

CHAPTER XXIII.

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. 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 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 (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905–1933, and regulations thereunder. 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 Schemes.**—(i) *Voluntary Plan.* During the period from January, 1926, to April, 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, which continued until 25th April, 1934, did not receive the full support of all butter manufacturers.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* On 1st May, 1934, the “Paterson Plan” was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan. The object of this scheme was to maintain local prices for butter and cheese independently of prices realized from exports. 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 while 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, and 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 in 1936 of the Privy Council which declared in the James (Dried Fruits) Case that the Commonwealth had no power under the Constitution to regulate trade between the States.

(iii) *Equalization Scheme.* Since the Privy Council decision the butter price stabilization scheme has continued to operate by voluntary action based on the agreements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Limited. The Committee enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of dairy produce, and for this purpose may fix basic prices at which dairy produce sold in Australia or abroad is to be taken into account. The effect is that local and export trade are distributed in equitable proportions among the manufacturers by means of quotas. The Committee fixes basic prices and equalizes returns to factories through an Equalization Fund. The quotas are the same in all the States concerned in the scheme, which are New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Prices Commissioner has fixed the home consumption prices of butter and cheese.

4. *Mixed Farming.*—Dairying is not, as formerly, wholly confined to agriculturists, since many graziers in a large way of business also give 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 XXII. "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 487 in 1942-43. They were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 118; Victoria, 159; Queensland, 101; South Australia, 48; Western Australia, 18; and Tasmania, 43. Fuller details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XIX. "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.**—In previous years the number of persons employed in the dairying industry was ascertained at the annual census of dairy production. The particulars collected were in respect of those persons who were permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and included owner, occupier, or manager, members of the family and other permanent employees. Casual hands were excluded; so were females whose duties were mainly domestic, although they may have assisted in the outdoor work of the farm. Later details are not available in sufficient detail or from a sufficient number of States to present similar data to that shown hereunder.

EMPLOYMENT IN DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Year and Sex.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land. (a)	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1935-36	Males ..	38,150	42,072	27,000	4,500	5,465	3,539	120,726
	Females ..	6,481	7,790	7,000	2,756	1,249	2,462	27,738
1936-37	Males ..	37,450	41,922	28,600	4,578	5,261	3,332	121,143
	Females ..	5,444	7,666	7,000	2,331	1,143	2,234	25,818
1937-38	Males ..	35,940	41,878	(b) 29,000	4,540	5,495	3,634	120,487
	Females ..	6,027	7,406	(b) 7,000	2,779	1,129	2,146	26,487
1938-39	Males ..	35,860	41,829	27,000	4,436	6,365	3,917	119,497
	Females ..	6,505	7,222	7,000	2,812	1,661	2,200	27,400
1939-40	Males ..	35,915	41,854	28,800	4,757	6,362	3,670	121,358
	Females ..	7,130	7,314	7,000	2,418	1,678	2,064	27,604

(a) Estimated from returns of Queensland State Government Insurance Office. (b) As recorded by Government Statistician.

The number of dairy cows shown in the table below together with other details gives some indication of activity in the dairying industry since 1918-19:—

DAIRYING INDUSTRY : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Production of Butter.	Production of Cheese.	Value of Machinery employed on Dairy Farms.	Number of Males engaged.
	No.	lb.	lb.	£	No.
1918-19 ..	1,901,000	181,802,675	23,790,240	1,325,502	68,100
1928-29 ..	2,466,000	290,790,190	30,217,101	3,437,000	82,300
1938-39 ..	3,353,825	455,834,329	65,645,989	5,659,000	119,400
1939-40 ..	3,420,476	474,852,474	69,784,243	6,421,000	121,400
1942-43 ..	3,246,855	383,570,979	80,929,760	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.

§ 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 1943 the number exceeded 3.2 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 refer to those recorded by farmers as being in milk and dry as at 31st March, 1943. The figures shown for the earlier years cover the same categories, but the period differs in some States. To this extent the figures lack comparability which is indicated in footnotes (b) and (c).

NUMBER OF CATTLE AND DAIRY COWS (IN MILK AND DRY).(a)

State.		Beginning of Year.(b)				31st March, 1943.
		1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.(c)	
New South Wales	All Cattle ..	2,811,884	2,762,653	2,769,061	2,878,450	3,030,546
	Dairy Cows ..	985,251	980,279	958,402	944,912	926,599
Victoria	All Cattle ..	1,697,295	1,787,597	1,922,336	1,986,544	2,022,892
	Dairy Cows ..	859,811	863,073	904,915	900,408	877,164
Queensland	All Cattle ..	6,097,089	6,198,798	6,210,810	6,303,467	6,466,316
	Dairy Cows ..	997,123	1,024,735	1,002,678	1,020,000	1,035,260
South Australia	All Cattle ..	318,897	351,013	376,654	399,143	424,253
	Dairy Cows ..	152,699	156,347	163,219	162,404	157,297
Western Australia	All Cattle ..	767,680	799,175	788,928	839,731	831,231
	Dairy Cows ..	119,814	121,852	124,370	128,664	129,763
Tasmania	All Cattle ..	262,407	252,484	259,108	253,106	244,681
	Dairy Cows ..	93,816	91,417	93,819	89,345	80,559
Northern Territory	All Cattle ..	899,472	922,581	922,308	892,881	978,434
	Dairy Cows ..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Australian Capital Territory	All Cattle ..	7,057	5,879	6,636	7,432	6,967
	Dairy Cows ..	1,005	1,030	1,097	1,122	1,114
Australia	All Cattle ..	12,861,781	13,080,180	13,255,841	13,560,754	14,005,320
	Dairy Cows ..	3,209,519	3,238,733	3,248,500	3,246,855	3,207,756

