the prices and conditions remaining unchanged.

While no similar contract exists in regard to preserved and powdered milk, a ready market for these commodities exists in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Eastern Asia, particularly in Malaya. Manufacturers in Australia are increasing production as far as possible to meet this demand.

6. **Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese and Milk.**—The production of butter and cheese in Australia is considerably in excess of local requirements and consequently a substantial surplus is available for export overseas. The extent of this surplus is chiefly dependent upon the favourableness or otherwise of the season. Normally, the quantity of butter and cheese consumed in Australia is about 230 million lb. and 30 million lb., respectively, and production in excess of these amounts may be regarded as available for export.

The bulk of these exports is consigned to the United Kingdom. During 1938-39 217 million lb. or 95 per cent. of butter shipped went to Britain, while almost 35 million lb. or 97 per cent. of cheese exported was similarly consigned.

All butter and cheese exported comes under the provisions of the Exports (Dairy Produce) Regulations and are subject to the supervision, inspection and examination by officers appointed for that purpose. These commodities are graded according to quality which has been fixed by Regulation as follows:—Flavour and aroma, 50 points; texture, 30 points; and condition, 20 points. Butter and cheese graded at 93 to 100 points is of choicest quality; at 90 to 92 points, first quality, at 86 to 89 points, second quality; and at 80 to 85 points, pastry or cooking quality or, in the case of cheese, third quality.

In the following table particulars are given of the relative proportions of butter and cheese graded for export according to quality. Fuller details, which include actual quantities by States, are to be found in *Production Bulletin* No. 33, Part II.

**BULK BUTTER AND CHEESE, GRADED FOR EXPORT : AUSTRALIA.**

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Choicest .. ..	61.65	54.30	51.54	15.54	17.69	17.48
First Quality ..	28.31	33.69	36.19	53.00	47.40	51.03
Second Quality ..	8.23	10.17	10.86	31.46	34.91	31.49
Third Quality ..	1.81	1.84	1.41	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Included with Second Quality.

The following tables give the imports, exports and net exports of butter, cheese and condensed milk. In each of the five years dealt with the exports of these commodities exceeded the imports :—

### BUTTER, CHEESE, AND MILK : IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

*Australian Currency Values.*

Products.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. . lb.	2,096	3,826	2,678	1,691	3,425
.. .. . £	113	309	167	133	286
Cheese .. .. . lb.	74,791	88,511	130,864	126,066	156,188
.. .. . £	5,949	7,052	10,225	9,969	11,551
Milk—concentrated and preserved lb.	60,289	12,861	129,039	79,737	44,135
.. .. . £	2,342	942	3,876	2,515	1,048

<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. . lb.	262,518,906	212,646,177	174,309,396	197,345,647	229,542,779
.. .. . £	9,586,776	9,832,733	8,801,643	10,781,124	12,891,837
Cheese .. .. . lb.	16,829,780	12,972,627	13,924,572	27,245,638	35,924,467
.. .. . £	404,024	337,467	384,027	845,130	1,074,008
Milk—concentrated and preserved lb.	16,589,355	16,961,023	22,169,680	24,717,435	19,106,953
.. .. . £	711,242	722,301	851,769	963,873	791,100

<b>NET EXPORTS.</b>					
Butter .. .. . lb.	262,516,810	212,642,351	174,306,718	197,343,956	229,539,354
.. .. . £	9,586,663	9,832,424	8,801,476	10,780,991	12,891,551
Cheese .. .. . lb.	16,754,989	12,884,116	13,793,708	27,119,572	35,768,279
.. .. . £	398,075	330,415	373,802	835,161	1,062,457
Milk—concentrated and preserved lb.	16,529,066	16,948,162	22,040,641	24,637,698	19,062,818
.. .. . £	708,900	721,359	847,893	961,358	790,052

7. **Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.**—The local production of butter and cheese, with the subtraction therefrom or the addition thereto of the net export or import for the corresponding period, represents approximately the quantity available for consumption in Australia. The figures for the five years ended 1938-39 are as follows :—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE : LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Products.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Butter .. Total .. .. .	207,390,655	221,080,124	221,954,975	232,917,654	226,294,975
.. .. Per head of population ..	30.94	32.75	32.62	33.93	32.67
Cheese .. Total .. .. .	23,220,196	25,714,000	30,935,131	29,487,270	29,877,710
.. .. Per head of population ..	3.46	3.81	4.55	4.30	4.31

Consumption in 1938-39 averaged 32.67 lb. of butter and 4.31 lb. of cheese per head of population. The consumption of butter in the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand is given at 24.8 lb., 32.7 lb., and 40.7 lb. per head per annum respectively, while that of cheese amounted to 8.6 lb., 3.5 lb., and 8 lb. respectively.

