

## CHAPTER XXI.

## FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.

NOTE.—Values of Australian oversea trade shown throughout this chapter are expressed as f.o.b. Australian currency, except where otherwise indicated.

## § 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 in certain districts 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. It has been demonstrated 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.

Milk production in Australia has fallen to some extent from the peak of 1,254 million gallons recorded in 1939-40, owing to the effects of drought and labour shortages during the 1939-45 War, and, more recently, as a result of a diversion of resources to the wool industry caused by the spectacularly high wool prices in 1950-51.

2. **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 cattle were run in conjunction with pig raising and wheat growing in 1949-50 is shown in the relevant tables published in the section "Special Tabulations Relating to Rural Holdings: 1949-50" of *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949-50.

3. **Employment.**—The numbers of persons employed in primary industry are ascertained at the annual census of rural production. The particulars collected are in respect of those persons who were permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and include owners, lessees, tenants or sharefarmers, relatives over 14 years of age not receiving wages, and other permanent employees, including managers and relatives, working for wages or salary. Details of the numbers so engaged are given in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production, § 25.

For the years up to 1939-40, information was also collected which enabled the classification of each holding according to the chief purpose for which it was used, thus obtaining a distribution of employment in the three main classes, viz., Agriculture, Pastoral and Dairying. However, because of difficulties in determining with precision the chief purpose for which holdings are used, this information has since been omitted from the schedules. Consequently it has not been possible to continue to compile details of employment in the dairying industry from data obtained from this source.

Details of the number of persons who described themselves at the population census of 30th June, 1947 as being engaged in dairy farming were shown for each State in *Official Year Book* No. 38, page 1025. They comprised 96,508 males and 10,018 females, a total of 106,526 persons.

4. **Growth of the Dairying Industry.**—The following table gives some indication of the growth of the dairying industry since 1918—19 :—

DAIRYING INDUSTRY : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows.		Total Milk Produced for all Purposes.	Production of Butter.	Production of Cheese.	Milking Machines (No. of Stands). <sup>(a)</sup>
	In Milk.	Dry.				
			Mill. gals.	Tons.	Tons.	
1918-19 ..	1,319,588	582,448	529.6	81,162	10,621	(b)
1928-29 ..	1,744,728	600,342	815.4	129,817	13,490	(b)
1938-39 ..	2,600,707	608,812	1,189.2	203,500	29,304	(b)
1946-47 ..	2,227,022	786,119	1,079.6	143,308	42,350	125,720
1947-48 ..	2,267,221	818,044	1,173.1	162,055	41,478	134,774
1948-49 ..	2,339,885	818,725	1,212.6	165,830	43,202	144,916
1949-50 ..	2,354,217	837,218	1,241.8	173,599	44,796	155,218
1950-51 ..	2,252,741	895,930	(c) 1,199.7	(c) 164,971	(c) 44,578	165,788

(a) "Number of Stands" indicates the number of cows that can be milked simultaneously—i.e., the cow capacity of installed milking machines. (b) Not available. (c) Subject to revision.

5. **Official Supervision of Dairying 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 *material*, prevails.

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.

§ 2. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. **Dairy Herds.**—Due to the lack of uniformity in the schedules used by the several States in the collection of live-stock statistics, it is not possible to measure with precision the growth of the dairy herds of Australia prior to 1943. However, statistics of dairy cows, which provide a reliable measurement of this development, show that in 1918-19 there were 1,902,036 dairy cows (in milk and dry), compared with 2,345,070 in 1928-29 and 3,209,519 in 1938-39. The numbers remained at this level until March, 1944, but have since declined, the number recorded at 31st March, 1951, being 3,148,671. 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 great preponderance 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 in dairy production has been made by this State. Since 1939 the number of dairy cows has declined in both Queensland and New South Wales while significant increases have occurred in Victoria and South Australia. The numbers of dairy cows for 1947 to 1951 shown in the following table refer to those recorded by farmers as being in milk and dry as at 31st March. The figures shown for the years 1935 to 1939 cover the same categories, but the period differs in some States (see footnote (a)). To this extent the figures lack comparability.

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

State.	Average, 1935-39. (a)	31st March—				
		1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
N.S.W.(b)	{ All Cattle .. 3,054,164	2,983,093	3,129,740	3,252,752	3,440,461	3,702,848
	{ Dairy Cows .. 1,024,761	849,707	862,041	872,431	875,988	855,882
Victoria	{ All Cattle .. 1,892,465	2,060,061	2,174,203	2,224,543	2,230,948	2,216,253
	{ Dairy Cows .. 912,621	877,205	866,886	930,252	956,558	943,039
Queensland	{ All Cattle .. 6,047,726	5,945,285	5,975,460	5,991,797	6,304,778	6,733,548
	{ Dairy Cows .. 924,725	913,656	946,174	963,473	962,752	967,959
South Australia	{ All Cattle .. 331,488	423,980	445,287	461,686	464,141	432,566
	{ Dairy Cows .. 154,870	163,992	166,954	172,865	174,835	160,204
W. Australia	{ All Cattle .. 796,473	811,949	815,610	864,131	864,936	841,204
	{ Dairy Cows .. 121,127	131,711	132,305	133,219	129,365	127,544
Tasmania	{ All Cattle .. 260,267	220,119	244,107	266,419	274,740	271,784
	{ Dairy Cows .. 93,708	75,118	79,135	84,433	89,546	91,859
Nor. Territory	{ All Cattle .. 893,925	972,990	991,429	1,052,811	1,048,875	1,019,149
	{ Dairy Cows .. (c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Aust. Cap. Ter.	{ All Cattle .. 8,261	9,169	8,748	10,071	11,161	11,477
	{ Dairy Cows .. 1,019	1,752	1,770	1,937	2,391	2,184
Australia	{ All Cattle .. 13,284,769	13,426,646	13,784,584	14,123,610	14,640,040	15,228,829
	{ Dairy Cows .. 3,232,981	3,013,141	3,085,265	3,158,610	3,191,435	3,148,671

(a) As at 31st March for New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory; 1st March for Victoria; 1st January for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. (b) Includes other milking cows not in registered dairies. (c) Not available.

In the next table the dairy cattle in each State are shown in various categories as at 31st March, 1949, 1950 and 1951. Information in this detail was not collected uniformly in all States prior to 1943.

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE.

State.	31st March.	Dairy Cows.		Dairy Heifers 1 year and over.	Dairy Calves under 1 year.	Dairy Bulls.	Total Dairy Cattle.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
New South Wales	1949	(a)696,590	175,841	199,884	163,018	24,024	1,259,357
	1950	(a)693,203	182,785	210,851	162,067	24,097	1,273,003
	1951	672,871	183,011	204,056	161,991	23,827	1,245,756
Victoria	1949	688,514	241,738	304,795	239,457	38,788	1,513,292
	1950	715,327	241,231	298,563	231,104	38,958	1,525,183
	1951	674,011	269,028	281,795	227,203	37,356	1,489,393
Queensland	1949	700,908	262,565	225,756	205,333	28,269	1,422,831
	1950	693,413	269,339	234,317	207,726	27,965	1,432,760
	1951	666,398	301,501	229,800	215,070	27,369	1,440,198
South Australia	1949	118,823	54,042	54,521	42,925	8,710	279,021
	1950	118,263	56,572	50,827	37,358	8,328	271,348
	1951	105,765	54,439	42,341	33,483	7,597	243,625
Western Australia	1949	65,631	67,588	40,859	50,033	5,882	229,993
	1950	60,383	68,082	42,263	48,950	5,835	226,413
	1951	60,873	66,671	41,365	48,097	5,809	222,875
Tasmania	1949	67,849	16,584	27,329	39,117	4,243	155,122
	1950	71,985	17,561	27,965	36,168	4,280	157,959
	1951	71,633	20,226	27,148	33,926	4,091	157,024
Australian Capital Territory	1949	1,570	367	570	485	30	3,022
	1950	1,643	748	342	369	36	3,138
	1951	1,190	994	678	655	56	3,573
Australia(b)	1949	2,339,885	818,725	853,714	740,368	109,946	4,862,638
	1950	2,334,217	837,218	865,128	723,742	109,499	4,889,804
	1951	2,252,741	895,930	827,183	720,425	106,165	4,802,444

(a) Includes other milking cows not in registered dairies.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

A graph showing the distribution of dairy cattle in Australia at 31st March, 1948 appears on page 906 of this issue.

2. **Size of Dairy Herds.**—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings, undertaken for all States for the year 1949-50, covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings with dairy cattle according to size of herd. Details of these tabulations are published in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949-50.

3. **Factory System.**—(i) *General.* Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The creation of large central butter factories 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 few farmers prefer to convert the cream rather than send it to the factory. 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.

(ii) *Number of Factories.* The factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 428 in 1949-50. They were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 99; Victoria, 144; Queensland, 95; South Australia, 45; Western Australia, 18; and Tasmania, 27. More details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXIV.—Manufacturing Industry.

4. **Butter and Cheese—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. Details of this scheme may be found on page 1028 of Official Year Book No. 38 and in earlier issues.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* On 1st May, 1934 the "Paterson Plan" was superseded by a compulsory price equalization plan details of which were shown on page 1029 of Official Year Book No. 38 and earlier issues. This 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 Equalisation Committee Limited. The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, and for this purpose may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are 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 Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946 and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner up to 19th September, 1948, from which date prices have been controlled by State Governments.

5. **Commonwealth Subsidies.**—(i) *Butter, Cheese and Processed Milk Products.* Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese and processed milk products. Subsidies were paid on a seasonal basis prior to 1st April, 1946, but from that date have been on a flat rate basis. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited through factories to milk producers by payments on butter,

cheese and processed milk products manufactured. Subsidy on milk supplied for the manufacture of processed milk products was discontinued from 1st July, 1948, but was resumed from 1st July, 1949.

The following table shows particulars, in respect of butter and cheese, of the rates realized on local, interstate and overseas sales and the average equalization and subsidy rates in operation for the years ended June, 1939 and 1947 to 1951.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE : RATES REALIZED ON SALES, AVERAGE EQUALIZATION RATES AND RATES OF COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY UNDER DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE ACTS.**

(Source : Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited.)  
(Rates s. d. per cwt.)

