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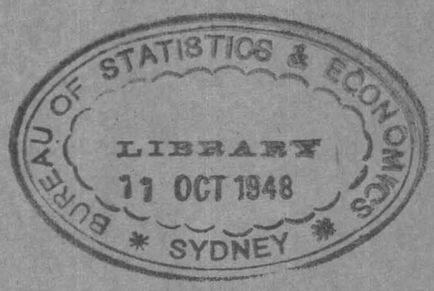

REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

REPORT NO. 2 - YEAR 1947

Prepared under Instructions from the

RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

by

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C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION

This report, the second of its kind issued from this Bureau, contains a comprehensive review of food production and the consumption of foodstuffs and nutrients in Australia in the year 1947 together with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), for each of the calendar years 1945 and 1946 and the year ended 30th June, 1947. Similar reports will follow at six-monthly intervals.

The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical survey of (i) the production of foodstuffs; (ii) the quantities exported overseas; (iii) the quantities put to industrial or other non-food uses; and to enable estimates to be made, after allowance for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia.

While the statistics relating to foodstuffs presented in this report can be generally accepted as reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These concern chiefly the quantities of poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and other fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available as to the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements, and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases, careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as "entering consumption in Australia" have been adjusted as far as possible to allow for these circumstances. Other difficulties occur in the compilation of statistics of consumption, and for these no allowance has been made. They include (i) the consumption by the Services during the war years of some minor commodities; (ii) the absence of particulars of stock movements in a limited number of cases; (iii) the disposal of surplus Army stores after the close of the war and (iv) the quantity of foodstuffs purchased on the civilian market and sent overseas in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the results.

The details of consumption per head included in the tables have been checked with data from other sources wherever possible. These were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. Such comparisons as are possible confirm the reliability of the method used in this report.

Section 3 of the report, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled under the direction of Dr. F. W. Clements, Chairman of the Nutrition Committee, and the statistical tables included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

I am indebted to Dr. Clements, whose contribution has made it possible to amplify the report by the inclusion of section 3; and to Mr. J. C. Stephen, officer-in-charge of the Production Section of this Bureau, and Mr. R. G. Walker, for the compilation of the other sections of the Report.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1948.

2. GENERAL REVIEW OF FOOD PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA

Drought conditions experienced in New South Wales and Queensland during 1946 were relieved by wide-spread rains in February, 1947. In the other States useful rains in March were followed by further falls during succeeding months. As a result seasonal conditions throughout the whole of the agricultural areas of the Commonwealth during 1947 were most favourable and the output of rural products was generally at a higher level than in the previous year. Movement in the quantity output of the principal items of foodstuffs during 1947 was as follows:-

Milk. Production of milk for all purposes totalled 1,129 million gallons. This represents an increase of 53 million gallons or 4.9 per cent on the production of 1946. The pre-war average was 1,142 million gallons.

Butter. Production of butter in 1947 rose by 10,000 tons, or 6.8 per cent., to 156,800 tons. The output was 34,200 tons, or 17.9 per cent., below the pre-war average.

Meat. The total production of meat (bone-in-weight) was 892,200 tons compared with 865,900 tons in 1946. It is however 90,000 tons or 9.1 per cent. below the average recorded for the three pre-war years ended 1938-39.

Sugar. The production of raw sugar increased from 535,900 tons in 1946 to 576,800 tons in 1947. This represents an increase of 40,900 tons, or 7.6 per cent, but is 202,500 tons or 26.0 per cent. below the average for the three pre-war years ended 1938-39.

Cereals. The harvest of wheat, oats and maize in the season 1946-47 was below average due to the severe drought conditions experienced in New South Wales and Queensland. The output of barley and rice, however, was slightly in excess of average.

Other Products. There was practically no change in the production of cheese and eggs. Due principally to the decline in the area planted a reduced output of potatoes was recorded. The production of fruit and vegetables also declined, except in the case of citrus fruit and tomatoes which increased.

The following summarises the movement in the volume of exports (including exports as ships' stores) of the principal foodstuffs during 1947 in comparison with the previous year and the average for the three years ended 1938-39:-

Butter and Other Milk Products. Butter exports at 70,300 tons exceeded the figure for the previous year by 5,200 tons or 8.0 per cent. but were 21.9 per cent. below the pre-war level.

However, the decline in butter exports was partly offset by increased exports of cheese and preserved milk products and exports of all milk products expressed in terms of milk equivalent totalled 412.9 million gallons in 1947 representing a decrease of 9.0 per cent. on the pre-war figure of 453.6 million gallons.

Meat. Although the quantity of carcass meat exported in 1947 at 185,500 tons (bone-in-weight) exceeded the figure for the previous year, it was 37,900 tons or 17.0 per cent. below the pre-war average. However, there has been a marked increase in the export of canned meat and as a result exports of total meat expressed in carcass weight equivalent in 1947, viz. 257,700 tons exceeded the pre-war figure of 232,400 tons by 10.9 per cent.

Sugar. Exports of sugar (raw and refined) in 1947 amounted to 52,400 tons compared with 147,500 tons in 1946 and 425,700 tons during the pre-war period. The estimated sugar content of manufactured products exported rose from 8,400 tons pre-war to 38,900 tons in 1947.

Wheat and Flour. Exports of wheat and flour as wheat during the cereal year ended 30th November, 1947 amounted to 46.0 million bushels (12.0 million bushels of wheat and 34.0 million bushels of flour as wheat) compared with 56.1 million bushels in the cereal year 1946 (19.4 million bushels of wheat and 36.7 million bushels of flour as wheat) and the average of 106.8 million bushels (75.0 million bushels of wheat and 31.8 million bushels of flour as wheat) during the three pre-war years ended 1938-39.

Other Products. Exports of potatoes, jam, canned fruit and milled rice exceeded both the figures for the previous year and the pre-war period. Exports of eggs and egg products showed little change from the previous year but considerably exceeded the pre-war level. Citrus and other fresh fruit (excluding tomatoes) and dried vine fruit exports declined from the previous year and were 76.1 per cent. and 36.8 per cent. below the pre-war levels respectively.

Details of the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table for the years specified. The principal changes in quantity consumption per head of the respective commodity groups since the previous year were increases in the consumption of sugar and syrups, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pulse and nuts, tomatoes and citrus fruit and beverages and decreased consumption of fruit and fruit products (other than citrus fruit and tomatoes) and vegetables.

The quantities of foodstuffs entering civilian consumption as shown in the various tables throughout this report are over-stated by the inclusion of food which has been exported in the form of individual gifts forwarded by parcel post to the United Kingdom and elsewhere overseas. The total quantities involved are estimated to have been about 2,200 tons in 1945, 8,500 tons in 1946 and 10,800 tons in 1947, the principal items comprising canned meat, dripping and lard, jam, dried fruit, preserved milk, cheese and canned fruit.

Overstatement in the figures relating to civilian consumption also arises from the absence of data respecting individual food commodities exported overseas as bulk gifts by the Red Cross and other organizations.

TABLE I : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (a)	1947 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat & Non-Fat)	39.1	44.4	47.1	45.8	46.4
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight)	253.0	203.2	203.1	202.0	199.9
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	14.3	17.8	18.3	18.3
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	26.6	32.1	29.1	29.0	28.3
5. Oils and Fats including Butter (fat content)	37.6	32.3	30.9	30.9	30.6
6. Sugars and Syrups (sugar content)	112.0	120.2	127.6	125.5	131.3
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	122.2	126.6	133.4	133.4
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	6.7	9.7	9.7	10.7
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	47.6	50.0	57.9	64.1	64.1
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	140.9	143.2	141.5	130.1	133.4
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(b) 69.1	61.1	61.1	56.0	56.9
12. Other Vegetables	(b) 58.9	94.4	89.4	79.8	79.6
13. Grain Products	204.4	219.8	216.1	217.1	217.1
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	127.3	148.3	151.7	177.9	181.8

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (b) These figures relate to 1943; in the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943 for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

3. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

In order to determine whether the quantity of the various foodstuffs passing into civilian consumption is sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The bases for the computation was the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia for the Food Consumption Levels in Australia and the United Kingdom. (Government Printer, Canberra, 1945). The nutritive values of the food passing into civilian consumption during the year 1947 are shown in table II following, with comparisons with previous years and with other countries in Tables III and IV. The figures given for Australian consumption in these tables are in some instances different from those shown in the same tables in the previous issue of this Report (Report No. 1 - year 1946-47). The basis of calculation has been brought up to date for this year's calculations and the figures for previous years have been similarly amended.