### § 3. Pigs and Pig Products.

1. **Pigs.**—The number of pigs in Australia has varied considerably since the commencement of the present century. In 1904, the total amounted to 1,062,703, but after a period of fluctuations it declined to 695,968 in 1919. In 1921 the number increased to 960,000 and from that year it remained fairly constant up to 1928. Since that year more than 1,000,000 pigs have been recorded annually in Australia

with the maximum figure of 1,293,964 in 1935. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories in 1938 was—New South Wales, 377,344; Victoria, 252,462; Queensland, 325,326; South Australia, 71,292; Western Australia, 82,922; Tasmania, 45,317; Northern Territory, 355; Australian Capital Territory, 573; total, 1,155,591. The figures for New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory represent the number as on the 31st March, 1939.

A more accurate index of the development of pig-raising in Australia is provided in the following table which combines the number of slaughtering with the numbers returned each year from 1929. The table discloses substantial increases in the number of pigs raised over the period under review :—

#### NUMBER OF PIGS AND NUMBER SLAUGHTERED : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.	Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.
1929 .. ..	1,018,324	1,337,001	1934 .. ..	1,158,274	1,763,332
1930 .. ..	1,071,679	1,469,718	1935 .. ..	1,293,964	1,983,745
1931 .. ..	1,167,845	1,510,635	1936 .. ..	1,202,752	2,073,909
1932 .. ..	1,162,407	1,585,133	1937 .. ..	1,100,082	1,897,430
1933 .. ..	1,046,867	1,636,974	1938 .. ..	1,155,591	1,839,597

A great increase in the production of pork has taken place in Australia during the past ten years. Up to the year 1928-29, production was sufficient to meet local requirements and to provide a small surplus for export. Since that year, however, all local requirements have been met, and the exports have grown rapidly to more than 30 million lb. of pork.

2. **Pork Consumption.**—Particulars available regarding the consumption of pork (excluding bacon and ham) give an average for Australia of 7.53 lb. per head of population. Including bacon and ham, the average consumption amounted to 18 lb. compared with 19 lb. in New Zealand, 57 lb. in Canada, and 55 lb. in the United States of America. The figures for Australia during each of the last five years are as follows :—

#### PORK : LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Product.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Pork—Total .. ..	62,577,264	60,519,314	68,492,630	52,044,818	52,169,753
Per head of population .. ..	9.34	8.96	10.07	7.58	7.53

3. **War-time Contract.**—A contract for the sale of the surplus production of Australian pig meats was concluded between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for the year ended 30th September, 1940. Fuller details of this contract will be found in Chapter XXVIII. "Miscellaneous."

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—The highest production of bacon and ham was reached in 1935-36 with an output of 77,655,178 lb. compared with 73,360,000 lb., the average for the last five years. The production in 1938-39 amounted to 74,453,963 lb. and was distributed among the several States as follows :—New South Wales, 26,418,687 lb.; Victoria, 16,510,137 lb.; Queensland, 19,021,752 lb.; South Australia, 5,987,363; Western Australia, 4,242,083 lb.; Tasmania, 2,273,601 lb.; Australian Capital Territory, 340 lb. Practically the whole of the bacon and ham produced is consumed locally. On the experience of the last five years the local consumption was about 71,200,000 lb. per year, or 10.46 lb. per unit of population. The bacon and ham exported from Australia is consigned chiefly to the Pacific Islands and the East.