Year ended 30th June.	Rates Realized on Sales.			Average Equalization Rate.	Rate of Subsidy.	Overall Return to Manufacturers.
	Local.	Interstate.	Overseas.			
<b>BUTTER.</b>						
1939..	154 5.5	146 5.5	121 7.5	136 3.5	..	136 3.5
1947..	162 1.6	150 4.1	210 3.8	183 3.0	30 8.3	213 11.3
1948..	178 1.9	174 8.8	243 5.6	210 1.9	35 4.1	245 6.0
1949..	209 9.0	197 3.5	267 0.6	237 6.7	28 11.3	266 6.0
1950..	209 9.6	196 2.0	293 2.4	248 11.2	43 11.2	292 10.4
1951(a)—						
July–Nov. ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	252 0.0	60 2.4	312 2.0
Dec.–June ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	252 0.0	82 7.2	334 7.0
<b>CHEESE.</b>						
1939..	(c) 94 8.6		59 3.2	71 7.6	..	71 7.6
1947..	(c) 103 11.2		116 5.2	109 2.2	13 8.9	122 11.1
1948..	106 8.4		133 1.5	119 9.3	19 7.6	139 4.9
1949..	123 0.7		148 8.0	138 1.0	11 3.9	149 4.9
1950..	122 9.5		162 3.3	141 4.8	23 10.9	165 3.7
1951(a)—						
July–Nov. ..	(b)		(b)	141 6.0	35 3.3	176 9.0
Dec.–June ..	(b)		(b)	141 6.0	46 10.8	188 4.0

(a) Interim rates. (b) Not yet available. (c) Lower rates were determined for cheese sold in these years for processing for local consumption.

Following representations by industry organizations, the Commonwealth Government established the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee in November, 1946, comprising a chairman nominated by the Government, four representatives of Commonwealth Government Departments and four industry representatives from the several States. The Committee's functions, broadly, are to advise and assist in conducting cost and other surveys of dairy farm production and to act as an advisory body to the Government in these matters. Since 1st April, 1947, the rates of over-all return to milk producers determined by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of subsidy payments have been based on recommendations made by the Committee following surveys of production costs in the dairy industry.

For the years 1948–49 and 1949–50 and the period July to November, 1950, export prices for butter, including those applicable under the United Kingdom Dairy Products Contract were in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the basic return to the factory. Cheese was in the same position in 1948–49. Since July, 1949, in respect of cheese and since December, 1950, in respect of butter, the United Kingdom contract prices have been below the f.o.b. equivalent of the respective basic returns to factories. Amounts realized on exports in excess of the basic return to factories have been credited to the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of

stabilizing returns from exports for the period of the United Kingdom Contract. At 30th June, 1951 contributions to the Fund amounted to approximately £4,000,000.

Subsidy payments by the Commonwealth Government since July, 1948 have applied to butter and cheese for local consumption and are paid through factories to dairy farmers to bring total returns for milk used for those purposes to the guaranteed prices.

(ii) *Whole Milk.* In addition to the subsidies referred to above, the Commonwealth Government has also subsidized the production of whole milk consumed directly. The subsidy rates varied according to States, regions within the State and the seasonal period. Commonwealth subsidy on whole milk was paid during the year 1948-49 in respect of milk supplied up to 30th September, 1948, but was discontinued after that date. Details of the amounts distributed during each year will be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 1031.

6. Total Dairy Production.—The dairy production for each State in 1949-50 is shown below:—

DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1949-50.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Total.
<b>MILK ('000 GAL.).</b>								
Used for—								
Butter ..	(a) 185,983	(b) 299,674	(c) 222,055	39,059	31,937	27,935	39	806,682
Cheese ..	6,335	45,350	19,880	22,716	1,547	929	..	90,757.
Condensing and concentrating ..	23,924	54,845	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	(e) 88,034
Other purposes ..	95,338	69,384	(f) 39,190	(f) 27,613	(f) 15,992	(f) 11,379	655	250,286
Total ..	311,580	469,253	281,125	89,388	49,476	40,243	694	1,241,759
<b>BUTTER (TONS).</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms(j)	(g) 36,817	(h) 63,358	(i) 48,196	8,236	6,769	5,069	..	168,445
	2,025	1,313	589	526	239	456	6	5,154
Total ..	38,842	64,671	48,785	8,762	7,008	5,525	6	173,599
<b>CHEESE (TONS).</b>								
In Factories On Dairy and other Farms(j)	2,827	21,193	(k) 9,050	10,587	701	418	..	44,776
	..	9	2	..	6	3	..	20
Total ..	2,827	21,202	9,052	10,587	707	421	..	44,796
<b>CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED MILK, ETC. (TONS).</b>								
In Factories	24,702	69,396	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	(e) 112,240

(n) Includes 2,903,000 gallons of milk, the produce of New South Wales, sent as cream to factories in Victoria and Queensland. (b) Includes 708,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Victoria, sent as cream to New South Wales. (c) Includes 831,000 gallons of milk, the produce of Queensland, sent as cream to New South Wales. (d) Not available for publication. (e) Includes particulars for States marked (d). (f) Includes milk used in the production of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, etc. (g) Includes 335 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of Victoria and Queensland. (h) Includes 504 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (i) Includes 120 tons of butter made from cream, the produce of New South Wales. (j) Estimated. (k) Includes 172 tons of cheese made in establishments not classified as factories.

7. Whole Milk.—(i) *Production and Utilization.* During the five years ended 1938-39 approximately 80 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 4 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2 per cent. for condensary products and 14 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. There has since been a considerable decline in the proportion of milk used for butter-making with corresponding increases in the quantities used for other purposes. In 1949-50, 65.0 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter, 7.8 per cent. for cheese, 7.1 per cent. for condensary products and 20.1 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the production of whole milk for various purposes are shown in the following table for each year 1945-46 to 1949-50 in comparison with the average for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 :—

**PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA.**  
( '000 gallons.)

Year.	Total Production.	Quantity used for—			
		Butter (Factory and Farm).	Cheese (Factory and Farm).	Condensary Products.	Other purposes.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	1,149,559	913,754	48,595	28,116	159,094
1945-46 .. ..	1,077,469	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782
1946-47 .. ..	1,079,640	678,293	91,086	70,450	239,811
1947-48 .. ..	1,173,105	763,049	90,121	78,113	241,822
1948-49 .. ..	1,212,644	781,230	93,720	87,653	250,041
1949-50 .. ..	1,241,759	806,682	96,757	88,034	250,286

In the following table, particulars of production of whole milk in the several States are shown for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39. Victoria is the principal milk-producing State and in 1949-50 output from that State, viz., 469.3 million gallons, represented 37.8 per cent. of total production. Output from New South Wales was 311.6 million gallons or 25.1 per cent. of the total and that of Queensland 281.1 million gallons (22.6 per cent.). Production in the remaining States accounted for 14.5 per cent. of the total Australian output.

**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK.**  
( '000 gallons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	331,963	402,447	278,226	63,538	40,394	32,659	332	1,149,559
1945-46 .. ..	278,883	375,639	269,390	79,370	43,004	39,714	467	1,077,469
1946-47 .. ..	254,094	445,536	207,465	93,944	46,038	32,080	481	1,079,640
1947-48 .. ..	295,370	428,569	272,791	92,488	50,363	32,936	578	1,173,105
1948-49 .. ..	291,915	462,446	277,152	91,319	50,612	38,341	659	1,212,644
1949-50 .. ..	311,580	469,253	281,125	89,388	49,476	40,243	694	1,241,759

(ii) *Production per Cow.* The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow reaches as high as 1,000 gallons, varying greatly with breed, locality and season. For the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 it averaged 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 has been 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. In 1949-50 the yield was 391 gallons. The annual average yields per cow shown in the following table are based on the number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average shown 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 particulars of the total quantity of milk obtained during any year. In addition, there is the further difficulty of ascertaining with reasonable 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.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia. (b)
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39—								
Dairy Cows(a) No.	1,030,441	913,635	909,006	154,349	120,767	93,764	958	3,222,920
Production '000 gal.	331,963	402,447	278,226	63,538	40,394	32,659	332	1,149,559
Av. per cow .. gal.	322	440	306	412	334	348	347	357
1945-46—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	884,469	835,300	994,606	156,027	135,475	74,689	1,368	3,081,934
Production '000 gal.	278,885	375,639	269,390	79,370	43,004	30,714	467	1,077,469
Av. per cow .. gal.	315	450	271	509	317	411	341	350
1946-47—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	857,745	844,302	950,745	157,047	132,828	74,530	1,612	3,018,809
Production '000 gal.	254,094	445,536	207,465	93,944	46,038	32,080	483	1,079,640
Av. per Cow .. gal.	296	528	218	598	347	430	300	358
1947-48—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	855,874	887,045	929,915	165,473	132,008	77,127	1,761	3,049,203
Production '000 gal.	295,370	428,569	272,791	92,498	50,363	32,936	578	1,173,105
Av. per cow .. gal.	345	483	293	559	382	427	328	385
1948-49—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	867,236	913,569	954,824	169,909	132,762	81,784	1,854	3,121,938
Production '000 gal.	291,915	462,446	277,152	91,319	50,612	38,541	659	1,212,644
Av. per cow .. gal.	337	506	290	537	381	471	355	388
1949-50—								
Dairy Cows(a) .. No.	874,210	943,405	963,113	173,850	131,292	86,989	2,164	3,175,023
Production '000 gal.	311,580	469,253	281,125	89,388	49,476	40,243	694	1,241,759
Av. per cow .. gal.	356	497	292	514	377	463	321	391

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

8. Butter Production.—There was a steady increase in the annual output of butter for many years prior to the 1939-45 War. The average annual production rose from 126,000 tons for the five years ended 1928-29 to 195,000 tons for the five years ended 1938-39.

Following the record output of 212,000 tons in 1939-40 the general trend of butter production declined until 1946-47, when 143,300 tons were produced. The factors contributing to this decline include unfavorable seasons, transfer of man-power owing to the war, shortages of fertilizers for pastures and change in some factories from butter production to the manufacture of cheese and preserved whole milk products. Output increased to 162,100 tons in 1947-48, to 165,800 tons in 1948-49 and to 173,600 tons in 1949-50. The foregoing figures include butter produced on farms which has shown a decline from about 8,700 tons in 1938-39 to 5,154 tons in 1949-50.

The following table shows production of butter in factories in each State for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50, compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39.