No attempt has been made to compare Australian figures with any set of requirements for the community. A number of standards of recommended dietary allowances has been developed, the one most commonly used being that derived by the National Research Council of America. The principal objection to making any such comparison at this stage is that requirements for certain of the nutrients, particularly vitamin A, riboflavin and niacin are not stable and a great deal of work has yet to be done on the human requirements for these nutrients. To make comparison at this stage of our knowledge may introduce inaccuracies.

Reviewed briefly, the intake of nutrients as revealed by this statistical analysis shows that the nutritive value of the average quantity of food per capita per day moving into civilian consumption, supplies a reasonable level of nutrients, with the possible exception of calcium. As milk is the principal source of calcium the indications are that the milk consumption in Australia could be increased with benefit to the health and nutrition of the population.

The figures in Table III disclose that there has not been any significant change in the intake of any nutrient in 1947 in comparison with previous years.

TABLE II : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1947

(Subject to revision.)

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Commodity Group	Calories	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid	Thiamin	Ribo-flavin	Niacin
		gm.	gm.	gm.	mgm.	mgm.	I.U.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	318.1	15.9	19.2	21.8	568.6	0.50	938	5.7	0.188	0.69	0.47
Meats including cured, canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	536.3	29.6	46.3	0.2	20.3	6.20	739	-	0.326	0.48	9.31
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	31.0	4.8	1.3	-	5.5	0.57	7	-	0.022	0.02	1.21
Eggs and Egg products (fresh equivalent)	48.6	3.9	3.6	0.3	18.5	0.90	310	-	0.050	0.14	0.02
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	350.1	0.2	38.8	$\frac{a}{g}$	5.0	0.06	1,332	-	-	-	-
Sugar and Syrup (sugar content)	619.6	-	-	154.7	3.2	0.07	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	115.6	3.0	-	25.8	12.5	1.06	-	30.4	0.179	0.08	1.07
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	68.8	2.8	5.1	2.8	7.3	0.79	1	-	0.059	0.04	0.64
Tomatoes and Citrus fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	15.0	0.6	-	3.1	16.5	0.22	402	25.5	0.044	0.02	0.36
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	102.7	0.6	-	24.9	16.3	0.50	54	6.8	0.036	0.06	0.48
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	13.5	1.1	-	2.3	29.7	0.49	902	22.5	0.059	0.04	0.37
Other Vegetables	21.3	0.9	-	4.4	19.8	0.22	3	9.1	0.022	0.03	0.35
Grain Products	926.1	26.3	3.4	197.6	47.6	3.25	-	-	0.475	0.17	2.41
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	69.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3236.4	89.7	117.7	437.9	770.8	14.83	4,688	100.0	1.460	1.77	16.69

TABLE III : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (a)	1947 (a)
Calories	3,114	3,174	3,216	3,204	3,236
Protein (gm.) Animal	58.7	53.6	54.8	54.4	54.4
Vegetable	30.8	34.2	34.6	34.9	35.3
Total	89.5	87.8	89.4	89.3	89.7
Fat (gm.)	133.5	120.3	120.1	118.6	117.7
Carbohydrate (gm.)	376.8	419.9	429.5	424.8	437.9
Calcium (mgm.)	642	750	783	762	771
Iron (mgm.)	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.8
Vitamin A (IU)	4,949	4,803	4,866	4,783	4,688
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	85.6	95.6	99.0	99.5	100.0
Thiamin (mgm.)	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Niacin (mgm.)	18.2	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.7

(a) Subject to revision

TABLE IV : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(PER HEAD PER DAY)

Nutrient	United Kingdom		Canada	U.S.A.	Australia		
	1946	1946-47 (a)	1945	1945	1946	1946-47 (b)	1947 (b)
Calories	2,890	2,880	3,083	3,315	3,216	3,204	3,236
Protein (gm.) Animal	44.3	45.6	55.5	60	54.8	54.4	54.4
Vegetable	45.7	43.8	38.8	40	34.6	34.9	35.3
Total	90.0	89.4	94.3	100	89.4	89.3	89.7
Fat (gm.)	111.9	110.6	123.1	136	120.1	118.6	117.7
Carbohydrate (gm.)	380.2	380.8	404.2	422	429.5	424.8	437.9
Calcium (mgm.)	1,037	1,032	1,002	1,105	783	762	771
Iron (mgm.)	17.0	17.7	15.4	18.3	14.8	14.8	14.8
Vitamin A (IU)	3,722	3,763	6,811	9,909	4,866	4,783	4,688
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	108.8	107.6	74.9	141	99.0	99.5	100.0
Thiamin (mgm.)	1.86	1.87	1.68	2.17	1.46	1.45	1.46
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.99	2.02	2.03	2.53	1.80	1.76	1.77
Niacin (mgm.)	17.3	16.7	15.8	21.0	16.6	16.6	16.7

(a) Provisional. (b) Subject to revision.

Source : For United Kingdom, Canada and United States, Report to Combined Food Board.

4. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

There was a continuous decline in the production of wholemilk in in Australia from the peak of 1,254 million gallons reached in 1939-40 until 1945 when the output recorded was 993 million gallons. A number of factors contributed, to this decrease, including man-power difficulties during the war and seasonal conditions, which caused a reduction in the numbers of dairy cows in milk by about 375,000 or 14 per cent. between 1939 and 1947. During 1946 and 1947 there has, however, been an upward trend in milk production.

The production of wholemilk for all purposes during the year 1947, estimated at 1,129 million gallons, exceeded the output of 1,076 million gallons in 1946 by 53 million gallons or 4.9 per cent. and was only 1.1 per cent. below average production of 1.142 million gallons during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Output in 1947 was the highest recorded since 1942-43.

Since 1938-39 there has been considerable expansion in the consumption of fluid milk, while substantial quantities of milk have been diverted to the manufacture of cheese and preserved milk. This has been reflected in a pronounced decline in the quantity of milk used for butter, from 925 million gallons in 1938-39 to 732 million gallons in 1947. During the year 1947 approximately 64.8 per cent. of the total milk supply was used for butter making, 8.3 per cent. for the manufacture of cheese, 6.5 per cent. for preserved milk and 20.4 per cent. for all other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1938-39 and 1944-45 to 1947 are shown in the following table.

TABLE V : PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA.
(In Thousand Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity used for -			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensory Products	Other Purposes
1938-39	1,189,174	925,308	64,994	33,367	165,505
1944-45	1,012,830	670,206	76,533	62,440	203,651
1945-46	1,077,469	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782
1946 (a)	1,075,910	687,874	93,817	68,554	225,665
1946-47 (a)	1,061,301	670,541	91,234	70,360	229,166
1947 (a)	1,129,476	731,750	93,699	73,293	230,734

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the table below for 1947, in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

The upward trend in production and exports of cheese and preserved milk products continued in 1947. During the year, output of cheese, powdered milk and infants' and invalids' foods (including malted milk) was the highest yet recorded while the production of condensed and concentrated milk was only slightly below that of 1946. The quantities exported in 1947 were higher than in 1946 in the case of all products.