5. **Oversea Trade in Pig Products.**—The oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the five years ended 1938-39 is shown in the following table:—

**PIG PRODUCTS : OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.**

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>PIGS.</b>						
Imports	No.	11	39	10	56	28
"	£	257	2,124	413	3,079	1,007
Exports	No.	240	131	164	152	69
"	£	957	708	607	979	621
Net Exports	No.	229	92	154	96	41
"	£	700	-1,416	194	-2,100	-386
<b>BACON AND HAM.</b>						
Imports	lb.	11,712	5,168	2,760	7,212	9,681
"	£	774	313	209	605	597
Exports	lb.	1,562,498	1,701,575	1,752,518	1,675,969	1,739,053
"	£	98,825	109,760	112,680	117,654	119,994
Net Exports	lb.	1,550,786	1,696,407	1,749,758	1,668,757	1,729,372
"	£	98,051	109,447	112,471	117,049	119,397
<b>LARD.(a)</b>						
Imports	lb.	25,718	13,366	29,644	28,244	106,821
"	£	493	415	941	1,240	3,065
Exports	lb.	2,523,749	2,792,008	4,051,472	4,213,026	5,490,959
"	£	41,758	53,603	69,374	63,662	67,744
Net Exports	lb.	2,498,031	2,778,642	4,021,828	4,184,782	5,384,138
"	£	41,265	53,188	68,433	62,422	64,679
<b>FROZEN PORK.</b>						
Imports	lb.	150,032	85,942	7,746	34	31,805
"	£	6,703	3,513	210	3	1,770
Exports	lb.	15,636,132	23,577,743	26,816,453	33,959,412	30,716,417
"	£	401,306	587,410	687,043	934,575	882,117
Net Exports	lb.	15,486,100	23,491,801	26,808,707	33,959,378	30,684,612
"	£	394,603	583,897	686,833	934,572	880,347

(a) Includes Lard Oil, and Refined Animal Fats.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.

Hitherto the output of pig products in Australia was usually sufficient to meet local requirements and provide a small surplus for export. During the five years ended 1938-39, however, oversea exports of frozen pork showed a remarkable increase averaging 26,100,000 lb. as compared with an average of 373,000 lb. for the five years ended 1930-31. The chief pig product consumed in the United Kingdom is bacon and ham, the imports of which during 1938 amounted to 7.5 million cwt., valued at £33,936,000, the supplies being obtained chiefly from Denmark.

The agreement at the Ottawa Conference regarding the regulation of supplies from foreign countries and the Dominions and its substitution by a Bacon Marketing Scheme by the British Government is referred to in detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book. At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, these arrangements were superseded by the war-time contract referred to in par. 3 above. The loss of supplies from Denmark and other European countries owing to war provides an opportunity for the expansion of the industry in Australia. Plans for this development are now being considered.

### § 4. Total Dairy Production.

The dairy production for each State in 1938-39 is shown below:—

#### DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Total.
<b>MILK.</b>								
Used for—	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Butter ..	228,689,085	283,654,707	312,249,653	42,111,684	33,940,630	24,573,242	51,175	925,270,176
Cheese ..	7,715,208	19,882,323	15,113,855	17,682,552	1,076,495	3,524,433	..	64,994,866
Condensing and concentrating purposes ..	9,645,318	26,418,539	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	(b)36,063,857
Other purposes ..	65,334,610	47,926,030	19,972,525	12,726,543	10,524,195	6,004,095	298,865	162,786,863
Total ..	311,384,221	377,881,599	347,336,033	72,520,779	45,541,320	34,101,770	350,040	1,189,115,762

<b>BUTTER.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	113,840,734	126,808,268	154,377,535	17,553,631	14,654,760	9,079,758	..	436,314,686
	4,979,983	3,765,650	3,248,211	3,162,953	1,589,689	2,755,742	17,415	19,519,643
Total ..	118,820,717	130,573,918	157,625,746	20,716,584	16,244,449	11,835,500	17,415	455,834,329

<b>CHEESE.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	7,193,022	19,348,519	15,749,103	18,457,298	977,092	3,181,186	..	64,906,220
	292,885	205,542	19,440	300	3,162	218,440	..	739,769
Total ..	7,485,907	19,554,061	15,768,543	18,457,598	980,254	3,399,626	..	65,645,989

<b>CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK.</b>								
In Factories	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	13,383,734	51,741,477	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	472,178,827

<b>BACON AND HAM.</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	25,987,245	16,024,626	18,921,278	5,554,944	4,212,970	1,934,884	..	72,635,947
	431,442	485,511	100,474	432,419	29,113	338,717	340	1,818,016
Total ..	26,418,687	16,510,137	19,021,752	5,987,363	4,242,083	2,273,601	340	74,453,963

(a) Figures not available for publication.  
milk used for condensing and concentrating.