## BUTTER PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

(Tons.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
Average 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	52,949	62,489	53,255	7,570	5,459	3,811	185,533
1945-46 ..	33,161	50,080	45,198	7,750	5,604	3,778	145,571
1946-47 ..	26,958	59,387	33,078	9,242	6,000	4,191	138,856
1947-48 ..	33,958	56,717	46,454	9,043	7,061	4,441	157,674
1948-49 ..	33,267	60,039	47,197	8,800	6,966	4,821	161,090
1949-50 ..	36,817	63,358	48,196	8,236	6,769	5,069	168,445

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory: Nil.



The table below shows the monthly production of factory butter in Australia in each of the years 1938-39 and 1945-46 to 1949-50. The annual output of farm butter is also shown.

**PRODUCTION OF BUTTER IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS : AUSTRALIA.**  
(Tons.)

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
<b>Factories—</b>						
July .. ..	9,415	6,709	7,084	7,834	7,892	7,393
August .. ..	11,645	8,643	8,790	8,906	10,411	10,169
September .. ..	15,531	10,908	11,105	12,820	13,335	13,903
October .. ..	20,485	15,909	14,415	17,292	17,487	19,083
November .. ..	22,561	16,051	14,904	17,442	18,166	21,524
December .. ..	20,710	16,503	15,178	20,612	18,481	21,334
January .. ..	15,872	14,338	13,303	19,345	17,101	17,389
February .. ..	15,816	14,175	12,699	13,806	14,246	14,725
March .. ..	17,729	14,691	13,384	13,493	15,380	15,126
April .. ..	16,583	11,738	10,782	10,104	12,153	11,146
May .. ..	15,568	9,248	9,209	8,636	9,139	9,484
June .. ..	12,871	6,658	8,003	7,384	7,299	7,169
<b>Factory Total (a) ..</b>	<b>194,786</b>	<b>145,571</b>	<b>138,856</b>	<b>157,674</b>	<b>161,090</b>	<b>168,445</b>
<b>Made on Farms (b) ..</b>	<b>8,714</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>5,154</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>203,500</b>	<b>150,363</b>	<b>143,353</b>	<b>162,141</b>	<b>165,830</b>	<b>173,599</b>

(a) Year ended June. (b) Year ended March.

9. **Cheese Production.**—Until 1916 the annual production of cheese had not reached 10,000 tons. From 1916 to 1926-27 it ranged between 10,000 and 13,000 tons with two years (1921 and 1924) having more than 14,000 tons. For the next five years between 13,500 and 14,800 tons were produced each year. Then (in 1932-33) production rose to 16,500 tons, and, with some reversals of trend, has continued to rise to reach the record output of 44,800 tons in 1949-50. The States contributing chiefly towards this increase over the years are Victoria, Queensland and South Australia.

The following table shows production of cheese in factories in each State in the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 in comparison with average output during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 :—

**CHEESE PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.**  
(Tons.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
<b>Average. 1934-35 to</b>							
1938-39 .. ..	3,332	6,177	5,071	5,437	390	1,210	21,617
1945-46 .. ..	2,169	14,913	12,023	10,035	811	1,013	40,964
1946-47 .. ..	2,029	17,615	7,720	12,768	1,016	1,070	42,218
1947-48 .. ..	2,637	16,167	9,641	11,530	1,019	447	41,441
1948-49 .. ..	2,490	18,352	9,390	11,654	870	404	43,160
1949-50 .. ..	2,827	21,193	9,050	10,587	701	418	44,776

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory : Nil.

The monthly production of cheese in factories in Australia, together with the annual output from farms, is shown in the table below for 1938-39 and each of the years 1945-46 to 1949-50.

**PRODUCTION OF CHEESE IN FACTORIES AND ON FARMS: AUSTRALIA.**  
(Tons.)

Month.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
<b>Factories—</b>						
July .. ..	1,517	1,643	2,177	2,393	2,051	1,995
August .. ..	1,950	2,524	3,038	3,047	3,143	3,104
September .. ..	2,820	3,865	4,173	4,259	4,572	4,625
October .. ..	4,028	5,196	5,447	5,703	5,978	6,205
November .. ..	3,990	5,147	5,604	5,760	5,802	6,525
December .. ..	3,462	4,832	5,017	5,343	5,317	6,208
January .. ..	2,212	3,512	3,737	4,463	4,257	4,591
February .. ..	1,715	3,224	2,781	2,864	2,997	3,175
March .. ..	1,826	3,526	2,793	2,428	3,165	2,833
April .. ..	1,656	2,894	2,489	1,698	2,446	2,316
May .. ..	1,898	2,570	2,608	1,795	1,854	1,790
June .. ..	1,900	2,031	2,354	1,688	1,578	1,349
Factory Total (a) .. ..	28,974	40,964	42,218	41,441	43,100	44,776
Made on Farms (b) .. ..	330	274	132	37	42	20
Grand Total .. ..	29,304	41,238	42,350	41,478	43,202	44,796

(a) Year ended June.

(b) Year ended March.

10. **Condensed, Concentrated and Powdered, etc. Milk Production.**—The manufacture of these products has expanded greatly since 1938-39—to meet the needs of the Services during the 1939-45 War and for export purposes since the war. The output of condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened) in 1949-50 was 186.9 per cent. higher than in the three years ended 1938-39 while that of powdered milk (full cream and skim) was 236.2 per cent. higher. Over the same period the quantity of whole milk used in the manufacture of the products shown below increased from 28.1 million gallons to 88.0 million gallons or by 213.1 per cent. These products are manufactured mainly in Victoria, which produced 61.8 per cent. of the total in 1949-50. New South Wales accounted for 22.0 per cent. of the total in that year, the remaining States producing 16.2 per cent.

The following table shows details of the output of condensed, concentrated, powdered, etc. milk during the years 1945-46 to 1949-50, compared with the available details for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

**PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND POWDERED, ETC. MILK: AUSTRALIA.**  
(Tons.)

Year.	Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened).	Concentrated Whole Milk. (a)	Powdered Milk.		Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk and Milk Sugar).	Total.
			Full Cream and Skim.	Butter-milk and Whey.		
Average, 1936-37 to						
1938-39 .. ..	17,347	(b) 1,355	9,464	(b) 701	(b) 1,131	(b) 29,998
1945-46 .. ..	42,997	9,138	16,645	1,636	8,851	79,267
1946-47 .. ..	41,257	9,466	18,017	2,805	8,452	79,997
1947-48 .. ..	45,595	13,444	20,394	3,411	9,452	92,296
1948-49 .. ..	47,773	13,177	25,884	3,019	10,104	99,957
1949-50 .. ..	49,767	17,270	31,932	2,989	10,282	112,240

(a) Mainly for ice-cream manufacture.

(b) Incomplete.

11. **Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.**—The production of butter and cheese less net exports and adjusted to account for movements in stocks, represents the quantity available for consumption in Australia.

As previously mentioned, the quantity of butter required by the Armed Services based upon Australia limited supplies during the war years for export overseas and for consumption in Australia. The former had diminished to such an extent that, in order to prevent further decline, it became necessary to introduce a system of butter rationing on 7th June, 1943. The rate was fixed at 8 oz. per head per week, but was reduced to 6 oz. per week as from 7th June, 1944. Butter rationing was discontinued from 16th June, 1950.

As a result of rationing, butter consumption in 1949-50 was 25.3 lb. per head per annum compared with an average of 32.9 lb. during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The rationing of butter has been associated with increased cheese consumption which amounted to 6.3 lb. per head in 1949-50 compared with 4.4 lb. pre-war. Preliminary estimates of butter and cheese consumption in 1950-51 are 31.2 lb. and 6.6 lb. respectively.

The following table shows details of the production and disposal of butter and cheese for the periods 1946-47 to 1949-50, compared with the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

**PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BUTTER AND CHEESE: AUSTRALIA.**  
(’000 tons.)

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports. (a)	Consumption in Australia.	
				Total.	Per Head per annum.
<b>BUTTER.</b>					
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(b)	191.0	90.0	101.0	32.9
1946-47.. ..	(c) -2.2	143.4	60.7	84.9	25.3
1947-48.. ..	(c) -6.4	162.1	83.8	84.7	24.8
1948-49.. ..	(c) -2.1	165.8	83.4	84.5	24.3
1949-50.. ..	(c) +0.8	173.6	81.9	90.9	25.3
<b>CHEESE.</b>					
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	(b)	24.9	11.5	13.4	4.4
1946-47.. ..	- 2.2	42.4	24.0	20.6	6.1
1947-48.. ..	..	41.5	22.9	18.6	5.5
1948-49.. ..	- 0.7	43.2	26.2	17.7	5.1
1949-50.. ..	- 1.0	44.8	23.1	22.7	6.3

(a) Figures for butter include dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter as well as butter shipped as ships' stores. Figures for cheese include ships' stores after allowance for a small quantity of cheese imported. (b) Not available. (c) Includes allowance for movements in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.

12. **Marketing of Dairy Products.**—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act* 1924-47. Introduced at the request of the dairying industry this Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. It dealt with matters relating to the organization and supervision of overseas marketing of dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in overseas freights and insurance rates and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the appointment of the Dairy Produce Control Board a voluntary body—the Australian Dairy Council—was established to advise and make recommendations to the Governments on problems connected with the production, manufacture and quality of dairy produce, pasture improvement and diseases of dairy cattle.

Following a recommendation by the Australian Agricultural Council the functions of these bodies were combined by an amending Act of 1935 under the Australian Dairy Produce Board and provision was made for the allocation of money from the Board's funds for research and investigation into pastures, diseases of dairy cattle and the quality of butter. The functions of the Board were later extended to enable it to advise the Government in connexion with the transport of dairy produce, the securing of new markets, the expansion of existing markets and other matters.

The Australian Dairy Produce Board was re-constituted in 1947 by an amendment to the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, reducing its membership from seventeen to twelve. The functions of the Board were extended to enable it to purchase and sell, on behalf of the Commonwealth, dairy produce intended for export, and to control all matters concerning the handling, storage, protection, treatment, transfer and shipment of the produce so purchased or sold.

(ii) *The Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924-1937.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from Australia to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation.

(iii) *War-time Marketing.* Reference to the marketing arrangements which operated during the 1939-45 War was made in Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous, pp. 1108-1110 of Official Year Book No. 36.