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

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (f)	1947 (f)
FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million Gallons)					
Net Change in stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1142	993	1076	1061	1129
Total Supplies	1142	993	1076	1061	1129
Exports (incl. ships' stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	10	3	(a)	(a)
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	798	864	850	914
Civilian Consumption (c)	161	185	209	211	215
CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-)3.4	(+)2.7	(-)3.0	(-)1.4
Production	19.7	44.5	56.2	50.5	55.4
Total Supplies	19.7	47.9	53.5	53.5	56.8
Exports (incl. ships' stores)	8.5	4.8	23.0	34.6	31.2
Services	-	27.8	8.8	(a)	(a)
Civilian Consumption	11.2	15.3	21.7	18.9	25.6
POWDERED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(-)0.5	(+)0.6	(+)0.4	(-)0.1
Production	9.5	14.6	18.4	17.7	19.0
Total Supplies	9.5	15.1	17.8	17.3	19.1
Exports (Incl. ships' stores)	1.4	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.6
Services	-	2.9	0.7	(a)	(a)
Civilian Consumption	8.1	10.3	12.7	11.4	12.5
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in stocks (d)	(e)	(+)0.1	-	(-)0.6	(+)0.1
Production	3.2	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.0
Total Supplies	3.2	6.5	7.6	9.2	8.9
Exports (Incl. ships' stores)	0.2	2.0	2.2	4.1	4.1
Services	-	0.5	-	(a)	(a)
Civilian Consumption	3.0	4.0	5.4	5.1	4.8
CHEESE ('000 Tons)					
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(+)4.3	(-)0.5	(-)2.5	(+)0.3
Production	24.9	35.5	43.1	41.8	43.2
Total Supplies	24.9	31.2	43.6	44.3	42.9
Exports (incl. ships' stores)	11.5	10.2	18.4	24.0	24.9
Services	-	3.0	4.5	(a)	(a)
Civilian Consumption	13.4	18.0	20.7	20.3	18.0

(a) Included with civilian consumption. (b) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed, etc., milk products and consumed as sweet cream.
(c) Consumption as fluid milk, including milk consumed as ice-cream, etc.
(d) Including Imports. (e) Not available. (f) Subject to revision.

In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) moving into civilian consumption per head of population are shown for 1947 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39 and the years 1945, 1946 and 1946-47.

TABLE VII : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (b)	1947 (b)
Fluid Whole Milk - Estimated Weight (a)	240.2	282.0	292.0	287.6	291.1
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(27.5)	(28.5)	(28.1)	(28.4)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.0
Condensed Milk - Full Cream - Unsweetened					
Sweetened	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.4
Skim - Sweetened					
Concentrated Whole Milk	0.4	1.6	3.7	2.7	3.1
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.0
- Skim	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
Cheese	4.4	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.3
Total - As Milk Solids (c)	39.1	44.4	47.1	45.8	46.4

(a) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb. (b) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (c) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The consumption per head of liquid milk and of total milk and milk products (excluding butter) expressed as milk solids in 1947 was slightly below that of 1946 but was considerably in excess of the pre-war level. A substantial increase has occured in the consumption of concentrated whole milk from 0.4 lb. pre-war to 3.7 lb. in 1946 and 3.1 lb. in 1947. Cheese consumption, which had continued to rise from the pre-war level of 4.4 lb. per head until 1946, during which year the high figure of 6.3 lb. per head was recorded, dropped to 5.3 lb. per head in 1947. The lifting of restrictions on the sale of sweet cream during the period 11th November, 1946 to 30th August, 1947 resulted in a slight increase in consumption during 1947 compared with the previous year.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in-weight) in Australia during 1947 is estimated at 892,200 tons exclusive of approximately 45,000 tons of edible offal. This represents an improvement on the figures for 1946 but is substantially below average production of 982,200 tons (excluding 48,000 tons edible offal) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Production of beef (including veal) increased to 511,100 tons in 1947 compared with 438,000 tons in 1946. There was also an upward movement in lamb production from 117,700 tons in 1946 to 129,100 tons in 1947. On the other hand, production of mutton declined from 201,800 tons in 1946 to 163,500 tons in 1947. This resulted from a substantial reduction in sheep slaughterings which is attributed to action being taken by sheep owners to build up flocks following the serious losses caused by drought in recent years. The production of pigmeats also declined from 108,400 tons in 1946 to 88,500 tons in 1947.

The production of edible offal which is not included in the carcass weight of meat is estimated at 45,000 tons in 1947 compared with 42,800 tons in 1946 and average production of 48,000 tons during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

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

TABLE VIII : PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN-WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47	(b) 1947
Beef and Veal	569.1	449.5	438.0	487.8	511.1
Mutton	201.4	229.1	201.8	182.6	163.5
Lamb	117.6	93.0	117.7	120.0	129.1
Pork (a)	45.4	42.2	35.0	30.0	27.4
Bacon and Ham (Cured weight)	32.5	51.8	48.9	47.7	45.0
Total Pigmeats (As Pork)	94.1	119.9	108.4	94.8	88.5
Total	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	892.2
Offal (Edible)	48.0	44.3	42.8	45.0	45.0

(a) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.
(b) Subject to revision.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the the two tables following. In table IX separate details are shown for carcass meat (bone-in-weight), canned meat and bacon and ham. In table X, the particulars refer to each class of meat, expressed in terms of carcass weight equivalent irrespective of whether it is consumed in that form or as canned or cured. The figures in both tables exclude offal.

During 1947, exports of carcass meat amounted to 185,500 tons (bone-in-weight) and although in excess of the 1946 figure of 142,700 tons, fell short of average exports during the three years ended 1938-39 by 37,900 tons or 17.0 per cent. There has, however, been a remarkable expansion in exports of canned meat from 5,500 tons (canned weight) pre-war to 43,800 tons (canned weight) in 1947 and as a result, total meat exports (including canned, cured and dehydrated meat expressed as carcass meat) are estimated at 257,700 tons in 1947 which is 25,300 tons or 10.9 per cent. in excess of the corresponding pre-war figure of 232,400 tons.

Australian consumption of meat (including canned and cured meat in terms of carcass weight) was 646,200 tons in 1947, compared with 635,500 tons in 1946 and average consumption of 749,800 tons during the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE IX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (g)	1947 (g)
CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in-weight)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 22.4	(-) 7.7	(-)5.3	(-)9.6
Production	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	892.2
Total Supplies	982.2	913.9	873.6	890.5	901.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	91.6	142.7	171.9	185.5
Services	-	85.4	23.1	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	66.6	210.2	140.6	143.6	139.6
Civilian Consumption	692.2	526.7	567.2	575.0	576.7
CANNED MEAT (CANNED WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(b)	(+) 6.6	(-)8.5	(h)(-)10.8	(h)(-) 1.9
Production	12.0	83.0	46.3	51.2	51.2
Total Supplies	12.0	76.4	54.8	62.0	53.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	22.1	45.4	53.5	43.8
Services	-	48.8	1.4	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	6.5	5.5	8.0	8.5	9.3
BACON AND HAM (CURED WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(b)	(-) 0.1	-	(-)0.2	(+)0.2
Production	32.5	51.8	48.9	47.7	45.0
Total Supplies	32.4	51.9	48.9	47.9	44.8
Exports (Incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	5.9	2.1	3.0	3.4
Services	-	13.0	2.2	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	3.0	5.1	2.1	2.1
Civilian Consumption	31.5	30.0	39.5	42.8	39.3

(a) Excluding Offal. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Used for canning, curing and dehydration. (e) Includes imports. (f) For canning. (g) Subject to revision. (h) Includes allowances for quantities exported from surplus Service stocks.