(b) Excluding States marked (a).  
(d) Including States marked (a).

(c) Includes

Particulars in regard to the production of other milk products are not available for all the States, but casein amounting to 5,806,368 lb., valued at £106,233, was manufactured in Australia during 1938-39.

§ 5. Value of Dairy Production.

The values of dairy production on a gross, local and net basis are shown in the following table. The presentation of these values has become possible by the adoption in the several States of uniform principles in determining production and marketing costs. Production values for this and other industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXVIII. "Miscellaneous".

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (a)	Depreciation (estimated).	
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales ..	14,019,000	1,556,000	12,463,000	2,004,000	13,000	10,446,000	61,000	
Victoria ..	12,682,076	485,902	12,196,174	1,937,700	309,000	9,958,474	24,000	
Queensland ..	11,439,000	275,000	11,164,000	1,053,000	233,000	9,878,000	96,000	
South Australia ..	2,585,581	83,079	2,502,502	446,977	112,531	1,942,994	11,799	
Western Australia ..	1,710,917	52,666	1,658,251	575,236	189,587	893,428	9,312	
Tasmania ..	1,107,370	42,300	1,065,070	350,600	51,610	662,860	6,680	
Total	1938-39	43,543,944	2,494,947	41,048,997	6,367,513	899,728	33,781,756	208,791
	1937-38	41,070,630	2,523,518	38,547,112	6,365,032	592,745	31,589,335	174,000
	1936-37	36,097,428	2,358,882	33,738,546	5,689,618	501,866	27,547,062	166,411
	1935-36	34,678,738	2,311,612	32,367,126	5,071,598	447,644	26,847,884	166,742
	1934-35	31,373,771	2,215,442	29,158,329	4,566,888	231,201	24,360,240	185,435

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

§ 6. Poultry-Farming.

1. General.—Poultry is kept in varying numbers by farmers, and production therefrom furnishes a considerable addition to the annual agricultural or dairying returns. For many years, however, poultry-keeping has been carried on as a separate industry, while it is also practised in conjunction with other rural industries. Special poultry-farms have been instituted by the State Governments for scientific breeding, experts have been appointed to advise and instruct in the care and management of the various kinds of poultry, and exhibitions of leading breeds have been arranged, as well as egg-laying competitions. Co-operative egg-collecting circles have been formed in some districts; eggs are also delivered with milk and cream to the local butter factories, and thence forwarded to market.

2. Number of Principal Kinds.—The number of principal kinds of poultry is included in the annual census of live stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. The former State completed a census at 30th June, 1933, and the numbers at that date are shown in the table below. The details for Tasmania have been estimated. In 1913 a complete census was also taken and these data have been included for comparative purposes in the following table:—

POULTRY : NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL KINDS, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1913.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	3,351,629	261,075	23,948	216,274
Victoria ..	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	(a) 100,000
Queensland ..	841,630	35,337	7,457	27,192
South Australia ..	1,440,385	55,059	18,245	49,066
Western Australia ..	999,452	100,828	6,243	49,588
Tasmania (a) ..	350,000	35,000	12,000	8,000
Total ..	10,838,634	776,312	127,744	450,120

POULTRY: NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL KINDS, AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

State.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	5,065,643	179,814	25,055	209,469
Victoria (b) ..	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966
Queensland ..	1,194,146	42,243	5,746	15,712
South Australia ..	2,042,460	42,900	14,451	49,500
Western Australia ..	1,268,093	34,707	1,661	28,643
Tasmania (a) ..	450,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>15,517,311</b>	<b>627,546</b>	<b>96,196</b>	<b>427,290</b>

(a) Estimated.