13. *Butter and Cheese Contracts.*—(i) *General.* Details of the war-time contracts arranged between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments whereby the former undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese were shown on pp. 935 and 936 of Official Year Book No. 37. The purchase of butter and cheese in 1944-45 and subsequent years has been covered by the Long-Term Purchase Agreement (*see sub-par. (ii) following*).

For the years 1943-44 to 1947-48 the United Kingdom Government reimbursed the Australian Government to the extent of subsidy paid on butter and cheese exported on Ministry of Food account. From 1st July, 1948 to 30th November, 1950 in respect of butter, and for the year 1948-49 in the case of cheese, however, contract prices paid by the United Kingdom Government have been in excess of the basic return to the Australian manufacturer. As a result, subsidy on butter and cheese exported was discontinued from that date and returns from export sales in excess of the basic return to the producer have been credited to the Dairying Industry Stabilization Fund (*see par. 5 (i) ante*). The Fund is to be drawn upon to cover the deficiencies in export prices from July, 1949 for cheese and from December, 1950 for butter.

The following tables indicate the prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency for the various grades of butter and cheese for the several war-time contracts, together with the prices payable under the Long-Term Purchase Agreement up to the year 1950-51.

PRICES OF BUTTER, UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

(s. d.)

Period.	Prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency.						
	Choice.	1st.	2nd.	Pastry.	Whey, 1st.	Whey, 2nd.	Whey, Pastry.
13th November, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 .. .. .							
1940-41 .. .. .	137 24	135 7½	131 1½	127 6	127 6	122 6	117 6
1941-42 .. .. .							
1942-43 .. .. .	142 0½	141 3	136 9½	127 6	127 6	122 6	117 6
1943-44 .. .. .	142 9½	141 3	136 9½	127 6	133 1½	128 1½	123 1½
1944-45 .. .. .							
1945-46 .. .. .	184 8½	183 1½	178 7½	175 0	175 0	170 0	165 0
1946-47 .. .. .	216 10½	215 4	210 7½	206 10½	206 10½	201 10½	196 10½
1947-48 .. .. .	254 4½	252 10	248 1½	244 4½	244 4½	239 4½	234 4½
1948-49 .. .. .	291 10½	290 3½	285 7½	281 10½	281 10½	276 10½	271 10½
1949-50 .. .. .	313 9	312 4	307 6	303 9	303 9	298 9	293 9
1950-51 .. .. .	339 5	337 11	307 6	303 9	303 9	298 9	293 9

## PRICES OF CHEESE, UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS.

(s. d.)

Period.	Prices per cwt. f.o.b. Australian currency.		
	Choicest, 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
20th November, 1939 to 30th June, 1940			
1940-41	76 6½	74 0½	71 6½
1941-42	83 9	81 3	78 9
1942-43	87 6	85 0	82 6
1943-44			
1944-45	107 6	105 0	102 6
1945-46			
1946-47	126 3	123 9	121 3
1947-48	145 7½	143 1½	140 7½
1948-49	164 4½	161 10½	159 4½
1949-50	175 0	172 6	170 0
1950-51	188 10	172 6	170 0

(ii) *Long-Term Purchase Agreement.* Early in 1945 an agreement was completed between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments covering the sale to the former of Australia's surplus butter and cheese for the four years 1944-45 to 1947-48. The agreement was later extended to cover the period up to 30th June, 1955. In the original agreement prices were stipulated for the initial two years ended June, 1946, while any variation in price for the succeeding years was not to exceed 7½ per cent. of the price paid for the preceding year. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, prices were increased for the year 1946-47 and further increases were agreed upon for the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 following representations from the Australian Government after having considered recommendations by the Joint Dairy Industry Advisory Committee (*see par. 5 above*).

The United Kingdom undertakes responsibility for storage costs if unable to provide ships to lift butter and cheese from store after 90 days, and makes advances against stored stock in this event.

The usual provisions relative to quality, packing, etc., continued to obtain, but in regard to payment the United Kingdom now pays the whole of the value on shipment, instead of 97½ per cent. on shipment and 2½ per cent. 60 days after the date of the last bill of lading, as formerly.

14. *Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese and Milk.*—(i) *General.* 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. In normal circumstances the extent of this surplus is chiefly dependent upon the seasonal conditions. In the immediate pre-war period the quantity of butter and cheese consumed annually in Australia was about 101,000 tons and 13,400 tons respectively, and production in excess of these amounts was available as surplus for export. In the post-war period, rationing (until June, 1950) restricted Australian consumption of butter to about 85,000 tons but production is still considerably below the pre-war level, the net result being reduction in the exportable surplus.

Because of war-time requirements due to the presence of Australian and Allied Servicemen in the South-West Pacific Area, exports of butter to the United Kingdom were reduced to a level lower than that attained in any year since 1926-27. During

1938-39, 97,000 tons, or 95 per cent. of all butter exported, was shipped to the United Kingdom, but by 1944-45 exports to this country had decreased to 37,000 tons or 86 per cent. of the total quantity exported. In 1949-50 the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 69,700 tons (88 per cent. of the total exports).

With cheese, increased production during the war was accompanied by decreased exports. In 1938-39, exports totalled 16,000 tons of which 15,500 tons were exported to the United Kingdom. By 1944-45, however, the quantity exported to the United Kingdom had declined to 2,800 tons or 18 per cent. of the total of 15,000 tons exported. Since the war, cheese exports have increased greatly and in 1949-50 a total quantity of 22,900 tons was exported, of which 18,000 tons or 78 per cent. was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The following tables show the total imports, exports and net exports of butter, cheese and condensed, concentrated, etc., milk and cream.

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

Product.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
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#### IMPORTS.

Butter(a) .. .. '000 lb.	3	..	..	..	..	..
£'000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese .. .. '000 lb.	115	296	104	192	101	85
£'000	7	25	12	20	12	13
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. '000 lb.	65	214	108	186	386	465
£'000	2	7	4	7	15	19

#### EXPORTS.

Butter .. .. '000 lb.	215,273	137,611	133,642	184,774	183,553	177,452
£'000	10,379	12,272	12,570	20,629	23,807	24,670
Cheese .. .. '000 lb.	21,379	32,770	53,662	51,017	58,287	51,404
£'000	609	1,689	2,655	3,263	4,101	4,146
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. '000 lb.	19,909	58,621	103,116	93,285	98,110	118,034
£'000	808	2,156	4,234	4,608	5,548	6,627

#### NET EXPORTS.

Butter .. .. '000 lb.	215,270	137,611	133,642	184,774	183,553	177,452
£'000	10,379	12,272	12,570	20,629	23,807	24,670
Cheese .. .. '000 lb.	21,264	32,474	53,558	50,825	58,186	51,319
£'000	602	1,664	2,643	3,243	4,089	4,133
Milk and Cream—condensed, concentrated, etc. '000 lb.	19,843	58,407	103,008	93,999	97,724	117,569
£'000	806	2,149	4,230	4,601	5,533	6,608

(a) The average imports of butter for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 amounted to 2,743 lb. valued at £161. In 1945-46 and each of the following years imports were less than 200 lb. and value less than £30.

(ii) *Butter and Cheese Exports graded according to Quality.* All butter and cheese exported comes under the provisions of the Exports (Dairy Produce) Regulations and is subject to the supervision, inspection and examination of 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. Further details, which include actual quantities by States, are to be found in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949-50.

## BULK BUTTER AND CHEESE GRADED FOR EXPORT: AUSTRALIA.

(Per cent.)

Grade.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Choicest .. ..	53.95	49.77	55.31	0.31	0.82	2.73
First Quality .. ..	39.56	41.96	37.92	60.84	55.71	66.93
Second Quality .. ..	5.44	6.63	5.73	38.85	43.47	30.34
Third Quality(b) .. ..	1.05	1.64	1.04	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Included with Second Quality.

(b) Includes rejected.

## § 3. Pigs and Pig Products.

1. Pigs.—Between 1928-29 and 1938-39 the number of pigs fluctuated around one million. In the latter year an upward movement commenced and continued until the record number of 1,797,340 was recorded in 1940-41. There was a decline in the following two years but the numbers rose again to 1,746,721 in 1943-44; thereafter, there was a continuous decline to 31st March, 1950 when the number recorded was 1,123,267. This was followed by a slight rise to 1,133,588 at 31st March, 1951. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories at 31st March, 1951 was—New South Wales, 316,833; Victoria, 237,127; Queensland, 374,991; South Australia, 67,517; Western Australia, 89,910; Tasmania, 45,446; Northern Territory, 1,122; Australian Capital Territory, 642.

A more accurate index of the development of pig-raising in Australia is provided in the following table, which combines, for each of the years 1938-39 to 1950-51, the number of slaughtering with the total number recorded.

## NUMBER OF PIGS AND NUMBER SLAUGHTERED(a): AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.	Year.	Number of Pigs.	Number Slaughtered.
1938-39 ..	1,155,591	1,829,392	1945-46 ..	1,425,709	1,650,926
1939-40 ..	1,455,341	1,849,582	1946-47 ..	1,273,011	1,591,627
1940-41 ..	1,797,340	2,335,801	1947-48 ..	1,254,683	1,550,163
1941-42 ..	1,414,893	2,581,859	1948-49 ..	1,196,321	1,675,807
1942-43 ..	1,563,000	2,072,921	1949-50 ..	1,123,267	1,556,918
1943-44 ..	1,746,721	1,841,198	1950-51 ..	1,133,588	1,516,270
1944-45 ..	1,630,855	1,922,388			

(a) The numbers slaughtered relate to slaughtering for human consumption.

Further details relating to pig numbers are given in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production. A graph showing the distribution of pigs in Australia at 31st March, 1948 appears on p. 908 of this Year Book.

2. Size of Pig Herds.—A series of special tabulations relating to rural holdings undertaken for all States for the year 1949-50 covered, *inter alia*, a classification of holdings carrying pigs according to size of herd. Full details of these tabulations are published in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44, 1949-50.