TABLE X : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT (CARCASS EQUIVALENT)(a) : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons bone-in-weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (b)	1947 (b)
BEEF AND VEAL					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(+)15.0	(-)19.9	(f)(+)1.0	(f)(-)8.3
Production	569.1	449.5	438.0	487.8	511.1
Total Supplies	569.1	434.5	457.9	486.8	519.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	127.1	57.5	127.5	152.8	174.1
Services	-	111.2	18.7	(d)	(d)
Civilian Consumption	442.0	265.8	311.7	334.0	345.3
MUTTON					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(-)17.3	(-) 1.0	(f)(-)6.2	(f)(-)3.4
Production	201.4	229.1	201.8	182.6	163.5
Total Supplies	201.4	246.4	202.8	188.8	166.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	18.7	37.3	27.1	30.2	16.6
Services	-	27.7	6.1	(d)	(d)
Civilian consumption	182.7	181.4	169.6	158.6	150.3

TABLE X : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT : AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (b)	1947 (b)
LAMB					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 5.0	(+)0.9	(f)(-)2.9	(f)(+)1.5
Production	117.6	93.0	117.7	120.0	129.1
Total Supplies	117.6	98.0	116.8	122.9	127.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	71.5	20.1	42.2	50.1	48.1
Services	-	1.9	-	(d)	(d)
Civilian consumption	46.1	76.0	74.6	72.8	79.5
PIGMEATS					
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(-) 5.3	(-) 2.3	(f)(-)8.0	(f)(-)1.5
Production	94.1	119.9	108.4	94.8	88.5
Total Supplies	94.1	125.2	110.7	102.8	90.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	15.1	26.7	27.2	21.2	18.9
Services	-	37.3	3.9	(d)	(d)
Civilian consumption	79.0	61.2	79.6	81.6	71.1
TOTAL MEAT					
Net change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(-) 12.6	(-)22.3	(f)(-)16.1	(f)(-)11.7
Production	982.2	891.5	865.9	885.2	892.2
Total Supplies	982.2	904.1	888.2	901.3	903.9
Exports (inc. Ships' Stores)	232.4	141.6	224.0	254.3	257.7
Services	-	178.1	28.7	(d)	(d)
Civilian consumption	749.8	584.4	635.5	647.0	646.2

(a) Canned, dehydrated and cured meat is included throughout at its carcass equivalent weight. Offal is excluded. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) Includes imports. (f) Includes allowances for quantities exported from surplus Service stocks.

Details of the supplies of meat moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table in terms of both carcass weight and retail weight.

The basic data relating to supplies of meat moving into civilian consumption are given in terms of primary distribution weight, i.e. on a cold carcass weight basis, as this is a convenient measure for the comparison of the weights of meat consumed in different forms. For example, some 2½ lbs. of carcass meat are required to produce 1 lb. of canned corned beef although some of the fat does not go into the canned products but remains available for consumption or for separate export from the producing country. Carcass weight indicates "quantity" from the production point of view; retail weight represents "quantity" from the retail purchase point of view; edible weight represents "quantity" from the consumption point of view and is used in the calculation of nutrients.

Meat rationing was introduced in Australian on 17th January, 1944, and terminated on 21st June, 1948. Details of the ration scales operating during this period are given in Section 5.

The rationing of meat caused a reduction in consumption from the pre-war figure of 253.0 lb. carcass weight (179.6 lb. retail weight) of all meat per head per annum to 203.2 carcass weight (144.3 lb. retail weight) in 1945 and 203.1 carcass weight (144.2 lb. retail weight) in 1946. Preliminary estimates of consumption in 1947 indicate a further decline to 199.9 lb. carcass weight (141.9 lb. retail weight).

There has been a pronounced upward trend in the consumption of beef since 1945 when 86.7 lb. (carcass weight) per head was consumed to 93.2 lb. in 1946 and 99.0 lb. in 1947. On the other hand, mutton consumption has declined from 59.9 lb. (carcass weight) in 1945 to 51.3 lb. in 1946 and 42.9 lb. in 1947.

It should be noted that the particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeat other than bacon and ham including that used for small-goods.

It should also be noted that effective comparison cannot be made between the per head consumption of those meats which were the subject of rationing and the actual quantity allowed under the ration scale unless allowance is made for the following factors viz.,

(i) allowance for bone, trimmings and waste to reduce carcass weight to its retail equivalent.

(ii) consumption of meat outside ordinary consumers ration, e.g. meals served in cafes, hotels, etc., manufacture of small goods, extra ration for medical cases.

(iii) consumption of meat by Services in Australia.

(iv) consumption of meat in those areas not subject to rationing control.

(v) meat slaughtered on farms for farm supplies.

TABLE XI : SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED, CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL) MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47 (e)	1947 (e)
Beef, Bone-in-Weight (a)	144.1	86.7	93.2	96.7	99.0
Mutton, Bone-in-Weight	59.6	59.9	51.3	46.1	42.9
Lamb, Bone-in-weight	15.0	25.2	22.8	21.7	23.5
Pork, Bone-in-Weight)	10.4	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.0
Offal	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.0
Canned Meat (b)	(c)	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Bacon and Ham (d)	10.3	10.0	12.1	12.7	11.6
TOTAL In Terms of Carcass Weight (f)	253.0	203.2	203.1	202.0	199.9
TOTAL In Terms of Retail Weight (g)	179.6	144.3	144.2	143.4	141.9

(a) Includes Veal. (b) Canned Weight. (c) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) Cured weight. (e) Includes consumption by Services in Australia. Subject to revision. (f) Including Offal. (g) Retail weight is calculated at 71 per cent. of carcass weight to allow for bone, trimmings and waste.

(iii) Poultry, Game and Fish

Although details of the quantities of poultry and game entering consumption in Australia cannot be measured precisely, evidence available suggests that consumption during the years 1945 to 1947 was higher than in previous years. The shortage of foodstuffs for poultry, necessitating the disposal of surplus birds for table use, and the demand for meat off the ration had the effect of increasing consumption. Consumption of poultry and game (rabbits and hares) per head in 1947 is estimated at 16.1 lb. carcass weight (9.3 lb. edible weight) compared with 14.5 lb. carcass weight (8.4 lb. edible weight) in 1945 and 9.7 lb. carcass weight (5.6 lb. edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Local production of fresh and shell fish which declined during the war years had recovered by 1947 to the pre-war level. Owing to the increase in population however, the consumption of fish (fresh and shell) in 1947, estimated at 6.6 lb. (edible weight) was below the average of 7.1 lb. (edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Consumption of canned fish in Australia, which is mainly from imported supplies, was severely restricted during the war-years and has not yet been restored to its pre-war level of 4.1 lb. per head. During 1946, consumption per head amounted to 2.8 lb. a large portion of which was derived from supplies procured for the Armed forces but subsequently released for civilians. Consumption in 1947 was somewhat lower at 2.4 lb. per head.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group entering civilian consumption during the three pre-war years, and in each year 1945, 1946, 1946-47 and 1947.

TABLE XII : SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	(a) 1947
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	9.5	10.7	10.7	10.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish-Fresh (Edible Weight)	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.2
Shell (Edible Weight)	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Canned (Edible Weight)	4.1	0.2	2.8	2.6	2.4
Total Edible Weight	16.8	14.3	17.8	18.3	18.3

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(iv) Eggs and Egg Products

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 upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table, therefore 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. Checks applied indicate that the results obtained are reasonably in accord. The level of production in 1947 was about 120,000 tons (the equivalent of about 206 million dozen) compared with the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. Exports of shell eggs during 1947 amounted to 8,500 tons, compared with 10,300 tons during the previous year and average exports of 7,600 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. While the quantity of egg pulp exported prior to the war was negligible 10,300 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) of pulp were exported in 1947.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in Australia and has since continued at a high level for export purposes. A market in Australia for this product has not yet been established due no doubt to the availability of fresh eggs.