(a) Excludes cows (milking and dry) in New South Wales not in Registered Dairies. (b) As at 31st March for New South Wales; 1st March for Victoria; 1st January for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. (c) As shown in footnote (b) except as follows:—30th June, Queensland; and 31st March, Tasmania. (d) 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)
1938-39—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	994,155	889,719	961,674	152,686	119,183	93,154	1,041	3,211,612
Production '000 gal.	311,384	377,882	347,336	72,521	45,562	34,140	350	1,189,175
Aver. per cow .. gal.	313	425	361	475	382	366	336	370
1939-40—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	982,765	861,442	1,010,929	154,523	120,833	92,617	1,017	3,224,126
Production '000 gal.	314,709	456,918	325,342	77,316	44,744	34,583	388	1,254,000
Aver. per cow .. gal.	320	533	322	500	370	373	382	390
1940-41—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	969,341	883,994	1,013,706	159,783	123,111	92,618	1,064	3,243,617
Production '000 gal.	308,048	447,874	279,267	78,762	44,801	31,078	444	1,190,274
Aver. per cow .. gal.	318	501	276	493	364	336	417	367
1941-42—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	951,657	902,662	1,011,339	162,812	126,517	91,582	1,109	3,247,678
Production '000 gal.	279,975	428,691	237,635	78,918	49,050	30,196	405	1,104,870
Aver. per cow .. gal.	294	475	235	485	388	330	365	340
1942-43—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	935,756	888,786	1,027,630	159,850	129,213	84,952	1,118	3,227,305
Production '000 gal.	303,502	381,640	289,808	78,563	46,346	29,371	400	1,129,630
Aver. per cow .. gal.	324	429	282	491	359	309	358	350

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

3. **Butter and Cheese.**—The quantity of butter and cheese produced in Australia depends upon seasonal conditions. There had been a steady increase in the annual output of butter for many years prior to the war when the average annual production rose from 270 million lb. for the quinquennium 1924 to 1928 to 438 million lb. for the five years ended 1939-40. The output of 475 million lb. in 1930-40 was a record for butter production. In 1940-41, due to adverse seasonal conditions, the production was slightly below the average for the previous five years.

The production during the next two years declined considerably, due partly to the drain on man-power for the defence services and in part to the conversion of some butter factories to cheese-making. In 1941-42 the production fell to over 20 per cent. below that of 1939-40, and was the lowest during the past ten years, while the figure for 1942-43 increased slightly over that for the previous year.

The production of cheese in 1939-40 was 69,784,000 lb. exceeding the previous record by 4 million lb. reached in 1938-39. Due to an adverse season the production in 1940-41 fell to 60,004,000 lb. When the United Kingdom authorities in 1941 desired greatly increased supplies of cheese the Dairy Produce Control Committee decided to convert some butter-making factories over to cheese-making. The production of cheese rose in 1941-42 to 67,520,000 lb. and in 1942-43 increased to nearly 81 million lb. which exceeded by 11 million lb. the previous record output of 1939-40. The States contributing to the high production in 1942-43 were:—Queensland 28,537,000; Victoria 25,266,000; and South Australia 17,918,000 lb.

The production of butter and cheese for the five years ended 1942-43 was as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION.

State.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
BUTTER.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales	118,820,717	116,813,692	108,563,400	89,222,529	98,275,379
Victoria	130,573,013	164,826,094	156,345,602	140,816,092	125,674,673
Queensland	157,625,746	142,846,421	119,939,865	97,622,810	113,211,198
South Australia	20,716,584	22,938,381	21,379,639	20,456,603	20,564,145
Western Australia	16,244,449	15,551,189	15,237,737	17,053,027	15,740,107
Tasmania	11,835,500	11,861,190	10,595,122	10,307,763	10,091,476
Australian Capital Territory	17,415	15,507	21,557	14,571	14,000
Australia	455,834,329	474,852,474	432,082,922	375,493,995	383,570,979
CHEESE.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales	7,485,907	6,803,510	6,470,136	5,261,851	5,265,038
Victoria	19,554,061	24,495,121	18,376,904	22,518,272	25,266,045
Queensland	15,768,543	13,848,936	11,733,147	16,359,872	28,536,876
South Australia	18,457,598	20,550,047	19,427,828	18,903,451	17,917,631
Western Australia	980,254	846,301	960,197	1,311,849	1,632,228
Tasmania	3,399,626	3,240,328	3,036,228	3,164,631	2,311,942
Australia	65,645,989	69,784,243	60,004,440	67,519,926	80,929,760

4. **Condensed or Concentrated Milk.**—The manufacture of this product has increased enormously since 1935-36, the production increasing annually until in 1941-42 the output reached 170 million lb. The greatest development occurred in Victoria, increasing during this period from 39 million lb. to 119 million lb. A slight decline was recorded in all States during 1942-43. The output for the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 was as follows:—

PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK, ETC.

State.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales	11,204,574	15,708,917	26,714,311	37,769,089	34,870,506
Victoria	52,475,320	67,093,385	81,114,033	119,162,917	109,746,110
Other States (a)	8,600,558	8,306,041	14,456,699	13,482,670	12,639,360
Total	72,280,452	91,108,343	122,285,043	170,414,676	157,255,976

(a) Separate details not available for publication.

5. **War-time Contract—Butter and Cheese.**—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 further extended each year to June, 1944. Under the 1942 contract, the quantity of butter was reduced and the grades were restricted but the quantity of cheese was increased. Further details regarding quantities required and prices paid may be found in Chapter XXVII. "Miscellaneous".

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 in normal times for export overseas. The extent of this surplus is chiefly dependent upon the seasonal conditions. In pre-war years the quantity of butter and cheese consumed annually in Australia was about 230 million lb. and 30 million lb., respectively, and production in excess of these amounts may be regarded as surplus for export.