3. **Pork.**—(i) *Production.* With Allied Servicemen in Australia during the war years, the demand for pork was considerably increased and producers were encouraged to increase production to the highest level attainable in order to meet Service requirements and maintain exports as far as possible. After these requirements had been met, the quantity available for civilian consumption was much less than that normally consumed. In some States the civilian consumption of pork was negligible, but in other parts of Australia, where transport difficulties precluded the marketing of pork in the main centres, civilian consumption was not prohibited. In the following table details of production in each State are shown for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 compared with average production during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

**PRODUCTION OF PORK (BONE-IN WEIGHT).**

(Tons.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Total.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	9,938	12,236	9,867	3,215	1,741	1,240	7	38	38,282
1945-46 ..	6,335	9,595	9,363	4,072	4,749	966	17	3	35,120
1946-47 ..	6,564	7,153	9,011	2,978	3,446	1,039	17	18	30,026
1947-48 ..	6,448	7,138	7,134	2,954	2,334	1,391	28	34	27,361
1948-49 ..	9,831	8,623	12,254	2,358	2,649	1,442	27	56	37,240
1949-50 ..	10,260	6,645	12,911	2,009	1,793	1,208	42	90	34,958

(ii) *Consumption.* For the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 the average annual production of pork was 45,500 tons, of which 13,700 tons were exported, leaving 31,800 tons, or the carcass equivalent of 10.4 lb. per head per annum, available for local consumption.

As in the case of other meats, the demand for pork for the Armed Services and for exports was so great that it was necessary to divert supplies from civilian consumption under the rationing scheme introduced in January, 1944. This resulted in the consumption of pork per head declining from the pre-war average of 10.4 lb. to 9.0 lb. in 1943, to 6.4 lb. in 1944 and to 4.9 lb. in 1945. After 1945 there was a reduction in exports and supplies to the Armed Services and in September, 1946, pork was made available to civilians in all States. Together with other meats, pork was, however, subject to coupon rationing until 21st June, 1948. As a result, consumption per head rose to 5.9 lb. in 1946, 6.8 lb. in 1946-47, 7.1 lb. in 1947-48, and 7.4 lb. per head in 1948-49 and 1949-50. A preliminary estimate of consumption in 1950-51 is 7.0 lb. In the following table details of the production and disposal of pork are shown for the years 1946-47 to 1949-50, compared with corresponding averages for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

**PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF PORK (BONE-IN WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA.**

(\*000 tons.)

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production. (a)	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total.	Per head per annum.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 ..	..	45.5	13.7	..	31.8	10.4 lb.
1946-47 ..	-4.2	30.0	8.4	2.9	22.9	6.8
1947-48 ..	..	27.4	1.6	1.7	24.1	7.1
1948-49 ..	+0.6	37.3	9.0	1.9	25.8	7.4
1949-50 ..	+0.1	35.0	6.7	2.2	26.0	7.4

(a) Includes an estimate of trimmings from baconer carcasses.



4. **Bacon and Ham.**—(i) *Production.* As in the case of pork, the increased demand for bacon and ham during the war years stimulated production to a level not previously attained. Production reached its peak in 1944-45 when 56,246 tons of bacon and ham were cured. This has been followed by a continuous decline in output in each succeeding year to 40,603 tons in 1949-50. Details of production are shown by States in the following table for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39 and each year 1945-46 to 1949-50.

**PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT).**

(Tons.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia.
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39	9,963	7,614	9,269	2,950	2,013	970	1	32,780
1945-46 .. .. .	17,409	9,377	10,699	5,239	4,608	1,255	..	48,587
1946-47 .. .. .	15,830	10,998	9,983	5,069	4,638	1,150	..	47,668
1947-48 .. .. .	14,175	11,159	10,142	4,884	4,232	1,317	..	45,909
1948-49 .. .. .	13,302	10,204	9,412	3,788	3,756	1,122	..	41,584
1949-50 .. .. .	12,955	9,779	10,018	3,318	3,542	991	..	40,603

(ii) *Consumption.* For the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 the annual production of bacon and ham averaged 32,500 tons of which 1,000 tons were exported, leaving 31,500 tons, or 10.2 lb. per head per annum, available for local consumption. The presence of large numbers of Allied Servicemen in Australia during the 1939-45 War necessitated the diversion of civilian supplies. Bacon and ham were not included in the list of rationed meat but supplies to be placed on the civilian market were determined after the demands of the Services and export requirements had been met. Consumption per head declined in the early stages of the war but by 1944 it had been restored to the pre-war level and subsequently increased to 12.7 lb. in 1946-47. This was followed by a fall in consumption to 12.0 lb. in 1947-48, to 10.4 lb. in 1948-49 and to 9.6 lb. in 1949-50. An estimate of consumption in 1950-51 is 8.4 lb. per head. Details of production and disposal of bacon and ham for the periods 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 1946-47 to 1949-50 are shown in the following table.

**PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT):  
AUSTRALIA.**

('000 tons).

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Production.	Exports.	Canning.	Consumption in Australia.	
					Total	Per head per annum.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 .. .. .	(a)	32.5	1.0	..	31.5	10.2
1946-47 .. .. .	-0.2	47.7	3.3	2.1	42.5	12.7
1947-48 .. .. .	+0.1	45.9	2.7	2.1	41.0	12.0
1948-49 .. .. .	-0.1	41.6	3.4	2.2	36.1	10.4
1949-50 .. .. .	+0.1	40.6	3.2	2.7	34.6	9.6

(a) Not available.

5. **United Kingdom Contracts.**—Details relating to the several war-time contracts and the more recent Long-Term Purchase Agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for the sale and purchase of Australia's surplus production of meats (including pigmeats) are included in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production.

6. **Oversea Trade in Pigs and Pig Products.**—The total oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 compared with the average for the five years 1934-35 to 1938-39 is shown in the following table:—

## PIGS AND PIG PRODUCTS : IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
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## PIGS.

Imports ..	No.	29	17	42	32	10	15
	£	1,099	785	3,213	2,362	1,084	1,141
Exports ..	No.	151	55	623	941	1,179	813
	£	774	555	3,975	7,743	11,638	17,156
Net Exports	No.	122	38	581	909	1,169	798
	£	-325	-230	762	5,381	10,554	16,016

## BACON AND HAM.(a)

Imports ..	'000 lb.	7	..	..	..	15	5
	£'000	..	..	..	..	2	..
Exports ..	'000 lb.	1,686	18,857	14,674	8,588	8,661	7,679
	£'000	112	1,700	1,405	865	904	1,016
Net Exports	'000 lb.	1,679	18,857	14,674	8,588	8,646	7,674
	£'000	112	1,700	1,405	865	902	1,016

## LARD.(b)

Imports ..	'000 lb.	41	..	..	..	..	..
	£'000	1	..	..	..	..	..
Exports ..	'000 lb.	3,742	681	184	136	119	205
	£'000	59	25	8	10	9	15
Net Exports	'000 lb.	3,701	681	184	136	119	205
	£'000	58	25	8	10	9	15

## FROZEN PORK.

Imports ..	'000 lb.	55	..	12	..	..	..
	£'000	2	..	..	..	..	..
Exports ..	'000 lb.	26,141	30,773	18,705	3,728	20,126	14,975
	£'000	698	1,205	844	209	1,199	1,068
Net Exports	'000 lb.	26,086	30,773	18,693	3,728	20,126	14,975
	£'000	696	1,205	844	209	1,199	1,068

(a) Excludes tinned bacon and ham up to 1938-39. Thereafter includes tinned bacon. (b) For years 1934-35 to 1938-39—includes lard oil and refined animal fats.

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

## § 4. Value of Dairy Production (including Pig Farming).

Value of Production.—(i) *Gross and Net Values, 1948-49 and 1949-50.* The values of dairy production on a gross, local and net basis are shown in the following table. Production values for this and other industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXIX.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1948-49 AND 1949-50.  
(£'000.)

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (c)	Depreciation (estimated).
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.		
1948-49.							
New South Wales ..	25,102	2,414	22,688	2,543	(b) 59	20,086	(c)
Victoria ..	26,845	1,158	25,687	2,414	1,014	22,259	100
Queensland ..	19,758	520	19,238	2,280	460	16,498	200
South Australia ..	6,720	161	6,559	988	315	5,256	15
Western Australia ..	4,200	125	4,075	1,421	532	2,122	(c)
Tasmania ..	2,596	64	2,532	1,111	(b) 90	1,331	12
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>85,221</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>80,779</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>67,552</b>	<b>(d) 327</b>
1949-50.							
New South Wales ..	29,929	2,868	27,061	2,518	(b) 66	24,477	(c)
Victoria ..	32,962	1,410	31,552	3,084	1,293	27,175	100
Queensland ..	23,349	590	21,759	2,580	520	18,659	230
South Australia ..	8,074	200	7,874	642	413	6,819	15
Western Australia ..	4,698	141	4,557	1,507	605	2,445	(c)
Tasmania ..	3,099	142	2,957	1,326	(b) 104	1,527	13
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>101,111</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>95,760</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>81,102</b>	<b>(d) 358</b>

(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) *Net Value of Production, 1934-35 to 1949-50.* In the following table the net value of dairy production and the net value per head of population are shown by States for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 in comparison with the averages for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

## NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE. (£'000)(a)							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	9,559	9,622	6,789	1,587	679	580	28,825
1945-46 ..	15,590	15,032	12,479	3,826	1,845	768	49,540
1946-47 ..	14,834	18,038	10,010	4,242	1,922	812	49,858
1947-48 ..	18,443	19,916	14,168	4,985	2,036	992	60,540
1948-49 ..	20,086	22,259	16,498	5,256	2,122	1,331	67,552
1949-50 ..	24,477	27,175	18,659	6,819	2,445	1,527	81,102

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

NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
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## NET VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION. (£ s. d.)

Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	3 11 3	5 3 11	6 17 11	2 13 11	1 9 10	2 10 6	4 4 7
1945-46 ..	5 6 4	7 9 2	11 10 3	6 1 3	3 15 3	3 1 4	6 13 4
1946-47 ..	5 0 2	8 16 10	9 2 6	6 12 5	3 17 4	3 3 9	6 12 8
1947-48 ..	6 2 8	9 12 6	12 14 8	7 12 10	4 0 0	3 15 9	7 18 6
1948-49 ..	6 11 1	10 10 8	14 10 9	7 18 0	4 1 3	4 19 3	8 13 3
1949-50 ..	7 14 4	12 10 5	16 0 10	9 18 7	4 9 7	5 10 1	10 1 6

## § 5. Poultry-Farming.

1. **General.**—Poultry-farming has been carried on in Australia for many years and the State Departments of Agriculture have encouraged its development by appointing experts to advise on the care and management of poultry and by conducting egg-laying competitions.