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

TABLE XIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947(a)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.9
Production (c)	89.5	121.5	120.1	121.9	120.7
Total Supplies	89.5	121.5	120.8	122.3	121.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	7.5	10.3	10.5	8.5
Services	-	6.4	1.9	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	3.2	20.3	20.4	22.9	26.0
Civilian Consumption	78.7	87.3	88.2	88.9	87.1
EGG POWDER (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(+) 0.6	(-) 1.1	(-) 3.8	(-) 6.0
Production	-	7.9	4.0	7.7	7.0
Total Supplies	-	7.3	5.1	11.5	13.0
Exports	-	-	4.6	11.5	13.0
Services	-	7.3	0.5	-	-
Civilian Consumption	-	-	-	-	-
LIQUID WHOLE EGG (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 2.8	(-) 3.5	(-) 4.0	(-) 0.5
Production	3.2	12.0	16.1	16.8	20.4
Total Supplies	3.2	9.2	19.6	20.8	20.9
Exports	0.3	-	12.2	10.3	10.3
Services	-	-	-	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	-	0.2	2.1	2.0
Civilian Consumption	2.9	9.2	7.2	8.4	8.6
TOTAL EGGS (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 3.4	(-) 5.3	(-) 8.2	(-) 7.4
Production	89.5	121.5	120.1	121.9	120.7
Total Supplies	89.5	118.1	125.4	130.1	128.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	7.5	27.1	32.3	31.8
Services	-	13.7	2.4	(d)	(d)
Miscellaneous Uses (h)	-	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Civilian Consumption	81.6	96.5	95.4	97.3	95.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers. (d) Included with civilian consumption. (e) For Pulping and powder and wastage. (f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Processed into powder. (h) Wastage.

While the greater part of the increase in egg production has been exported in the form of shell eggs and egg pulp and powder, increased supplies have also been available for consumption in Australia. Consumption of eggs (shell eggs and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head at 28.3 lb. (259 eggs) in 1947, although slightly below consumption of 29.1 lb. (266 eggs) in 1946 exceeded the average of 26.6 lb. (243 eggs) during the three years ended 1938-39. Supplies of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg per head moving into consumption are detailed in the following table:-

TABLE XIV : SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(c)	1947(c)
Shell Eggs	25.7	29.0	26.9	26.5	25.8
Egg Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Liquid Whole Egg (a)	0.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
Total Shell Equivalent -					
lb. per head	26.6	32.1	29.1	29.0	28.3
no. per head (b)	243	293	266	265	259

(a) In terms of Shell eggs. (b) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken at 1.75 oz. (c) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)

Reference is made in Section 4 (i) to the decline in the production of butter and the factors contributing to this decline. Production dropped from the pre-war average of 191,000 tons to 141,400 in 1945 rising to 146,800 tons in 1946 and to 156,800 tons in 1947. The rationing of butter, which was introduced in June, 1943 and still continues, depressed the quantity consumed in Australia and offset to some extent the effect of the decline in production thus enabling exports to be increased by the margin of savings through rationing.

Exports of butter declined from 90,000 tons in the pre-war period to 70,300 tons in 1947. During the same period, civilian consumption dropped from 101,000 tons to 82,300 tons in 1947. This represents a total decrease of about 38,000 tons which approximates the decline in production of 34,000 tons which occurred between these periods, together with the increase in stocks of some 4,000 tons during 1947.

The production of margarine in 1947 was 3,200 tons of table grade and 19,100 tons of industrial grade, compared with 6,700 tons and 15,500 tons respectively in 1946 and with average output of 2,800 tons and 12,200 tons respectively during the three years ended 1938-39. Prior to the war the production of table margarine in Australia was restricted by State legislation but output was considerably expanded during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 11,900 tons in 1944. There has been a demand for this product in subsequent years for export purposes but output has declined because of the shortage of coconut oil used in its manufacture.

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

TABLE XV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(c)	1947(c)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 1.3	(-) 3.1	(-) 2.2	(+)4.2
Production	191.0	141.4	146.8	143.3	156.8
Total Supplies	191.0	140.1	149.9	145.5	152.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	90.0	39.7	65.1	60.6	70.3
Services	-	21.9	2.0	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	101.0	78.5	82.8	84.9	82.3
MARGARINE - TABLE					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.2	(-) 2.3	(-) 2.5
Production	2.8	11.7	6.7	5.5	3.2
Total Supplies	2.8	11.5	6.9	7.8	5.7
Exports	-	4.0	4.6	5.4	3.1
Services	-	6.5	-	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	2.8	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.6
MARGARINE - OTHER					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1	-
Production	12.2	17.6	15.5	17.3	19.1
Total Supplies	12.2	17.5	15.6	17.4	19.1
Exports	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
Services	-	0.1	0.3	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.9	18.6

(a) Not available. (b) Included with civilian consumption. (c) Subject to revision.
(d) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.

Butter rationing was introduced in Australia on 7th June, 1943, at the rate of 8 oz. per head per week, which was reduced to 6 oz. per week on 5th June, 1944. Consumption per head during the three years ended 1938-39 averaged 32.9 lb., and declined following the introduction of rationing to 27.5 lb. in 1944, 26.1 lb. in 1945, 25.3 lb. in 1946 and 24.3 lb. in 1947. Consumption of margarine per head was 0.8 lb. table grade and 5.5 lb. industrial grade in 1947 compared with 0.9 lb. and 4.0 lb. respectively in the pre-war period.

For the purpose of calculating civilian consumption of lard production has been estimated on the basis of a return of 6 lb. per pig slaughtered. This places the consumption per head in 1947 at 1.1 lb.

Little information is available concerning supplies of vegetable oils and other fats available for consumption and accordingly it has been necessary to use survey data in estimating consumption of these commodities. The estimates obtained exclude allowance for "invisible" fats entering into consumption, e.g. those present in meat, fish, cheese and milk.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils entering consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and for each year 1945, 1946, 1946-47 and 1947.

TABLE XVI : SUPPLIES OF VISIBLE FATS AND OILS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947(a)
Butter	32.9	26.1	25.3	25.3	24.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
- Other	4.0	5.8	4.7	5.0	5.5
Lard	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
Total Fat Content	37.6	32.3	30.9	30.9	30.6

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(vi) Sugar and Syrups

The decline in the production of raw sugar in Australia from the average for the three pre-war seasons of 779,300 tons to 532,100 tons in 1946 season arose chiefly from war-time contingencies. Labour shortages, insufficient supplies of fertilizers and variations in seasonal conditions have all contributed to the lowering of output. Although the area of cane cut for crushing declined from a pre-war average of 258,000 acres to about 227,000 acres in 1946, the consequential reduction in output was less than that caused by the factors mentioned above. The total effect, however, was a drop from 5.5 million tons of cane, the average for the three seasons ended 1938-39, to 4.0 million tons in 1946. Expressed in terms of sugar, this meant a drop from 779,300 tons to 532,100 tons in 1946. Production for the season 1947 rose to 581,600 tons of raw sugar.

The following table gives details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1947 with comparative details for previous years indicated. It should be noted that the details given below refer to the annual periods shown at the head of the table without regard to season in which the sugar was produced.

TABLE XVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR : AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(d)	1947 (d)
New Change in Stocks	(+) 6.2(a)	(-) 53.0	(-) 78.3	(-) 58.0	(+) 37.5
Production (Raw)	779.3	640.1	535.9	521.0	576.8
Total Supplies	773.1	693.1	614.2	579.0	539.3
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	212.4	172.8	153.6	91.4
Services - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (f)	-	92.4	10.1	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous used (b)	11.2	44.1	32.2	24.1	24.9
Civilian consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (f)	326.6	344.2	399.1	401.3	423.0

(a) By balance. (b) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle) industrial uses and losses in refining. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Subject to revision. (e) Raw and refined including ships' stores. (f) In terms of refined.