Because of the abnormal increase in home consumption since early in 1942 when considerable numbers of Allied servicemen came to the South-West Pacific Area exports to the United Kingdom since then have been reduced to a lower level than for previous years. During 1942-43, 110 million lb. or 89 per cent. of all butter exported was shipped to the United Kingdom and 15 million lb. or 51 per cent. of cheese exported was consigned to that country, representing a considerable reduction from 1938-39 when butter exports to the United Kingdom totalled 217 million lb., being 95 per cent. of all butter exported, and cheese almost 35 million lb., being 97 per cent. of all cheese exported.

All butter and cheese exported comes under the provisions of the Exports (Dairy Produce) Regulations and is 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. 36, Part II.

BULK BUTTER AND CHEESE, GRADED FOR EXPORT: AUSTRALIA.

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Choicest	51.74	50.75	54.78	15.42	5.32	3.88
First Quality ..	35.72	41.91	39.01	52.04	67.14	58.81
Second Quality ..	10.76	6.48	5.52	32.54	27.54	37.31
Third Quality ..	1.78	0.86	0.69	(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. There was a substantial decrease in the net exports of butter and cheese during the years 1940-41, 1941-42, and 1942-43, and a marked increase in the net exports of milk during those years:—

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

Products.		1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
IMPORTS.						
Butter	lb.	3,425	4,646	82	191,549	8,683
.. .. .	£A.	286	436	10	18,904	967
Cheese	lb.	156,188	83,598	19,645	139,695	509,580
.. .. .	£A.	11,551	8,022	1,727	10,630	28,686
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb.	44,135	155,093	38,149	573,671	296,545
.. .. .	£A.	1,048	3,768	1,199	22,891	8,143
EXPORTS.						
Butter	lb.	229,542,779	262,319,057	195,708,596	130,347,196	124,320,720
.. .. .	£A.	12,891,837	15,894,718	11,973,485	8,124,975	8,085,660
Cheese	lb.	35,924,467	43,055,779	33,907,833	31,457,408	25,964,332
.. .. .	£A.	1,074,008	1,440,140	1,543,909	1,428,118	1,225,184
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb.	19,106,953	32,219,408	56,315,000	75,650,451	59,135,863
.. .. .	£A.	791,100	1,126,066	1,528,951	2,059,724	1,858,137
NET EXPORTS.						
Butter	lb.	229,539,354	262,314,411	195,708,514	130,155,647	124,312,037
.. .. .	£A.	12,891,551	15,894,282	11,973,475	8,106,071	8,084,693
Cheese	lb.	35,768,279	42,972,181	33,888,188	31,317,713	25,454,752
.. .. .	£A.	1,062,457	1,432,118	1,542,182	1,417,488	1,196,498
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb.	19,062,818	32,064,315	56,276,851	75,076,780	58,839,318
.. .. .	£A.	790,052	1,122,298	1,527,752	2,036,833	1,849,994

7. Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.—The local production of butter and cheese, minus the net export or plus the net import for the corresponding period, represents approximately the quantity available for consumption in Australia. The figures for each of the five years ended 1942-43 are as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE : LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Products.		1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Butter—Total	lb.	226,294,975	211,547,840	235,547,200	244,063,680	250,846,400
Per head of population		32.67	30.24	33.32	(a)	(a)
Cheese—Total	lb.	29,877,710	26,812,062	25,878,720	35,947,520	53,305,600
Per head of population		4.31	3.83	3.66	(a)	(a)

(a) As large numbers of Allied servicemen were drawing on our supplies no consumption per head of population is available.

Consumption in 1938-39 averaged 32.67 lb. of butter and 4.31 lb. of cheese per head while the consumption of butter in the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand was 24.8 lb., 32.7 lb., and 40.7 lb. per head per annum respectively, and that of cheese amounted to 8.6 lb., 3.5 lb., and 8 lb. respectively. Later details are not available.

§ 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 1,563,000 at 31st March, 1943. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories in 1943 was—New South Wales, 486,960; Victoria, 307,929; Queensland, 409,348; South Australia, 156,243; Western Australia, 151,958; Tasmania, 49,258; Northern Territory, 532; Australian Capital Territory, 779; total, 1,563,000.

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 number returned each year from 1933. 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.
1933	.. ..	1,046,867	1,636,974	1938	.. ..	1,155,591	1,839,597
1934	.. ..	1,158,274	1,763,332	1939	.. ..	1,455,341	1,952,552
1935	.. ..	1,293,964	1,983,745	1940	.. ..	1,797,340	2,350,358
1936	.. ..	1,202,752	2,073,909	1941	.. ..	1,477,303	2,593,927
1937	.. ..	1,100,082	1,897,430	1942	.. ..	1,563,000	2,082,903

2. **Consumption, Pork and Bacon and Ham.**—Particulars available regarding the consumption of pork, as such, in pre-war years give an average for Australia of between 6½ and 7½ lb. per head of population. The per capita consumption of bacon and ham remained constant at about 10½ lb. Exports increased considerably in 1939-40 and a further upward movement occurred in 1940-41. In the following years, however, exports dropped to a low level in view of additional home demand owing to the presence of large numbers of Allied servicemen in the South-West Pacific Area. The average normal consumption of pork and bacon and ham per head of the Australian population is about 17 lb. compared with 22 lb. in New Zealand, 57 lb. in Canada, and 64 lb. in the United States of America. Figures for Australia for each of these commodities during the last five years are as follows :—

PORK AND BACON, ETC. : LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Product.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940 41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Pork—					
Quantity	52,169,753	45,353,242	38,374,764	95,954,541	91,418,880
Per head of population	7.53	6.48	5.43	(a)	(a)
Bacon and Ham—					
Quantity	72,352,774	73,759,675	82,034,871	89,378,240	83,144,320
Per head of population	10.44	10.55	11.61	(a)	(a)

(a) As large numbers of Allied servicemen were drawing on home supplies no consumption per head is available.

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. Due to changed conditions after the year 1941, arrangements were made to take the surplus meats in canned form. Fuller details will be found in Chapter XXVII. "Miscellaneous".