Originally the industry was conducted in conjunction with other branches of rural activity, mainly dairying, but it is now a specialized and distinct industry and it is from this source that the bulk of the commercial production is obtained. Practically all farms keep poultry for the purpose of supplying their own domestic requirements and in many cases some supplies from this source are also marketed. In addition many private homes keep small numbers of fowls in backyard runs and this helps to maintain domestic needs particularly when eggs are in short supply.

2. **Numbers of Poultry.**—In pre-war years the numbers of the principal kinds of poultry were a normal feature of the annual census of live-stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. These data were collected on a restricted scale by all States in 1942-43, the details obtained being confined to farms of 1 acre or more producing eggs or poultry for sale. The collection has since been discontinued in some States. Because of their incompleteness, details of poultry numbers are not published.

3. **Recorded Production and Disposal of Eggs.**—(i) *Shell Eggs.* Available statistics of the production and disposal of eggs in Australia are restricted to those recorded by the Egg Boards of the several States.

Egg Boards, or authorities appointed to control the marketing of eggs, have operated in the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland for some years, whilst in South Australia the Board commenced to operate in August, 1942. It was not until August, 1943 that Advisory Committees were established in Western Australia and Tasmania. These authorities were created under National Security Regulations. Statistics of recorded production of eggs for Australia as a whole are not available, therefore, prior to 1943-44.

In the following table details of receipts and disposals of eggs, as recorded by these authorities, are shown for Australia for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50.

**SHELL EGGS : RECEIVALS AND DISPOSALS RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS, AUSTRALIA.**

(\*000 dozen.)

Particulars.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
<b>RECEIVALS.</b>					
Stock held at beginning of year .. .. .	14	1	4	494	554
Receipts from Consignors ..	90,599	95,751	92,381	94,308	91,482
Withdrawals from Cold Storage(a) .. .. .	1,648	1,343	2,586	3,816	4,272
Interstate Transfers .. .. .	858	386	181	397	213
Other Sources .. .. .	110	2	178	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,229</b>	<b>97,483</b>	<b>95,330</b>	<b>99,015</b>	<b>96,521</b>
<b>DISPOSALS.</b>					
Sales by Egg Boards .. .. .	45,597	40,296	36,781	35,001	35,900
Packed for Cold Storage(a) ..	1,590	1,343	2,588	4,022	4,129
Packed for Powder .. .. .	11,055	7,996	3,272	1,725	1,835
Packed for Pulp .. .. .	26,089	30,150	36,207	36,243	29,654
Packed for Export .. .. .	7,225	16,421	14,827	20,172	23,547
Interstate Transfers .. .. .	858	386	181	397	213
Other Disposals .. .. .	814	887	980	901	856
Stock held at end of year ..	1	4	494	554	387
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,229</b>	<b>97,483</b>	<b>95,330</b>	<b>99,015</b>	<b>96,521</b>
Sales by Producer Agents (not included above) ..	22,454	26,767	27,046	25,901	24,204

(a) Temporary and winter storage.

The movement in production in the respective States is shown in the following table.

**SHELL EGGS : PRODUCTION(a) RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.**

(\*000 dozen.)

State.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
New South Wales .. .. .	49,807	54,100	50,569	52,052	52,269
Victoria .. .. .	30,933	37,110	36,220	32,842	29,985
Queensland .. .. .	11,790	9,422	9,693	12,144	11,176
South Australia .. .. .	12,390	14,252	14,440	14,115	13,089
Western Australia .. .. .	6,968	6,736	7,653	7,939	7,653
Tasmania .. .. .	1,165	898	852	1,117	1,514
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>113,053</b>	<b>122,518</b>	<b>119,427</b>	<b>120,209</b>	<b>115,686</b>

(a) Receipts from consignors and sales by producer agents.

(ii) *Egg Pulp.* Prior to the 1939-45 War, production of egg pulp was about 7 million lb. per annum. This was used almost entirely for the manufacture of cakes, pastry and biscuits, only negligible quantities being exported. Production was expanded greatly during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Services and has since been maintained at a high level for export purposes and to meet increased local requirements.

Particulars of the production of whole egg pulp as recorded by the Egg Boards in the several States are shown in the following table.

**LIQUID WHOLE EGG : PRODUCTION RECORDED BY EGG BOARDS.**  
(‘000 lb.)

State.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
New South Wales .. ..	11,930	14,576	14,600	15,966	14,760
Victoria .. ..	8,296	12,854	16,139	14,579	8,565
Queensland .. ..	2,526	1,650	3,240	4,560	4,498
South Australia .. ..	7,122	7,073	8,510	7,663	6,574
Western Australia .. ..	1,122	1,295	1,834	1,782	1,837
Tasmania .. ..	519	247	189	129	407
Total .. ..	31,515	37,695	44,512	44,679	36,641

In addition to liquid whole egg, production was also recorded of liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks. Output in 1949-50 amounted to 517,000 lb. and 333,000 lb. respectively compared with 485,000 lb. and 323,000 lb. respectively in the previous year.

(iii) *Egg Powder.* The production of dried egg powder was not established in Australia until 1942, when the industry was introduced to treat Australia's surplus eggs so as to maintain exports to the United Kingdom. The shortage of refrigerated shipping space precluded the export of shell eggs so they were converted into powdered form. Since the termination of hostilities in 1945, the manufacture of egg powder has been continued for export purposes, but has been considerably curtailed since 1946-47. Owing, no doubt, to the availability of fresh eggs, a market has not yet been established in Australia. The product now consists almost entirely of sugared egg powder, and recorded production was 908,000 lb. in 1948-49 and 931,000 lb. in 1949-50, the bulk of the production being confined to South Australia.

4. *Production and Consumption of Eggs.*—Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. Owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining a complete census of output, it is more expedient to compute a figure based on the best data available. The production shown in the following table, which shows also details of exports and consumption, is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control plus an estimate of production from uncontrolled areas and an estimate of the production of "back-yard" poultry-keepers. The estimates of total production obtained have been checked with data from other sources and found to be reasonably in accord.

## ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF EGGS IN SHELL : AUSTRALIA.

('000 tons.)(a)

Year.	Changes in Stock.	Estimated Total Production.	Exports.	For Drying and Pulping.(b)	Consumption in Australia as human food.	
					Total.	Per head, per annum.
Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39 .. ..	(c)	89.5	7.6	3.2	78.7	lb. 25.7
1946-47 .. ..	- 0.4	121.7	10.5	22.3	89.3	26.6
1947-48 .. ..	+ 0.4	118.8	8.8	23.7	85.9	25.2
1948-49 .. ..	+ 0.1	119.4	11.9	22.8	84.6	24.3
1949-50 .. ..	- 0.3	116.5	14.0	19.0	83.8	23.3

(a) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.  
(c) Not available.

(b) Includes wastage.

Details of the consumption of shell eggs, liquid whole egg and total shell egg equivalent (expressed in lb. and in number of eggs) per head of population per annum are shown in the following table :—

## SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity.	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Shell Eggs .. ..	25.7	26.6	25.2	24.3	23.3
Liquid Whole Egg and Egg Powder(a) .. ..	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.6
Total Shell Equivalent— lb. per Head ... ..	26.6	29.2	27.4	27.1	25.9
No. per Head(b) .. ..	243	267	251	248	236

(a) In terms of weight of shell eggs.  
1.75 oz.

(b) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as

5. Marketing of Eggs.—(i) *United Kingdom Contracts.* Details of the annual contracts entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments will be found in Official Year Book No. 38, pp. 1048-9.

Negotiations with the United Kingdom Government in respect of the 1950-51 season's prices resulted in an increase of 1.325d. per lb. in the price of frozen whole egg pulp. Prices for eggs-in-shell and egg products other than pulp remained unchanged. The increase in the price of pulp was conditional upon the cessation of packing eggs-in-shell for the United Kingdom by 30th November, in lieu of 24th December as in previous seasons.

In reviewing contract prices for the 1951-52 season, the United Kingdom Government agreed to waive the stipulation that the prices for the 1951-52 season should not exceed those for the previous season by more than 7½ per cent. and granted increases of approximately 25 per cent. on eggs-in-shell and 18 per cent. on egg products.

The prices stipulated in the several contracts for eggs and egg products for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 are shown in the following table. Contract prices in operation for the years 1939-40 to 1944-45 were shown on page 997 of Official Year Book No. 37, and those for 1945-46 and 1946-47 on page 1049 of Official Year Book No. 38.

### EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS: PRICES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM-AUSTRALIA CONTRACTS.

*Australian Currency, f.o.b. Australian Ports.*

Year.	Eggs in Shell.(a)	Frozen Whole Egg Pulp.	Whole Egg Powder.	Sugared Egg Powder.
1947-48 .. .. .	2 1	1 6.75	6 6.50	4 11.48
1948-49 .. .. .	2 4	1 8.75	7 0.00	5 1.00
1949-50 .. .. .	2 7	1 11.05	7 5.88	5 2.63
1950-51 .. .. .	2 7	2 0.38	7 5.88	5 2.63
1951-52 .. .. .	3 3	2 4.75	8 10.25	6 1.75

(a) Price for pack of 15 lb. per long hundred (ten dozens); proportionate adjustments made for other packs.

(ii) *War-time Marketing.* Details of the war-time control of egg marketing under Commonwealth legislation were given on page 998 of Official Year Book No. 37.

(iii) *Egg Export Control Act 1947.* Following the termination of Commonwealth control over the production and marketing of eggs on 31st December, 1947, functions relating to the local marketing of eggs reverted to State Egg Boards which became responsible for stabilizing prices and marketing of eggs produced in the respective States. In order to assist in marketing Australia's surplus production of eggs under the Long-Term Purchase Agreement with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth established the Australian Egg Board under the Egg Export Control Act 1947. The Board, which commenced to operate on 1st January, 1948, is empowered to buy and sell, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, eggs and egg products intended for export which comply with the provisions of the Export (Dairy Produce) Regulations. In addition, the Board is authorized to deal with all matters relating to the export of eggs and egg products from Australia, to make such experiments as are likely to lead to the improvement of the quality of Australian eggs and to promote their sale overseas. The Board consists of ten members, including six representatives of egg producers and one representative of the Commonwealth Government.

6. *Oversea Trade in Poultry Products.*—The Australian oversea export of poultry products has in the past been confined chiefly to eggs in shell and egg contents, which are consigned mainly 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 down to almost negligible quantities in 1942-43 and 1943-44. Following a slight increase in 1944-45, exports rose to 17.5 million dozen in 1946-47, but fell to 14.5 million dozen in 1947-48. In 1949-50 exports reached the record level of 23.0 million dozen, valued at £2,948,889.