In the next table details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups moving into consumption per head of population are shown for the same period -

TABLE XVIII : SUPPLIES OF SUGARS & SYRUPS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	73.5	70.7	69.5	72.5
- In manufactured products	35.9	41.1	51.2	50.0	52.5
Total	106.5	114.6	121.9	119.5	125.0
Syrups	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.9
Honey	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5
Glucose	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total Sugar Content	112.0	120.2	127.6	125.5	131.3

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(b) Not available for publication; sugar content included in total.

Sugar rationing operated in Australia from 31st August, 1942 to 2nd July, 1947, at the rate of 1 lb. per head per week. Owing to deficiencies in the supply of refined sugar, the coupon rating was altered in some States in 1945 and the early portion of 1946 to permit consumers to obtain 2 lb. of raw sugar in lieu of 1 lb. of refined. In addition to the general ration, special allowances for jam-making were made available from time to time. The above table shows details of the consumption of sugar during the period of rationing since 1st January, 1945 in comparison with the average for three years ended 1938-39. Consumption of sugar (excluding sugar consumed in manufactured products) during 1946-47, the last complete year of rationing, was 69.5 lb. per head compared with 70.6 lb. per head during the pre-war period. During the year ended December, 1947, which includes a period of six months following the lifting of rationing, consumption of sugar rose slightly to 72.5 lb. per head.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products per head rose from 35.9 lb. pre-war to 51.2 lb. in 1946 and 52.5 lb. in 1947.

There has been an increase in the consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle) from 2.6 lb. per head during the three years ended 1938-39 to 3.9 lb. per head in 1947. little change has occurred in the consumption of honey although there has been a marked expansion in exports.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) amounted to 131.3 lb. per head in 1947, compared with 127.6 lb. in 1946, and 112.0 lb. in the pre-war period.

(vii) Potatoes (White and Sweet)

In the following table details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown for the pre-war period and the potato years ended October, 1945 to 1947. The data relating to white potatoes for 1945 and later years comprise estimates furnished by the Australian Potato Committee of potatoes marketed commercially and used for seed together with an allowance for home-garden production.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the Armed Forces' requirements for fresh and processed potatoes. Although curtailment in potato growing has occurred since the end of the war, the present level of production is considerably above the pre-war level. Production of white potatoes in the 1946-47 season was 527,600 tons compared with 581,500 tons in 1946 (1945-46 season) average production of 360,400 tons in the pre-war period. Exports of fresh potatoes in 1946-47 amounted to 27,900 tons compared with 4,900 tons pre-war.

Production of sweet potatoes was 5,600 tons in 1946-47 compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE XIX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October			
		1945	1946	1946-47(b)	1947 (b)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 42.5	(-) 6.8	(-) 43.4	(-) 43.4
Production	360.4	686.4	581.5	527.6	527.6
Total Supplies	360.4	643.9	588.3	571.0	571.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	19.0	22.3	27.9	27.9
Services	-	75.5	25.6	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	37.0	190.1	131.8	97.3	97.3
Civilian Consumption (e)	318.5	359.3	408.6	445.8	445.8
POTATOES, SWEET					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Production	7.4	(f) 7.8	(f) 5.6	(f) 5.6	(f) 5.6
Total Supplies	7.4	7.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	0.1	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	7.4	(f) 7.8	(f) 5.5	(f) 5.6	(f) 5.6

(a) Not available. (c) Subject to revision. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (e) Fresh potatoes only. (f) Year ended December.

The consumption of potatoes per head has continued to increase and in 1946-47 totalled 133.4 lb. (131.7 lb. of white and 1.7 lb. of sweet), compared with 126.6 lb. in 1946 (1945-46) and 106.2 lb. in the pre-war period. Details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following tables -

TABLE XX : SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October.			
		1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	119.6	124.9	131.7	131.7
Sweet Potatoes	2.4	(c) 2.6	(c) 1.7	(c) 1.7	(c) 1.7
TOTAL	106.2	122.2	126.6	133.4	133.4

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes.
(c) Year ended December.

(viii) Pulse and Nuts -

Details of the production and utilization of dried pulse (blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts, the principal locally-produced commodities in this group, are shown in the following table. Prior to the war, Australia's supplies of navy beans were entirely imported but the development of local production in recent years has reduced imports requirements considerably. Normally large quantities of peanuts are imported from India for oil extraction but due to food shortages in that country exports of these nuts have been withheld since January, 1946. Australia's supplies have since been confined to local production, which rose from 7,000 tons pre-war to 22,750 tons in the 1946-47 season.

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

TABLE XXI : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PULSE AND PEANUTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(g)	1947 (g)
DRIED PULSE					
Net Change in Stocks (a)	(b)	(-) 9.6	(-) 5.8	(-) 5.2	(-) 5.7
Production	(b)	16.1	9.9	8.1	7.8
Total Supplies	(b)	25.7	15.7	13.3	13.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	10.3	3.7	1.4	3.5
Services	(b)	4.9	0.7	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(b)	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.1
Civilian Consumption	(e) 4.5	7.1	9.5	10.1	8.9
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net Change in Stocks (a)	(-) 4.1	(-) 5.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.0	10.2	13.3	13.3	22.8
Total Supplies	11.1	16.1	13.3	13.3	22.8
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Services	- -	1.4	(c)	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	6.9	12.0	3.5	3.5	6.8
Civilian Consumption	4.2	2.7	9.8	9.8	16.0

(a) Includes imports. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Seed and waste. (e) Survey data. (f) Oil extraction and seed. (g) Subject to revision.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of dried pulse per head has increased considerably and at 3.0 lb. in 1946-47 was double the pre-war figure. However, as a result of increased exports of blue peas, consumption declined to 2.6 lb. per head in 1947. The consumption of peanuts (as salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) has shown remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to 2.0 lb. per head in 1946 and 3.1 lb. per head in 1947, while the consumption of cocoa beans has risen from 2.1 lb. before the war to 3.9 lb. in 1946-47. On the other hand the consumption of tree-nuts after having declined during the war is only slightly above the pre-war level at 1.1 lb. per head.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 5.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39 to 6.7 lb. in 1945, 9.7 lb. in 1946 and 10.7 lb. in 1947.

TABLE XXII : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(b)	1947 (b)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.6
Peanuts (a)	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.1
Edible tree nuts (a)	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.3	4.1	(c) 3.9	(c) 3.9
Total	5.3	6.7	9.7	9.7	10.7

(a) Weight without shell. (b) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (c) Based on data covering factory consumption in 1946-47.

(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit

The estimated total production of fresh tomatoes and citrus fruit is shown in the following table. The figures are based on the output recorded on growers' annual returns together with rough estimates of production by self-suppliers. Tomato production in the pre-war period is probably understated, owing to the lack of complete data at that time.

The table also shows details of the utilization of tomatoes (including tomato products expressed in terms of fresh tomatoes) and citrus fruit (including citrus products in terms of fresh fruit). In 1946-47 exports of citrus fruit totalled 7,500 tons compared with the average of 13,200 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of tomatoes during the year 1947 amounted to about 8,700 tons (estimated fresh equivalent), mainly in the form of tomato products.

The table includes rough allowances for wastage of both products.

TABLE XXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(e)	1947 (e)
TOMATOES, FRESH (a)				(g)	
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(f) 50.0	106.2	93.5	115.3	115.3
Total Supplies	50.0	106.2	93.5	115.3	115.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	0.4	4.8	8.7	8.7
Services	-	35.1	2.6	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	2.0	4.7	4.0	5.1	5.1
Civilian Consumption	48.0	66.0	82.1	101.5	101.5
CITRUS FRUIT (a)					(h)
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	111.0	117.3	117.4	124.2	124.2
Total Supplies	111.0	117.3	117.4	124.2	124.2
Exports	13.2	3.8	5.1	7.5	7.5
Services	-	26.8	2.5	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses	-	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
Civilian Consumption	97.8	84.6	107.5	114.5	114.5

(a) Including fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Waste. (e) Subject to revision. (f) Probably understated because of the absence of complete data. (g) Year 1947. (h) Data for 1946-47 season; later details not yet available.