4. **Bacon and Ham.**—The production for the years 1940-41 to 1942-43 has increased steadily, the amounts of bacon and ham produced in those years were :—1940-41, 89,373,119 lb. ; 1941-42, 95,118,727 lb. ; 1942-43, 104,835,525 lb. The State distribution for the year 1942-43 when production was the highest ever recorded was as follows :—New South Wales, 33,783,887 lb. ; Victoria, 19,834,343 lb. ; Queensland, 29,247,891 lb. ; South Australia, 9,919,663 lb. ; Western Australia, 9,277,295 lb. ; Tasmania, 2,772,446 lb. A large proportion of the bacon and ham produced is consumed locally. On the experience of the last five years the local consumption was slightly more than 71,000,000 lb. per year, or about 10½ lb. per head of population. The bacon and ham exported from Australia is consigned chiefly to the Pacific Islands, India and the Middle East.

5. Oversea Trade in Pig Products.—The oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the five years ended 1942-43 is shown in the following table:—

PIG PRODUCTS : OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Pigs.						
Imports..	No.	28	12	5	9	1
" ..	£A.	1,007	413	183	54	71
Exports..	No.	69	54	208	28	..
" ..	£A.	621	387	883	272	..
Net Exports	No.	41	42	203	19	- 1
" ..	£A.	-386	-26	700	218	-71
BACON AND HAM.						
Imports..	lb.	9,681	737	428	185,652	549
" ..	£A.	597	81	31	13,027	50
Exports..	lb.	1,739,053	4,247,554	6,676,900	5,764,260	6,043,208
" ..	£A.	119,994	274,932	439,655	395,031	404,290
Net Exports	lb.	1,729,372	4,246,817	6,676,472	5,578,608	6,042,659
" ..	£A.	119,397	274,851	439,624	382,004	404,240
LARD.(b)						
Imports..	lb.	106,821	97,499	2,176	6,634	6,884
" ..	£A.	3,065	2,737	88	229	844
Exports..	lb.	5,490,959	14,324,614	15,652,900	7,812,207	5,143,127
" ..	£A.	67,744	182,564	196,857	131,020	107,782
Net Exports	lb.	5,384,138	14,227,115	15,650,724	7,805,573	5,136,243
" ..	£A.	64,679	179,827	196,769	130,791	106,938
FROZEN PORK.						
Imports..	lb.	31,805	..	1,120	81,518	375
" ..	£A.	1,770	..	11	4,240	20
Exports..	lb.	30,716,417	52,202,821	74,889,552	34,240,367	1,997,030
" ..	£A.	882,117	1,561,432	2,302,656	1,107,920	85,885
Net Exports	lb.	30,684,612	52,202,821	74,888,432	34,158,849	1,996,655
" ..	£A.	880,347	1,561,432	2,302,645	1,103,689	85,865

(a) Including amount of 3,404,568 lb. exported as tinned bacon. (b) 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 1939-40, however, oversea exports of frozen pork showed a remarkable increase averaging 33,450,000 lb. as compared with an average of 373,000 lb. for the five years ended 1930-31. In 1940-41 exports of pork reached the high level of nearly 75,000,000 lb. but dropped in 1941-42 to about the pre-war level. Exports during 1942-43 decreased to almost negligible quantities, owing to increased home consumption as a result of large numbers of Allied servicemen drawing on supplies from Australia. On the other hand exports of bacon and ham (including tinned bacon) rose to a level unprecedented in pre-war years.

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 provided an opportunity for the expansion of the industry in Australia. Plans for this development are now being put into operation and the future of pig products for some years seems assured.

§ 4. Total Dairy Production.

The dairy production for each State in 1942-43 is shown below :—

DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1942-43.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Total.
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MILK.

Used for—	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.
Butter ..	(a)203,451	266,849	(b)230,348	41,452	32,123	21,117	(e) 50	795,390
Cheese ..	5,353	25,687	27,260	17,142	1,538	2,341	..	79,321
Condensing and concentrating ..	14,755	(e)37,104	..	(c)	(c)	..	..	(d)55,017
Other purposes ..	79,943	(e)52,000	(e)32,200	(f)19,969	(f)12,685	5,913	(e)350	199,902
Total ..	303,502	381,640	289,808	78 563	46,346	29,371	(e) 400	1,129,630

BUTTER.

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms (e)	'000 lb. (g)93,775	'000 lb. 122,775	'000 lb. (h)111,511	'000 lb. 18,064	'000 lb. 14,440	'000 lb. 7,592	'000 lb. ..	'000 lb. 368,157
..	4,500	2,900	1,700	2,500	1,300	2,500	14	15,414
Total ..	98,275	125,675	113,211	20,564	15,740	10,092	14	383,571

CHEESE.

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms (e)	'000 lb. 5,146	'000 lb. 25,236	'000 lb. (i)28,515	'000 lb. 17,918	'000 lb. 1,620	'000 lb. 2,162	'000 lb. ..	'000 lb. 80,597
..	119	30	22	..	12	150	..	333
Total ..	5,265	25,266	28,537	17,918	1,632	2,312	..	80,930

CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK.

In Factories	'000 lb. 23,552	'000 lb. 73,928	'000 lb. (c)	'000 lb. (c)	'000 lb. (c)	'000 lb. ..	'000 lb. ..	'000 lb. (d)157,256
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BACON AND HAM.

In Factories On Dairy and other Farms ..	'000 lb. 33,299	'000 lb. 19,334	'000 lb. 29,162	'000 lb. 9,246	'000 lb. 9,197	'000 lb. 2,473	'000 lb. ..	'000 lb. 102,711
..	485	500	86	674	80	300	..	2,125
Total ..	33,784	19,834	29,248	9,920	9,277	2,773	..	104,836

(a) Includes 4,468,000 gallons of milk the produce of New South Wales sent as cream to Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes 712,000 gallons of milk the produce of Queensland sent as cream to New South Wales. (c) Not available for publication. (d) Includes particulars of States marked (c). (e) Estimated. (f) Includes milk used in the production of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, etc. (g) Includes 741,000 lb. of butter made from cream the produce of Victoria and Queensland. (h) Includes 351,000 lb. of butter made from cream the produce of New South Wales. (i) Includes 2,027,030 lb. of cheese made in factories not classified as such.