(b) 30th June, 1933.

3. **Value of Poultry Products.**—Difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete figures for the production of poultry products. The following table sets out the values accruing to the poultry industry for Australia on a gross, local and net basis, and has been compiled from data actually collected or carefully estimated by the State Statistical Bureaux:—

## GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1938-39.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Feed and Other Costs.	Net Value of Production. (a)	
	£	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales ..	4,220,000	367,000	3,853,000	1,195,000	2,658,000	
Victoria ..	4,824,858	361,859	4,462,999	1,350,390	3,112,609	
Queensland ..	780,000	121,000	659,000	283,000	376,000	
South Australia ..	1,020,856	101,425	919,431	483,006	436,425	
Western Australia ..	636,681	116,343	520,338	226,122	294,216	
Tasmania ..	491,870	36,890	454,980	29,740	425,240	
Total	1938-39	11,974,265	1,104,517	10,869,748	3,567,258	7,302,490
	1937-38	11,878,748	1,133,955	10,744,793	4,288,105	6,456,688
	1936-37	10,653,915	985,421	9,668,494	3,987,408	5,681,086
	1935-36	9,575,755	856,936	8,718,819	3,050,257	5,668,562
	1934-35	8,955,815	857,091	8,098,724	2,837,065	5,261,659

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

4. **War-time Contract.**—At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was negotiated between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase 9 million dozen eggs for the season ended 31st December, 1939. The contract was extended to 31st December, 1940. Prices are fixed according to grade, but in 1940 they were 1½d. per dozen higher than in 1939. The loss of supplies from Europe provides an opportunity for an expansion of the poultry industry in Australia and steps in this direction are under consideration.

5. **Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.**—The Australian oversea export of poultry products is confined chiefly to eggs in shell and egg contents which are mainly consigned to the United Kingdom; New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are the largest exporters, the total exports of eggs and egg contents in 1938-39 amounting to £661,224. Exports of eggs from Australia rose from less than 3 million dozen valued at £219,000 in 1928-29 to 21.7 million dozen valued at more than £1.1 million in 1934-35, but declined during the past three years to 10.1 million dozen in 1938-39. Exports of frozen poultry declined during 1938-39.

The oversea trade during the five years ended 1938-39 was as follows:—

**POULTRY PRODUCTS: TRADE, AUSTRALIA.**

*Australian Currency Values.*

Particulars.		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>LIVE POULTRY.</b>						
Imports .. ..	No.	137	154	2,780	39	29
" .. ..	£	401	605	1,256	81	139
Exports .. ..	No.	1,233	1,733	1,099	2,175	2,189
" .. ..	£	799	973	572	860	970
Net Exports ..	No.	1,096	1,579	-1,681	2,136	2,160
" .. ..	£	398	368	-684	779	831

<b>FROZEN POULTRY.</b>						
Imports .. ..	lb.	3,129	11,671	11,589	1,349	83
" .. ..	£	147	467	616	150	8
Exports .. ..	pair	39,310	52,377	40,754	35,358	21,768
" .. ..	£	20,490	36,078	35,432	36,803	19,917
Net Exports ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
" .. ..	£	20,343	35,611	34,816	36,653	19,909

**Eggs.**

Imports .. ..	doz.	7,002	7,311	7,625	8,388	105,330
" .. ..	£	408	397	361	458	8,188
Exports .. ..	doz.	21,718,740	17,365,132	16,473,894	11,287,363	10,144,344
" .. ..	£	1,148,254	910,892	954,578	686,713	638,159
Net Exports ..	doz.	21,711,738	17,357,821	16,466,269	11,278,975	10,039,014
" .. ..	£	1,147,846	910,495	954,217	686,255	629,971

**Egg Contents.**

Imports .. ..	lb.	31,257	46,917	32,634	31,954	68,567
" .. ..	£	3,388	3,957	3,953	3,547	4,936
Exports .. ..	lb.	(a)	290,612	652,858	426,320	650,470
" .. ..	£	3,479	7,170	19,756	16,926	23,065
Net Exports ..	lb.	(a)	243,695	620,224	394,366	581,903
" .. ..	£	91	3,213	15,803	13,379	18,129

(a) Quantity not available.