Prior to the 1939-45 War, exports of egg contents were small and in 1939-40 there was an excess of imports. During the war years, exports expanded greatly, mainly to meet Service requirements, and since the close of the war there has been further expansion, although the latest year, 1949-50, shows a considerable decline from the peak year, 1947-48.

Since the close of the war there has also been a remarkable increase in the exports of frozen poultry, which rose from 283,107 pair in 1945-46 to 2,875,641 pair in 1949-50. The average for the pre-war years 1934-35 to 1938-39 was only 37,913 pair.

The oversea trade during the five years ended 1949-50 in comparison with the average for the five years ended 1938-39 was as follows :—

#### POULTRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
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#### LIVE POULTRY.

Imports ..	No.	628	26	52	15	..	..
	£	396	171	454	16	..	..
Exports ..	No.	1,464	16,562	115,798	73,942	80,020	78,882
	£	663	10,745	7,308	7,054	7,864	10,392
Net Exports	No.	836	16,536	115,746	73,927	80,020	78,882
	£	267	10,574	6,854	7,038	7,864	10,392

#### FROZEN POULTRY.

Imports ..	pair	5,564	3	..	..	..	100
	£	222	3	..	..	..	32
Exports ..	pair	37,913	283,107	957,724	1,870,623	2,493,011	2,875,641
	£	29,744	208,635	872,257	1,709,066	2,643,895	2,793,306
Net Exports	pair	32,349	283,104	957,724	1,870,623	2,493,011	2,875,541
	£	29,522	208,632	872,257	1,709,066	2,643,895	2,793,274

#### EGGS IN SHELL.

Imports ..	doz.	27,131	100	202	883	945	9
	£	1,567	189	139	356	310	8
Exports ..	doz.	13,397,895	7,291,224	17,493,879	14,518,033	19,604,715	23,046,749
	£	867,719	638,014	1,416,549	1,575,073	2,360,464	2,948,889
Net Exports	doz.	13,370,764	7,291,124	17,493,677	14,517,150	19,603,770	23,046,740
	£	866,152	637,825	1,416,410	1,574,717	2,360,154	2,948,881

#### EGG CONTENTS.

Imports ..	lb.	42,000	600	456	505	116	1,067
	£	3,044	157	317	319	38	926
Exports ..	lb.	432,000	17,689,631	29,803,117	30,618,675	29,185,632	17,634,519
	£	14,079	1,452,066	3,097,208	2,600,378	2,743,958	2,072,178
Net Exports	lb.	390,000	17,689,031	29,802,661	30,618,170	29,185,516	17,633,452
	£	11,035	1,451,909	3,096,892	2,600,059	2,743,920	2,071,252

7. Value of Poultry Products.—(i) *Gross and Net Values, 1949-50.* 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 in Australia on a gross, local and net basis for the year 1949-50, and has been compiled from data actually collected or carefully estimated by the State Statisticians:—

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1949-50.**  
(£'000.)

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 ..	14,438	1,035	13,403	4,217	9,186
Victoria ..	11,405	856	10,549	2,317	8,232
Queensland..	1,647	234	1,413	570	843
South Australia ..	3,180	230	2,950	770	2,180
Western Australia ..	1,741	325	1,416	575	841
Tasmania ..	1,081	81	1,000	54	946
Total ..	33,492	2,761	30,731	8,503	22,228

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

(ii) *Net Value of Production, 1934-35 to 1949-50.* In the following table the net value of poultry products and the net value per head of population are shown by States for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39:—

**NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE. (£'000.)(a)							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	2,229	2,567	321	321	285	351	6,074
1945-46 ..	5,887	5,666	1,172	1,251	584	569	15,129
1946-47 ..	6,073	5,358	812	1,478	453	531	14,705
1947-48 ..	6,956	5,975	806	1,974	375	718	16,744
1948-49 ..	8,123	7,829	853	1,834	671	886	20,196
1949-50 ..	9,186	8,232	843	2,180	841	946	22,228

NET VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION. (£ s. d.)

Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	0 16 7	1 7 9	0 6 6	0 10 11	0 12 6	1 10 1	0 17 10
1945-46 ..	2 0 2	2 16 3	1 1 7	1 19 8	1 3 10	2 5 6	2 0 9
1946-47 ..	2 1 0	2 12 6	0 14 10	2 6 2	0 18 3	2 1 9	1 19 1
1947-48 ..	2 6 3	2 17 9	0 14 6	2 18 9	0 14 9	2 14 10	2 3 10
1948-49 ..	2 13 1	3 14 1	0 15 0	2 15 1	1 5 8	3 6 1	2 11 9
1949-50 ..	2 17 11	3 15 11	0 14 6	3 3 6	1 10 10	3 8 2	2 15 3

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

## § 6. Bee-Farming.

1. *General.*—Although practised as a separate industry, bee-farming is also carried on in conjunction with other branches of farming, but its place in Australia's rural economy is not very significant. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1949-50 showed an average of 78.25 lb. per hive and the average quantity of wax was 0.99 lb. per productive hive.

2. **Production of Honey and Bees-wax.**—The number of hives and the production of honey and bees-wax during the year 1949-50 are shown 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 is understated to that extent. 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, 1949-50.

State.	Beehives.			Honey Produced.		Bees-wax Produced.	
	Pro-ductive.	Un-pro-ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	'000 lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales..	113	66	179	9,227	288,344	117,939	17,691
Victoria ..	82	33	115	7,744	258,129	78,124	11,719
Queensland ..	24	17	41	1,187	37,103	22,162	3,694
South Australia ..	83	28	111	5,179	151,038	70,442	9,686
Western Australia	22	5	27	2,041	42,978	32,045	5,007
Tasmania ..	4	1	5	285	10,700	3,724	700
Australia(a) ..	328	150	478	25,663	788,292	324,436	48,497

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

The production of honey and bees-wax fluctuates considerably and is determined mainly by the flow of nectar from flora of the eucalypts, which varies greatly from year to year. However, in recent years there has been a pronounced upward trend in the output of honey and figures for 1948-49 were an all-time record at 53,203,000 lb. In 1949-50, recorded production was 25,663,000 lb.

The table hereunder shows the production of honey and bees-wax for the five years ended 1949-50 in comparison with the averages for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

## HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.(a)
HONEY ('000 lb.).							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	3,827	3,600	689	3,388	1,125	181	12,810
1945-46 ..	3,916	4,064	1,841	3,182	1,689	213	14,905
1946-47 ..	9,017	9,031	1,615	3,673	2,470	189	30,995
1947-48 ..	9,776	6,934	1,895	5,298	1,732	208	25,843
1948-49 ..	26,008	8,730	3,045	10,906	4,290	221	53,200
1949-50 ..	9,227	7,744	1,187	5,179	2,041	285	25,663
BEES-WAX (lb.).							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 ..	55,927	41,856	10,318	41,083	18,855	2,382	170,421
1945-46 ..	57,490	43,777	28,887	43,344	18,280	3,003	194,841
1946-47 ..	111,916	95,524	29,774	105,788	27,560	2,273	372,835
1947-48 ..	113,211	70,851	32,147	85,405	19,598	3,144	324,356
1948-49 ..	295,892	90,778	47,184	140,384	55,239	2,944	632,441
1949-50 ..	117,939	78,124	22,162	70,442	32,045	3,724	324,436

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

3. Value of Production.—(i) *Gross and Net Values, 1949-50.* The following table shows the gross, local and net values of production which have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States by 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, 1949-50.

(£'000.)

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production.(a)
New South Wales .. ..	306	26	280	280
Victoria .. ..	270	34	236	236
Queensland .. ..	41	6	35	35
South Australia .. ..	161	20	141	141
Western Australia .. ..	48	8	40	40
Tasmania .. ..	11	..	11	11
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>743</b>

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

(ii) *Net Value of Production, 1934-35 to 1949-50.* In the following table the net value of bee products and the net value per head of population are shown by States for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 compared with the average for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39:—

## NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NET VALUE.(£'000.)(a)							
Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39 .. ..	60	49	8	30	15	3	165
1945-46 .. ..	119	115	49	77	46	6	412
1946-47 .. ..	272	256	48	218	73	6	873
1947-48 .. ..	293	196	55	136	50	8	738
1948-49 .. ..	782	247	92	276	104	8	1,509
1949-50 .. ..	280	236	35	141	40	11	743

## NET VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(s. d.)(a)

Average 1934-35 to 1938-39 .. ..	0 5	0 6	0 2	1 1	0 8	0 3	0 6
1945-46 .. ..	0 9	1 1	0 11	2 6	1 11	0 6	1 1
1946-47 .. ..	1 10	2 6	0 10	6 10	2 11	0 6	2 4
1947-48 .. ..	1 11	1 11	1 0	4 2	1 11	0 7	1 11
1948-49 .. ..	5 1	2 4	1 7	8 4	4 0	0 7	3 10
1949-50 .. ..	1 9	2 2	0 7	4 1	1 6	0 10	1 10

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance nor for the value of other materials used in the process of production.

4. **Oversea Trade in Bee Products.**—Prior to the 1939-45 War the production of honey exceeded Australian requirements and a small quantity was available for export. As a result of increased production, exports have risen considerably since 1938-39, when a quantity of 687,000 lb. of honey, valued at £13,957, was shipped. In 1948-49 the record quantity of 32.09 million lb., valued at £1,217,193, was exported, and in 1949-50, exports were 20.77 million lb., valued at £814,115.

The wider use of frame hives reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity imported exceeded that exported, but in recent years production has been high on account of exceptionally good seasons, and exports have exceeded imports by substantial margins.

Particulars of the oversea trade in honey and bees-wax are shown in the following table for the five years ended 1949-50 in comparison with the average of the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

#### HONEY AND BEES-WAX : IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
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#### HONEY.