§ 5. Value of Dairy Production.

i. Value of Production—Gross and Net.—(i) *General.* 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 XXVII. "Miscellaneous".

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1942-43.

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 ..	17,905,000	1,875,000	16,030,000	2,192,000	(b) 13,000	13,825,000	
Victoria ..	15,351,192	629,182	14,722,010	1,809,163	447,000	12,465,847	25,000
Queensland ..	12,731,000	330,000	12,401,000	1,440,000	290,000	10,671,000	130,000
South Australia ..	3,816,917	121,287	3,695,630	598,565	135,467	2,961,598	15,027
Western Australia ..	2,741,133	126,185	2,614,947	678,872	218,061	1,718,014	16,250
Tasmania ..	1,166,590	46,520	1,120,070	499,400	18,210	602,460	10,390
Total ..	53,711,832	3,128,175	50,583,657	7,218,000	1,121,738	42,243,919	(d) 196,667

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance. (b) No allowances made for costs of power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils. (c) Not available. (d) Incomplete.

(ii) *States 1933-34 to 1942-43.* In the following table the net value of dairy production and the net value per head of population are given by States for each year since 1933-34.

NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE. (a).							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933-34 ..	8,011,000	6,232,393	4,626,681	1,138,928	369,050	384,200	20,762,252
1934-35 ..	8,844,000	7,531,415	5,798,796	1,121,089	619,810	445,130	24,360,240
1935-36 ..	9,195,000	9,344,742	5,869,000	1,393,141	505,401	540,600	26,847,884
1936-37 ..	9,128,000	10,778,186	4,957,000	1,587,796	554,010	542,070	27,547,062
1937-38 ..	10,181,000	10,495,005	7,443,000	1,891,356	825,354	753,620	31,589,335
1938-39 ..	10,446,000	9,958,474	9,878,000	1,942,994	893,428	662,860	33,781,756
1939-40 ..	10,887,000	12,332,822	9,799,000	2,194,167	905,372	724,850	36,843,211
1940-41 ..	10,740,000	13,080,352	8,417,000	2,101,945	898,181	468,940	35,706,418
1941-42 ..	10,455,000	12,601,657	7,413,000	2,138,139	1,173,362	562,390	34,343,548
1942-43 ..	13,825,000	12,465,847	10,671,000	2,961,598	1,718,014	602,460	42,243,919

NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933-34 ..	3 1 3	3 8 4	4 17 4	1 19 1	0 16 9	1 13 7	3 2 5
1934-35 ..	3 7 2	4 2 0	6 0 9	1 18 5	1 8 0	1 18 10	3 12 8
1935-36 ..	3 9 3	5 1 4	6 0 9	2 7 6	1 2 7	2 7 0	3 19 7
1936-37 ..	3 8 1	5 16 5	5 0 9	2 14 0	1 4 6	2 6 8	4 1 0
1937-38 ..	3 15 2	5 12 10	7 9 7	3 4 0	1 16 1	3 4 1	4 12 0
1938-39 ..	3 16 5	5 6 3	9 16 3	3 5 5	1 18 8	2 16 0	4 17 6
1939-40 ..	3 18 10	6 10 6	9 12 1	3 13 4	1 18 8	3 0 7	5 5 4
1940-41 ..	3 17 2	6 16 3	8 3 1	3 10 1	1 18 0	1 19 0	5 1 1
1941-42 ..	3 14 7	6 9 0	7 2 10	3 10 5	2 10 1	2 6 11	4 16 3
1942-43 ..	4 17 8	6 6 6	10 4 8	4 16 8	3 11 7	2 9 11	5 17 4

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

§ 6. Poultry-Farming.

1. **General.**—Whereas in earlier years poultry-raising was carried on as an adjunct to small mixed farming there has been a gradual transition to the present day when the industry has become highly specialized and distinct. Poultry farms have been established by the State Departments of Agriculture for purposes of scientific breeding and experts have been appointed to advise and instruct in the care and management of the poultry. Exhibitions of leading breeds in pre-war years were a regular feature of Agricultural Shows. Egg-laying competitions were conducted throughout most large districts. Many areas have instituted co-operative egg-collecting schemes and local butter factories have assisted by making arrangements for transport to market in conjunction with milk and cream deliveries to factory.

2. **Principal Kinds of Poultry.**—In pre-war years a classification of the principal kinds of poultry was a normal feature of the annual census of live-stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. For the former State the only complete figures related to a census taken at 30th June, 1933, while in Tasmania figures available were approximations only. With the collection of special war-time emergency returns from farmers in 1943, particulars are available from all States, but in most cases they relate to holdings producing eggs for sale only and therefore are not on a comparable basis with that of previous years. No details are available for the year 1941-42.

POULTRY : NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL KINDS.

State.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1940-41.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales(a) ..	5,819,448	183,380	21,227	199,730
Victoria(b) ..	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966
Queensland ..	1,375,374	45,260	4,566	16,923
South Australia ..	2,071,866	50,407	14,569	46,430
Western Australia ..	1,359,994	34,014	1,866	30,480
Tasmania ..	450,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Total ..	16,573,651	640,943	91,511	417,529

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) 1933-34.

31st MARCH, 1943. (See letterpress.)

	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales(a) ..	4,384,652	52,347	4,710	34,870
Victoria ..	2,548,154	71,274	9,202	35,195
Queensland(b) ..	1,769,540	44,146	7,516	18,827
South Australia ..	1,388,446	26,963	9,445	31,320
Western Australia ..	928,869	20,545	2,107	18,145
Tasmania ..	147,705	5,128	3,436	4,093
A.C.T. ..	11,321	552	25	99
Total ..	11,178,687	220,955	36,441	142,549

(a) Excludes 1,939,733 Fowls and Chickens, 97,359 Ducks, 123,122 Turkeys and 15,770 Geese on holdings not producing for sale.