### § 7. Bee-Farming.

1. **General.**—Although practised to some extent as a separate industry, bee-farming is frequently carried on in conjunction with agriculture or dairying. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1938-39 gave an average of 52.1 lb. per hive, while the average quantity of wax was 0.81 lb. per hive.

2. **Production of Honey and Bees-wax.**—The number of hives and the production of honey and bees-wax during the year 1938-39 are given in the following table. As these details have been collected from holdings of one acre and upwards, any production from smaller areas is omitted and consequently the production to that extent is understated. In Victoria and South Australia, however, the compulsory registration of bee-keepers enables the collection to cover all producers and the production for these States is considered to be complete.

BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEES-WAX, 1938-39.

State.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales ..	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	44,374	43,780	3,046
Victoria ..	35,034	28,952	63,986	1,340,046	27,918	22,285	1,300
Queensland ..	16,662	4,093	20,755	1,164,536	15,770	17,463	1,091
South Australia ..	42,288	12,443	54,731	2,940,877	30,634	40,257	2,097
Western Australia ..	15,082	1,976	17,058	754,254	9,614	15,050	977
Tasmania ..	4,821	3,646	8,467	148,473	2,784	1,780	134
Aust. Cap. Territory	59	12	71	1,280	21	60	4
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>174,292</b>	<b>77,017</b>	<b>251,309</b>	<b>9,073,185</b>	<b>131,115</b>	<b>140,675</b>	<b>8,649</b>

The table hereunder gives the production of honey and bees-wax for the latest available five years:—

#### HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Australia.
<b>HONEY.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1934-35	5,539,677	2,779,791	761,209	4,155,450	811,449	67,717	10,120	14,125,413
1935-36	4,577,097	5,901,463	584,288	4,160,006	916,929	238,055	7,000	16,384,838
1936-37	2,935,282	3,439,262	500,000	3,273,441	1,601,161	154,931	2,570	11,906,647
1937-38	3,356,609	4,541,516	435,274	2,408,043	1,541,691	297,311	2,475	12,582,919
1938-39	2,723,719	1,340,046	1,164,536	2,940,877	754,254	148,473	1,280	9,073,185
<b>BEES-WAX.</b>								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1934-35	70,564	30,351	9,745	45,515	11,222	1,475	22	168,894
1935-36	62,886	61,849	8,056	46,570	13,952	3,416	26	197,355
1936-37	52,461	40,612	8,000	41,660	26,424	2,171	28	171,356
1937-38	49,945	54,184	7,726	31,411	27,626	3,069	31	173,992
1938-39	43,780	22,285	17,463	40,257	15,050	1,780	60	140,675

The production of honey and bees-wax varies greatly from year to year according to the favourableness or otherwise of the seasons. During the last five years New South Wales produced on the average 3,826,000 lb. of honey and 55,900 lb. of bees-wax; Victoria produced 3,600,000 lb. of honey and 41,900 lb. of wax; and South Australia 3,388,000 lb. of honey and 41,100 lb. of wax. These States together accounted for 84.4 per cent. of the total Australian production of honey and 81.5 per cent. of the bees-wax. Next in order of importance were Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.

3. **Value of Production.**—The following table shows the gross, local and net values of production which have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States on uniform methods. These data are based upon actual records but as previously explained it is known that the production in some States is understated. No production costs are taken into account and consequently the gross production valued at the farm and net values are identical.

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS, 1938-39.**

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	47,000	4,000	43,000	43,000
Victoria .. .. .	29,218	5,770	23,448	23,448
Queensland .. .. .	17,000	2,000	15,000	15,000
South Australia .. ..	32,731	4,874	27,857	27,857
Western Australia .. ..	10,591	..	10,591	10,591
Tasmania .. .. .	2,920	150	2,770	2,770
Total				
{ 1938-39 .. .. .	139,460	16,794	122,666	122,666
{ 1937-38 .. .. .	186,280	25,675	160,605	160,605
{ 1936-37 .. .. .	168,291	24,335	143,956	143,956
{ 1935-36 .. .. .	233,906	34,687	199,219	199,219
{ 1934-35 .. .. .	235,027	31,520	203,507	203,507