Imports ..	lb.	46,291	..	378	160	183	30
	£	992	..	21	10	11	1
Exports ..	lb.	1,027,998	7,547,977	13,928,488	14,985,753	32,093,514	20,768,811
	£	17,017	292,880	556,605	579,285	1,217,193	814,115
Net Exports	lb.	981,707	7,547,977	13,928,110	14,985,593	32,093,331	20,768,781
	£	16,025	292,880	556,584	579,275	1,217,182	814,114

#### BEES-WAX.

Imports ..	lb.	73,321	319,501	5,320	1,467	27,254	353
	£	4,770	34,076	1,188	314	4,094	81
Exports ..	lb.	15,787	5,025	36,865	98,054	77,187	355,289
	£	926	905	6,107	16,172	11,832	53,443
Net Exports	lb.	-57,534	-314,476	31,545	96,587	49,933	354,936
	£	-3,844	-33,171	4,919	15,758	7,738	53,362

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

### § 7. 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 1949-50 are shown below in comparison with those of 1938-39.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS. 1051

AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS: EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
<b>QUANTITY.</b>							
Bees-wax .. .. .	lb.	5,565	5,025	36,865	98,050	77,187	355,289
Butter .. .. .	'000 lb.	229,543	137,611	133,642	184,774	183,554	177,452
Cheese .. .. .	"	35,924	32,766	53,555	50,944	58,287	51,404
Eggs in shell .. .. .	'000 doz.	10,144	7,291	17,494	14,518	19,605	23,047
Eggs not in shell—							
Egg pulp .. .. .	'000 lb.	650	17,690	23,316	25,981	27,041	16,827
Egg powder .. .. .	"						
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Honey .. .. .	'000 lb.	687	7,548	13,928	14,986	32,094	20,769
Lard .. .. .	"	(b)	5,491	681	184	119	205
Meats—							
Bacon and ham .. .. .	"	(c)	1,739	18,857	14,674	8,588	8,661
Frozen poultry .. .. .	'000 pair		22	283	958	1,871	2,493
Frozen pork .. .. .	'000 lb.		30,716	30,773	18,705	3,728	20,126
Milk—							
Condensed, Preserved, etc.—							
Sweetened Full Cream .. .. .	"	12,572	39,881	74,107	66,639	66,000	70,495
Skim .. .. .	"		556	2		243	2
Unsweetened .. .. .	"	754	9,647	9,631	3,342	3,316	1,862
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream .. .. .	"	3,001	5,948	10,307	14,049	14,149	23,865
Skim .. .. .	"	575	1,090	3,565	5,644	10,174	19,072
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of milk .. .. .	"	1,637	2,768	2,843	3,416	6,250	7,002
Other .. .. .	"		899	2,874	4,036	5,195	5,453
Malted .. .. .	"	565	2,054	3,421	3,609	4,227	2,738
Pigs, live .. .. .	No.	61	55	623	941	1,179	813
Poultry, live .. .. .	"	2,189	16,562	115,798	73,942	80,020	78,882

VALUE (£.)

Bees-wax .. .. .	148	905	6,107	16,166	11,832	53,443	
Butter .. .. .	12,891,837	12,271,662	12,569,922	20,629,483	23,806,663	24,669,790	
Cheese .. .. .	1,073,931	1,688,700	2,643,355	3,253,273	4,100,641	4,145,462	
Eggs in shell .. .. .	638,159	638,014	1,416,549	1,575,073	2,360,464	2,948,889	
Eggs not in shell—							
Egg pulp .. .. .	23,014	1,452,066	1,637,800	1,811,520	2,457,185	1,906,219	
Egg powder .. .. .							1,459,316
Feathers, undressed .. .. .	307	1,487	8,304	9,947	8,294	2,026	
Honey .. .. .	13,957	292,880	556,605	579,285	1,217,193	814,115	
Lard .. .. .	(b)	67,744	24,870	7,751	9,628	8,995	
Meats—							
Bacon and ham .. .. .	(c)	119,994	1,700,266	1,404,610	865,201	903,673	
Frozen poultry .. .. .		19,917	208,635	872,257	1,709,066	2,643,895	
Frozen pork .. .. .		882,117	1,204,846	843,935	208,717	1,199,034	
Milk—							
Condensed, Preserved, etc.—							
Sweetened Full Cream .. .. .	405,913	1,418,077	2,906,578	3,077,093	3,441,735	3,612,703	
Skim .. .. .		20	84		13,166	88	
Unsweetened .. .. .	19,120	289,433	305,383	126,050	91,169	88,035	
Dried or Powdered—							
Full Cream .. .. .	92,835	256,495	501,923	906,713	1,220,512	1,955,665	
Skim .. .. .	6,160	29,209	111,750	188,383	412,835	713,435	
Infants' and Invalids' Foods—							
Essentially of milk .. .. .	209,925	211,472	231,167	306,363	579,767	684,838	
Other .. .. .		160,924	457,500	649,706	702,782	658,486	
Malted .. .. .	57,058	162,758	285,162	309,807	369,057	256,938	
Pigs, live .. .. .		371	555	3,975	7,743	11,038	
Poultry, live .. .. .		970	10,745	7,308	7,054	7,864	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>16,523,477</b>	<b>22,024,019</b>	<b>28,237,341</b>	<b>37,035,129</b>	<b>48,855,167</b>	<b>47,595,836</b>

(a) Quantity not available. tinned bacon.

(b) Includes lard oil and refined animal fats.

(c) Excludes

## § 8. Imports of Dairy and Farmyard Products into United Kingdom.

NOTE.—Values of imports in this section are expressed in £ sterling.

1. Summary, Principal Products.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1939 and 1946 to 1950.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Product.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Butter .. .. '000 cwt.	8,737	4,227	4,325	5,452	6,360	6,706
£'000	48,424	37,347	42,911	67,827	86,873	90,357
Cheese .. .. '000 cwt.	2,845	4,073	3,825	3,147	4,259	3,080
£'000	8,869	26,209	31,455	26,452	38,508	27,594
Milk, powdered and preserved '000 cwt.	1,699	2,563	1,436	1,023	2,238	1,298
£'000	2,818	10,331	10,080	4,975	10,582	6,259
Bacon and ham .. '000 cwt.	7,953	3,638	2,728	2,761	2,804	5,189
£'000	37,105	24,155	21,836	28,872	32,158	63,372
Pork, chilled or frozen '000 cwt.	989	1,598	287	224	602	612
£'000	3,036	8,830	1,655	1,244	4,904	5,189
Eggs, dried .. '000 cwt.	10	915	677	116	98	310
£'000	85	30,784	23,911	3,611	3,023	2,972
Eggs in shell .. '000 doz.	283,315	81,330	115,615	154,764	209,814	167,618
£'000	12,835	9,287	13,460	21,577	30,522	21,555

2. Butter.—(i) Imports. Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1950 amounted to 1,319,614 cwt., or 19.68 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £17,410,329 and was exceeded by that received from New Zealand and Denmark. Australia and New Zealand combined supplied 57.77 per cent. of the total quantity imported during 1950 and Denmark, 37.65 per cent.

In the following table particulars of the quantity and value of butter imported into the United Kingdom are shown for the years 1938 and 1950 according to country of origin.

## BUTTER : IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Country from which Imported.	1938.		1950.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
New Zealand .. ..	2,592,251	14,524,140	2,554,414	33,861,826
Australia .. ..	1,797,811	9,629,939	1,319,614	17,410,329
Other British Countries .. ..	422,704	2,454,725	5,002	67,956
Argentine Republic .. ..	89,876	407,678	..	..
Denmark .. ..	2,364,799	12,960,434	2,524,474	34,922,068
Netherlands .. ..	711,910	3,465,835	299,697	4,059,242
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1,538,562	7,430,382	2,639	36,171
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9,517,913</b>	<b>50,873,133</b>	<b>6,705,840</b>	<b>90,356,692</b>

(ii) London Prices. In the following table the prices shown up to and including September, 1939 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.	1938-39.		1939-40.		Year.	London.	Aus- tralia.
	London.	Aus- tralia.(a)	London.	Aus- tralia.		London.	Aus- tralia.
	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).	Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).		Shillings (Stg.).	Shillings (Aust.).
July ..	120	135	114	(a) 127	1940-41 ..	(b) 110	(c) 137
August ..	118	132	110	(a) 123	1941-42 ..	110	137
September ..	116	130	120	(a) 135	1942-43 ..	114	143
October ..	111	124	(b) 110	(c) 137	1943-44 ..	114	143
November ..	104	115	(b) 110	(c) 137	1944-45 ..	148	185
December ..	107	119	(b) 110	(c) 137	1945-46 ..	148	185
January ..	120	134	(b) 110	(c) 137	1946-47 ..	173	217
February ..	118	132	(b) 110	(c) 137	1947-48 ..	203	254
March ..	115	128	(b) 110	(c) 137	1948-49 ..	233	292
April ..	113	126	(b) 110	(c) 137	1949-50 ..	251	314
May ..	107	119	(b) 110	(c) 137	1950-51 ..	272	339
June ..	113	126	(b) 110	(c) 137	1951-52 ..	292	365

(a) Sydney and Melbourne.  
contract price.

(b) Contract price f.o.b. Australian ports.

(c) Equivalent of

3. **Cheese.**—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1950 was £27,593,837. Of this, £12,452,665 represented imports from New Zealand, £4,921,806 imports from Canada, £2,487,331 from Australia, and £1,011,444 from the United States of America.

4. **Bacon.**—Of a total import in 1950 of bacon valued at £54,706,357, the value of that supplied by Denmark was £31,368,320, Canada, £9,179,974, and the Netherlands, £4,701,154.

5. **Pork.**—The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £5,189,031 in 1950. Imports from New Zealand, valued at £1,119,342, and Australia, £707,443 comprised 35.21 per cent. of the imports into the United Kingdom.

6. **Eggs.**—In 1950 the value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom was £29,278,492, comprising eggs-in-shell, £21,515,330, liquid or frozen eggs, £4,791,548, and dried eggs, £2,971,614. The Australian share in this trade amounted to £2,938,427. Eggs-in-shell were supplied by Denmark, £13,104,069 and Irish Republic, £4,731,061. The principal exporters of dried eggs to the United Kingdom were the United States of America, £1,945,139 and Canada, £873,750.

7. **Milk Products.**—In 1950 the value of powdered and preserved milk imported into the United Kingdom was £6,259,217, comprising condensed milk, sweetened, £1,421,381, condensed milk, unsweetened, £1,011,162 and powdered milk, £3,826,674. Australia supplied unsweetened milk powder valued at £1,162,508.

8. **Other Products.**—The imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of poultry and frozen rabbits and hares amounted to £2,052,344, and £945,714 respectively, while those of bees-wax, game, lard and honey in 1950 were unimportant.