(b) Includes Poultry on all holdings.

3. Value of Poultry Products—Gross and Net.—(i) *General.* 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 Statisticians:—

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1942-43.

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 ..	5,931,000	570,000	5,361,000	1,969,000	3,392,000
Victoria ..	7,322,154	549,158	6,772,996	1,535,079	5,237,917
Queensland ..	1,070,000	138,750	931,250	355,000	576,250
South Australia ..	1,290,702	122,636	1,168,066	418,003	750,063
Western Australia ..	1,060,839	202,911	857,928	183,700	674,228
Tasmania ..	598,050	44,850	553,200	29,640	523,560
Total ..	17,272,745	1,628,305	15,644,440	4,490,422	11,154,018

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

(ii) *States 1933-34 to 1942-43.* In the following table the net value of poultry products and the net value per head of population are given by States for each year since 1933-34:—

NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE. (a)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933-34 ..	1,810,000	2,243,044	270,584	250,037	307,185	298,510	5,179,360
1934-35 ..	1,849,000	2,185,047	248,679	339,335	322,478	317,120	5,261,659
1935-36 ..	2,203,000	2,333,620	299,000	257,088	270,414	305,440	5,668,562
1936-37 ..	2,186,000	2,301,568	322,000	244,354	288,624	338,540	5,681,086
1937-38 ..	2,248,000	2,902,026	362,000	326,492	251,060	367,110	6,456,688
1938-39 ..	2,658,000	3,112,609	376,000	436,425	294,216	425,240	7,302,490
1939-40 ..	2,337,000	3,099,861	319,000	532,747	292,756	397,470	6,978,834
1940-41 ..	2,526,000	2,283,963	403,000	398,312	270,055	382,310	6,263,640
1941-42 ..	2,225,000	2,636,248	419,500	440,105	329,571	446,330	6,496,754
1942-43 ..	3,392,000	5,237,917	576,250	750,063	674,228	523,560	11,154,018

NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933-34 ..	0 13 10	1 4 7	0 5 8	0 8 7	0 13 11	1 6 1	0 15 7	
1934-35 ..	0 14 1	1 3 10	0 5 2	0 11 7	0 14 7	1 7 8	0 15 8	
1935-36 ..	0 16 7	1 5 5	0 6 2	0 8 9	0 12 1	1 6 6	0 16 10	
1936-37 ..	0 16 4	1 4 10	0 6 6	0 8 4	0 12 9	1 9 2	0 16 8	
1937-38 ..	0 16 7	1 11 2	0 7 3	0 11 1	0 11 0	1 11 0	0 18 10	
1938-39 ..	0 19 5	1 13 2	0 7 6	0 14 8	0 12 9	1 15 11	1 1 1	
1939-40 ..	0 17 0	1 12 10	0 6 3	0 17 10	0 12 7	1 13 3	1 0 0	
1940-41 ..	0 18 2	1 3 9	0 7 10	0 13 4	0 11 5	1 11 10	0 17 7	
1941-42 ..	0 15 11	1 7 0	0 8 1	0 14 6	0 14 1	1 17 2	0 18 3	
1942-43 ..	1 4 0	2 13 2	0 11 1	1 4 6	1 8 1	2 3 4	1 11 0	

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

4. *War-time Contract—Eggs.*—The United Kingdom Government contracted to purchase 9 million dozen eggs up to 31st December, 1939. A further contract was entered into to take eggs between July and December, 1940, at slightly increased prices according to grade. Early in 1941 the United Kingdom Government advised that refrigerator

shipping space would not be available for the export of eggs in shell and the Commonwealth Government was asked to process all surplus eggs into dried egg powder. Further details may be found in Chapter XXVII. "Miscellaneous".

5. *Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.*—The Australian overseas 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 at present the largest exporters. 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 to 10.3 million dozen in 1939-40. A high level of exports in 1940-41 was followed by a steep decline in 1941-42 and a further decrease in 1942-43 to almost negligible quantities. A feature has been a reverse trend in egg contents for which an excess of imports in 1939-40 has changed to an excess of exports of 1.1 million, 5.9 million and 2.7 million for 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43 respectively.

The overseas trade during the five years ended 1942-43 was as follows:—

POULTRY PRODUCTS : TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
LIVE POULTRY.					
Imports No.	29	3	12	1	..
" £	139	20	53	4	..
Exports No.	2,189	4,462	2,194	330	70
" £	970	3,772	1,442	161	75
Net Exports .. No.	2,160	4,459	2,182	329	70
" £	831	3,752	1,389	157	75
FROZEN POULTRY.					
Imports lb.	83	148	..	14,336	..
" £	8	8	..	1,527	..
Exports pair	21,768	63,310	44,728	21,010	8,314
" £	19,917	43,457	27,521	15,815	4,285
Net Exports (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8,314 (pair)
" £	19,909	43,449	27,521	14,288	4,285
Eggs.					
Imports doz.	105,330	5,364	3,347	2,620	..
" £	8,188	318	296	292	..
Exports doz.	10,144,344	10,279,346	17,881,732	6,306,532	394,600
" £	638,159	597,854	1,122,758	402,795	33,385
Net Exports .. doz.	10,039,014	10,273,982	17,878,385	6,303,912	394,600
" £	629,971	597,536	1,122,462	402,503	33,385
EGG CONTENTS.					
Imports lb.	68,567	60,075	718	..	..
" £	4,936	4,087	109	..	..
Exports lb.	650,470	560	1,095,356	5,909,610	2,723,212
" £	23,065	18	45,354	762,647	351,346
Net Exports .. lb.	581,903	-59,515	1,094,638	5,909,610	2,723,212
" £	18,129	-4,069	45,245	762,647	351,346

(a) Quantity not available.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) signifies net imports.