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

4. **Oversea Trade in Bee Products.**—In normal years the production of honey exceeds Australian requirements, and a small quantity is available for export. The imports into the United Kingdom average 80,000 cwt. annually, of which Australia supplies approximately 1,200 cwt. At the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 the representatives of the United Kingdom, on behalf of their Government, agreed to the imposition of an import duty of 7s. per cwt. on foreign honey. For the year 1938-39 the exports from Australia amounted to £14,000 compared with a total of £21,100 in the preceding year. The more general use of frame hives has reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity imported has exceeded that exported during each of the last five years.

For the year 1938-39, the imports of honey amounted to 197,223 lb. and the exports to 687,007 lb. The imports of bees-wax amounted to 70,745 lb. in 1938-39 and the exports to 5,565 lb.

### § 8. Exports of Australian Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard, dairy and bee products exported during each of the five years ended 1938-39 are shown below :

#### AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS : EXPORTS.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>QUANTITY.</b>					
Bees-wax .. .. .	lb. 3,211	395	48,656	21,109	5,565
Butter .. .. .	262,518,006	212,646,177	174,309,396	197,345,647	229,542,779
Cheese .. .. .	16,829,780	12,972,627	13,924,572	27,245,638	35,924,467
Eggs not in shell .. .. .	(a)	290,612	652,858	426,320	650,470
Eggs .. .. .	21,718,740	17,365,132	16,473,894	11,287,363	10,144,344
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Honey .. .. .	388,761	764,696	1,934,162	1,365,364	687,007
Lard .. .. .	2,523,749	2,792,008	4,051,472	4,213,026	5,490,959
Meats—					
Bacon and ham .. .. .	1,562,498	1,701,575	1,752,518	1,675,969	1,739,053
Frozen poultry .. .. .	39,310	52,377	40,754	35,358	21,768
Frozen pork .. .. .	15,636,132	23,577,743	26,816,453	33,959,412	30,716,417
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	16,593,664	16,961,023	22,169,680	24,717,435	19,106,953
Pigs, live .. .. .	No. 240	131	164	152	69
Poultry, live .. .. .	1,233	1,733	1,099	2,175	2,189

#### VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
Bees-wax .. .. .	198	28	2,934	1,322	148
Butter .. .. .	9,586,776	9,832,733	8,801,643	10,781,124	12,891,837
Cheese .. .. .	401,024	337,467	384,027	845,130	1,074,008
Eggs not in shell .. .. .	3,479	7,170	19,756	16,926	23,065
Eggs .. .. .	1,148,254	970,892	954,578	686,713	638,159
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	1,555	2,257	3,110	1,192	307
Honey .. .. .	6,828	12,840	30,380	21,081	13,957
Lard .. .. .	41,758	53,603	69,374	63,662	67,744
Meats—					
Bacon and ham .. .. .	98,825	109,760	112,680	117,654	119,994
Frozen poultry .. .. .	20,490	36,078	35,432	36,803	19,917
Frozen pork .. .. .	401,306	587,410	687,043	934,575	882,117
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	711,242	722,301	851,769	963,873	791,100
Pigs, live .. .. .	957	708	607	979	621
Poultry, live .. .. .	799	973	572	860	970
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12,426,491</b>	<b>12,614,220</b>	<b>11,953,905</b>	<b>14,471,894</b>	<b>16,523,944</b>

(a) Quantity not available.

### § 9. British Imports of Dairy Products.

1. Quantities and Values.—The following table gives the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1934 to 1938. Figures for 1939 are not available for publication :—