In the next table, details are given of the estimated supplies of these commodities, moving into consumption, per head of population. As mentioned above, the figures relating to tomato consumption in the pre-war period are probably understated due to the absence of complete data relating to production. There has, however, been a distinct upward trend in the consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb. in 1945 to 25.1 lb. in 1946 and 30.0 lb. in 1947.

The consumption of citrus fruit per head has also increased from 31.9 lb. pre-war to 32.8 lb. in 1946 and 34.1 lb. in 1946-47. There is probably some overstatement in the latter figure however, owing to inclusion in local consumption of the fresh equivalent of some citrus products (mainly fruit juices) exported. The figure also involves some duplication owing to the inclusion of citrus fruit used in jam manufacture.

TABLE XXIV : SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(b)	1947(b)
Fresh Tomatoes (a)	(c) 15.7	21.9	25.1	(d) 30.0	30.0
Fresh Citrus (a)	31.9	28.1	32.8	34.1	(e) 34.1
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent	47.6	50.0	57.9	64.1	64.1

(a) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh.
(b) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(c) Probably understated due to absence of complete data.
(d) Year 1947.
(e) Data for 1946-47 season; later details not yet available.

(x) Other Fruit and Fruit Products -

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

While production of fresh fruit has shown little change over the period covered, exports declined from an average of 116,000 tons during the three years ended 1938-39 to 23,400 tons in 1947. This had the effect of increasing supplies to civilians from 264,000 tons pre-war to 284,500 tons in 1947 although it is noted that considerable quantities of apples were not marketed.

Jam production has nearly doubled since the pre-war period. This has permitted increased supplies to be made available for consumption in Australia, and allowed for a remarkable expansion in exports from 3,800 tons pre-war to 36,600 tons in 1947. The figures of jam production include an allowance to account for production by self-suppliers.

The production of dried vine fruits was reduced in 1947 to 65,200 tons with consequent reduction in exports. Canned fruit production was maintained at about the pre-war level but output of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was lower by about 6 per cent. Exports of all canned fruits at 37,800 tons exceeded the pre-war figure of 34,700 tons and there was a consequent decline in Australian consumption.

TABLE XXV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
(Unit : '000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(h)	1947 (h)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (a)	511.0	449.4	554.6	(i)472.9	472.9
Total Supplies	511.0	449.4	554.6	(i)472.9	472.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.0	3.4	40.1	(i) 23.4	23.4
Services	-	15.0	5.0	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	131.0	132.3	199.3	(i)165.0	165.0
Civilian Consumption	264.0	298.7	310.2	(i)284.5	284.5
JAMS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 7.1	(+) 2.8	(+)2.3	(-)0.2
Production	38.9	63.2	72.3	72.4	75.8
Total Supplies	38.9	70.3	69.5	70.1	76.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	15.5	15.6	29.4	36.6
Services	-	17.2	4.5	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	35.1	37.6	49.4	40.7	39.4
DRIED VINE FRUIT				(e)	
Net Change in Stocks	(a)(-)11.2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	84.0	68.0	73.8	73.8	65.2
Total Supplies	95.2	68.0	73.8	73.8	65.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	43.0	51.2	51.2	39.8
Services	-	3.6	1.0	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
Civilian Consumption	32.2	20.8	20.5	21.5	24.4
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks (a)	(g)	(-) 3.0	(-) 3.2	(-) 4.1	(-) 5.0
Production	(g)	5.2	6.7	5.4	5.4
Total Supplies	(g)	8.2	9.9	9.5	10.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(g)	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.3
Services	(g)	3.3	1.1	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	(g)	4.5	7.7	7.5	8.1
CANNED FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.7	(+) 0.1	(+) 9.5	(+)0.5
Production	66.6	50.6	55.2	65.5	64.4
Total Supplies	66.6	54.3	55.1	56.0	63.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	10.0	28.2	27.7	37.8
Services	-	24.7	0.9	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	31.9	19.6	26.0	28.3	26.1

(a) Includes imports. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Processing and waste. (e) Year 1946. (f) Industrial use and waste. (g) Included with dried vine fruit. (h) Subject to revision. (i) Year 1947.

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The significant changes which have occurred are an increase in consumption of jam per head from 11.4 lb. pre-war to 15.1 lb. in 1946 followed by a reduction to 11.7 lb. in 1947 and a reduction in canned fruit consumption from 10.7 lb. per head to 7.7 lb. per head in 1947. Consumption per head of the whole group expressed as fresh fruit was 133.4 lb. in 1947 compared with 141.5 lb. in 1946 and 140.9 lb. in the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE XXVI : SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (OTHER THAN CITRUS FRUIT) AND PRODUCTS THEREOF MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION - AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947(a)
Fresh Fruit	86.1	99.4	94.7	(b) 84.1	84.1
Jam	11.4	12.5	15.1	12.1	11.7
Dried Fruit	10.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	9.6
Canned Fruit	10.7	6.5	7.9	8.4	7.7
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent	140.9	143.2	141.5	130.1	133.4

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(b) Year 1947.

(xi) Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables -

Data relating to production of vegetables included in this and the following group are obtained from commercial output as returned by growers at the annual census of farm production. Allowances have been made for production by self-suppliers.

It is emphasised, that the annual census makes provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed (e.g. potatoes and other root crops are collected in tons, cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. in dozenswhilst others are obtained in such units as bushels, bags, bunches, cases, etc.). In expressing these items in terms of tons of 2,240 lb. care has been taken to obtain appropriate factors from official sources enabling conversion to that unit. Their precision has not been wholly established but it is accepted that any margin of error is not sufficient to seriously impair their reliability.

The production of vegetables was considerably expanded during the war years to provide increased supplies in fresh and processed form for the Armed Forces. Since the cessation of hostilities in 1945, curtailment of production has taken place but it is probable that production during the 1946-47 season was appreciably above the pre-war level.

Following the cessation of hostilities, production of Canned vegetables declined from 41,200 tons in 1945 to 14,600 tons in 1946 but increased to 17,600 tons in 1947, mainly because of expansion in green pea canning for local consumption and export.

Particulars relating to the production and utilization of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in the fresh, canned and dehydrated form are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES : AUSTRALIA.
(Unit : '000 tons.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(d)	1947 (d)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Production	(a)	284.0	236.7	(e)218.1	218.1
Total Supplies	(a)	284.0	236.7	(e)218.1	218.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(a)	-	3.9	(e) 5.8	5.8
Services	(a)	14.3	3.4	(b)	(b)
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(a)	88.3	36.6	(e) 31.8	31.8
Civilian Consumption	(a)	181.4	192.8	(e)180.5	180.5
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	-	(-)13.1	(-) 4.5	(-) 0.6
Production	(a)	25.8	10.7	11.5	14.5
Total Supplies	(a)	25.8	23.8	16.0	15.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(a)	3.6	9.7	7.2	3.2
Services	(a)	19.8	6.6	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	(a)	2.4	7.5	8.8	11.9
DEHYDRATED					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	-	(+) 0.1	(-) 1.2	(-) 1.5
Production	(a)	2.2	0.3	-	-
Total Supplies	(a)	2.2	0.2	1.2	1.5
Exports	(a)	-	-	1.2	1.5
Services	(a)	2.2	0.2	-	-
Civilian Consumption	(a)	-	-	-	-

(a) Not available. (b) Included with civilian consumption. (c) For Canning and dehydration and waste. (d) Subject to revision. (e) Year 1947.