§ 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 1941-42 gave an average of 90.2 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 1.0 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 1941-42 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, 1941-42.

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 (a)	669,898	616,738	686,636	7,465,926	148,000	124,432	13,000
Victoria ..	68,697	17,047	85,744	5,496,851	148,873	64,484	7,523
Queensland ..	10,201	7,073	17,274	456,000	8,583	19,337	1,934
South Australia ..	649,354	69,177	658,531	4,400,000	82,500	40,000	4,208
Western Australia ..	17,198	1,854	19,052	1,863,765	29,537	22,296	1,908
Tasmania ..	3,745	1,918	5,663	80,982	2,280	1,699	220
Aust. Cap. Territory	26	14	40	300	(a) 7	..	..
Australia ..	219,119	53,821	272,940	19,763,824	419,780	272,248	28,793

(a) Estimated.

(b) Year 1940-41.

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

HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Australia.
HONEY.								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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
1939-40	2,477,381	2,752,125	1,049,442	2,388,647	828,168	164,764	770	9,661,297
1940-41	4,771,422	4,593,927	1,174,427	5,324,611	1,246,354	151,168	5,896	17,177,805
1941-42	7,465,926	5,496,851	456,000	4,400,000	1,863,765	80,982	300	19,763,824
BEES-WAX.								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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
1939-40	42,393	35,630	15,259	30,952	11,549	1,668	25	137,476
1940-41	68,670	56,850	16,016	66,527	16,423	2,388	11	226,885
1941-42	124,432	64,484	19,337	40,000	22,296	1,699	..	272,248

The production of honey and bees-wax varies greatly from year to year according to the seasonal conditions. During the five years ended 1941-42, New South Wales produced on the average 4,159,000 lb. of honey and 65,800 lb. of bees-wax; Victoria produced 3,727,000 lb. of honey and 46,700 lb. of wax; and South Australia 3,492,000 lb. of honey and 41,800 lb. of wax. These States together accounted for 83.3 per cent. of the total Australian production of honey and 81.1 per cent. of the bees-wax. Next in order of importance were Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.

3. Value of Production—Gross and Net.—(i) *General.* 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. As production costs are not known they are not taken into account and consequently the gross production valued at the farm and net values shown are identical:—

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS, 1942-43.

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	44,000	4,000	40,000	40,000
Victoria	149,889	19,481	130,408	130,408
Queensland	11,000	1,250	9,750	9,750
South Australia	126,042	15,255	110,787	110,787
Western Australia	30,000	..	30,000	30,000
Tasmania	2,500	120	2,380	2,380
Total	363,431	40,106	323,325	323,325

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

(ii) *States 1933-34 to 1942-43.* In the following table the net value of bee products and the net value per head of population are given by States for each year since 1933-34:—

NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933-34	22,000	17,345	8,740	24,140	9,491	4,170	85,886
1934-35	95,000	39,540	10,458	43,952	14,037	1,420	203,507
1935-36	68,000	77,505	6,000	31,367	12,137	4,210	199,210
1936-37	43,000	45,360	5,000	28,053	19,803	2,740	143,956
1937-38	51,000	59,930	5,000	20,645	18,850	5,180	160,605
1938-39	43,000	23,448	15,000	27,857	10,591	2,770	122,666
1939-40	42,000	62,838	14,000	31,668	11,976	3,710	166,222
1940-41	102,000	92,010	19,000	72,693	19,251	4,030	308,984
1941-42	146,000	132,956	19,500	75,668	31,445	2,380	407,979
1942-43	40,000	130,408	9,750	110,787	30,000	2,380	323,325

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS—*continued.*

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION. (a)							
	<i>s. d.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1933-34	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 10	0 5	0 4	0 3
1934-35	0 8	0 5	0 3	1 6	0 7	0 1	0 7
1935-36	0 6	0 10	0 1	1 1	0 6	0 4	0 7
1936-37	0 4	0 6	0 1	0 11	0 10	0 3	0 5
1937-38	0 5	0 8	0 1	0 8	0 10	0 5	0 6
1938-39	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 11	0 5	0 3	0 4
1939-40	0 4	0 8	0 3	1 1	0 6	0 2	0 6
1940-41	0 9	1 0	0 4	2 5	0 10	0 4	0 10
1941-42	1 0	1 4	0 5	2 6	1 4	0 3	1 2
1942-43	0 3	1 3	0 2	3 7	1 3	0 2	0 11

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

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 78,000 cwt. annually, of which Australia supplies approximately 7,700 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 1941-42 the exports from Australia amounted to £312,679 compared with a total of £51,959 in the following year. Of the 10.2 million lb. of honey exported in 1941-42, 9.7 million lb. was shipped to the United Kingdom. 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 1941-42, the exports of honey amounted to 10,223,707 lb. compared with 1,332,027 lb. in 1942-43. The imports of bees-wax amounted to 156,484 lb. in 1941-42 compared with 233,163 lb. in 1942-43.

§ 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 1942-43 are shown below :—

AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS : EXPORTS.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	QUANTITY.				
		1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Bees-wax	lb.	5,565	24,323	6,774	956	56
Butter	"	229,542,779	262,319,057	195,708,596	130,347,196	124,320,720
Cheese	"	35,924,467	43,055,779	33,907,833	31,457,305	25,964,332
Eggs not in shell	"	650,470	560	1,095,356	5,909,610	2,723,212
Eggs	doz.	10,144,344	10,279,346	17,881,732	6,306,532	394,600
Feathers, undressed	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Honey	lb.	687,007	4,631,781	4,194,038	10,223,707	1,332,027
Lard	"	5,490,959	14,324,614	15,652,900	7,812,207	5,141,939
Meats—						
Bacon and Ham	"	1,739,053	4,247,554	6,676,900	5,764,260	66,043,208
Frozen poultry	pr.	21,768	63,310	44,728	21,010	8,314
Frozen pork	lb.	30,716,417	52,202,821	74,889,552	34,240,367	1,997,030
Milk, concentrated and preserved	"	19,106,953	32,219,408	56,315,000	75,641,102	59,135,863
Pigs, live	No.	69	54	208	28	..
Poultry, live	"	2,189	4,462	2,194	330	70

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Includes amount exported as tinned bacon.

AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS: EXPORTS—*contd.*

Particulars.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	VALUE.				
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Bees-wax	148	2,127	527	40	6
Butter	12,891,837	15,894,718	11,973,485	8,124,975	8,085,660
Cheese	1,074,008	1,440,140	1,543,909	1,428,111	1,225,184
Eggs not in shell	23,065	18	45,354	762,647	351,346
Eggs	638,159	597,854	1,122,758	402,795	33,385
Feathers, undressed	307	665	2,840	3,497	4,731
Honey	13,957	128,974	126,468	312,679	51,959
Lard	67,744	182,564	196,857	131,020	107,730
Meats—					
Bacon and ham	119,994	274,932	439,655	395,031	405,290
Frozen poultry	19,917	43,457	27,521	15,815	4,285
Frozen pork	882,117	1,561,432	2,302,656	1,107,929	85,885
Milk, concentrated and preserved	791,100	1,126,066	1,528,951	2,059,355	1,858,137
Pigs, live	621	387	883	272	..
Poultry, live	970	3,772	1,442	161	75
Total	16,523,944	21,257,106	19,313,306	14,744,327	12,213,673

§ 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 1935 to 1939. Figures for later years are not available :—

DAIRY PRODUCTS: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Products.	—	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Butter	cwt.	9,608,016	9,740,735	9,417,669	9,517,913	8,736,967
.. .. .	£	39,328,128	44,385,148	47,362,965	50,873,133	48,424,422
Cheese	cwt.	2,714,351	2,676,371	2,935,907	2,927,326	2,845,425
.. .. .	£	6,649,093	7,783,747	9,252,915	9,681,245	8,868,544
Milk, concentrated and preserved	cwt.	2,005,528	1,926,629	1,978,313	1,989,552	1,698,896
.. .. .	£	2,435,822	2,407,028	2,819,107	3,160,266	2,817,760
Bacon and ham	cwt.	7,603,672	7,241,374	7,600,134	7,532,236	7,895,493
.. .. .	£	30,462,249	30,247,526	32,440,620	33,936,331	36,706,410
Pork (a)	cwt.	915,098	1,025,156	1,057,159	1,180,866	988,804
.. .. .	£	2,509,315	2,780,455	3,250,389	3,680,644	3,036,040

(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 1939 amounted to 1,973,454 cwt., or 23 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £11,090,254 and was exceeded only by that received from New Zealand and Denmark. These three countries combined supplied 71 per cent. of the total imports in 1938 and in 1939. Later details are not available :—

BUTTER: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM, 1939.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£		Cwt.	£
New Zealand	2,094,417	12,060,937	Estonia	149,807	707,027
Denmark	2,031,353	11,799,324	Argentina	113,198	606,024
Australia	1,973,454	11,090,254	Union of South Africa	112,617	646,601
Netherlands	834,106	4,078,747	British Possessions, n.e.i.	112,194	597,192
Lithuania	247,509	1,268,671	Foreign Countries, n.e.i.	40,104	206,420
Sweden	239,165	1,315,660	Total	8,736,967	48,424,422
Latvia	237,284	1,118,944			
Eire	227,368	1,386,750			
Poland	162,575	728,346			
Finland	161,816	814,425			

(ii) *London Prices.* Fluctuations in prices in London during recent years are given in the following table. Until September, 1939, 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. Since September, 1939, the price represents that fixed in accordance with the contract between the Governments of Australia and the United Kingdom for choicest Australian butter. Pence have been omitted throughout.

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

Month.	1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41-42.		1942-43-44.	
	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia. (a)	London.	Australia.	London.	Australia.	London.	Australia.
	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).
July ..	112	126	120	135	114	(a)127	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
August ..	116	130	118	132	110	(a)123	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
September ..	119	134	116	130	120	(a)135	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
October ..	139	158	111	124	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
November ..	130	147	104	115	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
December ..	111	124	107	119	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
January ..	109	122	120	134	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
February ..	111	124	118	132	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
March ..	117	131	115	128	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
April ..	124	140	113	126	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
May ..	127	143	107	119	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143
June ..	120	135	113	126	(c)110	(b)137	(c)110	(b)137	(c)114	143

(a) Sydney and Melbourne. (b) Equivalent of contract price. (c) Contract price f.o.b. Australian ports. Equivalent under pre-war conditions would be 122s. stg. and 126s. stg. during 1942-44.

3. *Cheese.*—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1939 was £8,868,544, of which £4,469,171 was received from New Zealand, and £2,440,005 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 1939 amounted to £958,333. Later details are not available.

4. *Bacon and Ham.*—Of a total import of bacon and ham valued in 1939 at £36,706,410, the United Kingdom received imports to the value of £16,625,749 from Denmark, £7,200,278 from Canada, £2,886,537 from the Netherlands, £2,338,465 from Eire, £2,279,955 from the United States of America, and £1,860,740 from Poland. The import from Australia was small. Later details are not available.

5. *Pork.*—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £3,036,040 in 1939. Imports from Australia were valued at £938,956, showing a further increase over the imports in previous years. The bulk of the supplies were received from New Zealand, valued at £1,293,035. Later details are not available.

6. *Other Products.*—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of bees-wax, poultry, game, lard and honey in 1939 were unimportant, but frozen rabbits to the value of £204,931 and eggs in shell to the value of £418,687 representing 80 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively of the total imports were imported during the year. Later details are not available.