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Products.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Butter .. .. .	cwt. 9,695,394	9,608,016	9,740,735	9,417,669	9,517,913
" .. .. .	£ 33,271,706	39,328,128	44,385,148	47,362,965	50,873,133
Cheese .. .. .	cwt. 2,988,539	2,714,351	2,676,371	2,935,907	2,927,326
" .. .. .	£ 7,014,517	6,649,093	7,783,747	9,252,915	9,681,245
Milk, concentrated and preserved .. .. .	cwt. 2,344,678	2,005,528	1,926,629	1,978,313	1,989,552
" .. .. .	£ 3,269,018	2,435,822	2,407,028	2,819,107	3,160,266
Bacon and ham .. .. .	cwt. 8,326,535	7,603,672	7,241,374	7,600,134	7,532,236
" .. .. .	£ 33,172,222	30,462,249	30,247,252	32,440,620	33,936,331
Pork (a) .. .. .	cwt. 1,105,420	915,098	1,025,156	1,057,159	1,180,866
" .. .. .	£ 2,926,863	2,509,315	2,780,455	3,250,389	3,680,644

(a) Chilled or frozen.



2. **Butter.**—(i) *Imports.* Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1938 amounted to 1,797,811 cwt., or 19 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £9,629,939 and was exceeded only by that received from New Zealand and Denmark. These three countries combined supplied 71 cent. of the total imports in 1937 and in 1938:—

## BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM, 1938.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£		Cwt.	£
New Zealand ..	2,592,251	14,524,140	Estonia ..	183,159	883,506
Denmark ..	2,364,799	12,960,434	Argentine Republic	89,876	407,678
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>1,797,811</b>	<b>9,629,939</b>	Union of South Africa ..	51,195	295,618
Netherlands ..	711,910	3,465,835	British Possessions, n.e.i. ..	44,905	244,270
Latvia ..	339,899	1,589,146	Foreign Countries, n.e.i. ..	77,862	362,010
Eire ..	326,604	1,914,837			
Sweden ..	300,769	1,525,371			
Lithuania ..	228,086	1,084,748			
Finland ..	209,714	1,056,909			
Poland ..	199,073	928,692	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,517,913</b>	<b>50,873,133</b>

(ii) *London Prices.* Fluctuations in prices in London during recent years are given in the following table. The prices quoted represent the mean of the top prices quoted weekly for choicest salted Australian butter together with their f.o.b. equivalents in Sydney and Melbourne in terms of Australian currency, omitting pence.

## AVERAGE PRICE PER CWT. OF AUSTRALIAN BUTTER IN LONDON (WITH F.O.B. EQUIVALENTS IN AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).

Month.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)
	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).
July ..	88	96	113	126	112	126	120	135	114	127
August ..	94	103	118	132	116	130	118	132	110	123
September ..	110	123	108	120	119	134	116	130	120	135
October ..	117	131	100	111	139	158	111	124	(b)121	(b)137
November ..	101	112	108	120	130	147	104	115	(b)121	(b)137
December ..	89	97	98	108	111	124	107	119	(b)121	(b)137
January ..	94	103	94	103	109	122	120	134	(b)121	(b)137
February ..	93	102	86	94	111	124	118	132	(b)121	(b)137
March ..	84	91	97	107	117	131	115	128	(b)121	(b)137
April ..	87	95	104	116	124	140	113	126	(b)121	(b)137
May ..	94	103	106	118	127	143	107	119	(b)121	(b)137
June ..	106	118	108	120	120	135	113	126	(b)121	(b)137

(a) Sydney and Melbourne, and the United Kingdom.

(b) Price fixed under contract between Governments of Australia

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1938 was £9,683,627, of which £5,466,696 was received from New Zealand, and £2,331,142 from Canada. Small experimental shipments from Australia were made in 1908 and following years, fair prices being realized. The value of the imports from Australia during 1938 amounted to £751,194 or double that of the previous year.

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—Of a total import of bacon and ham valued in 1938 at £33,937,026, the United Kingdom received imports to the value of £15,940,376 from Denmark, £6,613,635 from Canada, £2,336,729 from the Netherlands, £1,971,621 from Poland and £2,258,993 from Eire. The import from Australia was small.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £3,680,289 in 1938. Imports from Australia were valued at £881,639, showing a further increase over the imports in previous years. The bulk of the supplies were received from New Zealand, namely, £1,768,227.

6. **Other Products.**—The imports to the United Kingdom from Australia of bees-wax, poultry, game, lard and honey in 1938 were unimportant, but frozen rabbits to the value of £252,288 and eggs in shell to the value of £599,991 representing 81 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively of the total imports were imported during the year.