In the next table details are shown of the consumption per head of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943, but there has been an increase in consumption of canned vegetables (mainly peas).

TABLE XXVIII : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
Cabbage and Greens	(b) 25.9	30.5	30.0	(c) 29.6	29.6
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	4.9	(c) 3.9	3.9
Carrots	(b) 10.8	12.7	12.8	(c) 11.0	11.0
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	12.9	11.1	(c) 8.9	8.9
Canned	-	0.8	2.3	2.6	3.5
TOTAL	(b) 69.1	61.1	61.1	56.0	56.9

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (b) These figures relate to 1943.. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations. (c) Year 1947.

(xii) Other Vegetables

The vegetables included in this group are listed in the appropriate table shown in Part 6. They exclude those specified in group (xi) - leafy, green and yellow vegetables - and also exclude potatoes, white and sweet (see group (vii) and tomatoes (see group (ix).

The comments included above in respect of group (xi) apply also to this group of vegetables. The relevant details relating to production utilization and consumption per head are shown in the two tables following. Consumption per head of this group in total has increased since 1943.

TABLE XXIX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER VEGETABLES (a): AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(e)	1947 (e)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	340.7	324.4	(f)289.9	289.9
Total Supplies	(b)	340.7	324.4	(f)289.9	289.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	-	8.6	(f) 9.1	9.1
Services	(b)	23.6	2.6	(c)	(c)
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(b)	34.2	22.1	(f) 13.8	13.8
Civilian Consumption	(b)	282.9	291.1	(f)267.0	267.0
CANNED					
Net change in Stocks	(b)	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.6	(-) 1.7
Production	(b)	15.4	3.9	3.0	3.1
Total Supplies	(b)	15.4	4.6	3.6	4.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	3.3	1.5	0.9	2.4
Services	(b)	11.4	1.2	(c)	(c)
Civilian Consumption	(b)	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.4
DEHYDRATED					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	-	(-) 0.2	(-)0.1
Production	(b)	0.8	0.7	-	-
Total Supplies	(b)	0.8	0.7	0.2	(-)0.1
Exports	(b)	-	0.2	0.2	(-)0.1
Services	(b)	0.8	0.5	(c)	-
Civilian Consumption	(b)	-	-	-	-

(a) Vegetables other than leafy green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes. (b) Not available. (c) Included with civilian consumption. (d) Canning and dehydration and waste. (e) Subject to revision. (f) Year 1947.

TABLE XXX : SUPPLIES OF OTHER VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	94.1	88.8	(c) 78.9	78.9
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	(b) 58.9	94.4	89.4	79.8	79.6

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (b) This figure relates to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations. (c) Year 1947.

(xiii) Grain Products -

The production of the principal cereal crops for grain in Australia is 1946-47 was generally below the pre-war average, the exceptions being barley and rice. Preliminary details indicate that the production of wheat and barley in 1947-48 exceeded that of any previous year. Details of production during recent years in comparison with the average for five years ended 1938-39 are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXXI : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 bushels)

Crop	Average Five Years ended 1938-39	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
Barley - 2 Row	8,459	4,188	9,581	10,558	18,300
- 6 Row	1,293	841	1,536	1,038	1,600
Maize	7,338	6,463	5,729	5,808	(b)
Oats	17,002	8,970	25,774	15,566	30,000
Rice	2,274	1,693	2,735	2,978	2,667
Wheat	154,325	52,880	142,410	117,262	220,000

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

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and each year 1944-45 to 1947-48. The accumulation of wheat due to war-time shipping difficulties and the need to expand production of foodstuffs led during the war years, to a greatly increased consumption of wheat as stock feed. Since 1945, however, the quantity of wheat available for stock feed has been restricted to about 25 million bushels which has permitted a corresponding increase in exports. It is anticipated that exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat during 1947-48 will exceed the average for the three years ended 30th November, 1939 by 37.5 per cent.

TABLE XXXII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : Million bushels)

Particulars	Average Three years ended 30th November, 1939	Year ended 30th November			
		1945	1946	1947 (d)	1948 (d)
Opening Stocks(incl flour as wheat)	(a) 10.4	77.9	11.5	20.2	13.5
Production	164.7	52.9	142.4	117.3	220.0
Total Available Supplies	175.1	130.8	153.9	137.5	233.5
Exports - Wheat	75.0	6.1	19.4	12.0	} 146.8
- Flour as Wheat	31.8	12.9	36.7	34.0	
Local Consumption - Flour as wheat	30.9	33.1	32.2	33.5	32.9
- Stock Feed	8.2	44.9	24.4	22.2	25.8
- Breakfast Foods, etc.	(b)	3.1	3.0	4.2	1.9
- Seed	14.6	12.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Balance retained on farms (excl.seed)	(c)	7.2	4.0	3.1	1.9
Closing Stocks(incl.flour as wheat)	(a) 14.6	11.5	20.2	13.5	9.2
Total Disposals and Stocks	175.1	130.8	153.9	137.5	233.5

(a) Average of opening or closing stocks for each of the three years. (b) Included with flour. (c) Included with stock feed . (d) Subject to revision.

TABLE XXX : SUPPLIES OF OTHER VEGETABLES MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	94.1	88.8	(c) 78.9	78.9
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	(b) 58.9	94.4	89.4	79.8	79.6

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision. (b) This figure related to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations. (c) Year 1947.

(xiii) Grain Products -

The production of the principal cereal crops for grain in Australia is 1946-47 was generally below the pre-war average, the exceptions being barley and rice. Preliminary details indicate that the production of wheat and barley in 1947-48 exceeded that of any previous year. Details of production during recent years in comparison with the average for five years ended 1938-39 are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXXI : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 bushels)

Crop	Average Five Years ended 1938-39	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 (a)
Barley - 2 Row	8,459	4,188	9,581	10,558	18,300
- 6 Row	1,293	841	1,536	1,038	1,600
Maize	7,338	6,463	5,729	5,808	(b)
Oats	17,002	8,970	25,774	15,566	30,000
Rice	2,274	1,693	2,735	2,978	2,667
Wheat	154,325	52,880	142,410	117,262	220,000

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

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and each year 1944-45 to 1947-48. The accumulation of wheat due to war-time shipping difficulties and the need to expand production of foodstuffs led during the war years, to a greatly increased consumption of wheat as stock feed. Since 1945, however, the quantity of wheat available for stock feed has been restricted to about 25 million bushels which has permitted a corresponding increase in exports. It is anticipated that exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat during 1947-48 will exceed the average for the three years ended 30th November, 1939 by 37.5 per cent.

TABLE XXXII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : Million bushels)

Particulars	Average Three years ended 30th November, 1939	Year ended 30th November			
		1945	1946	1947 (d)	1948 (d)
Opening Stocks(incl flour as wheat)	(a) 10.4	77.9	11.5	20.2	13.5
Production	164.7	52.9	142.4	117.3	220.0
Total Available Supplies	175.1	130.8	153.9	137.5	233.5
Exports - Wheat	75.0	6.1	19.4	12.0	146.8
- Flour as Wheat	31.8	12.9	36.7	34.0	
Local Consumption - Flour as wheat	30.9	33.1	32.2	33.5	32.9
- Stock Feed	8.2	44.9	24.4	22.2	25.8
- Breakfast Foods, etc.	(b)	3.1	3.0	4.2	1.9
- Seed	14.6	12.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Balance retained on farms (excl.seed)	(c)	7.2	4.0	3.1	1.9
Closing Stocks(incl.flour as wheat)	(a) 14.6	11.5	20.2	13.5	9.2
Total Disposals and Stocks	175.1	130.8	153.9	137.5	233.5

(a) Average of opening or closing stocks for each of the three years. (b) Included with flour. (c) Included with stock feed . (d) Subject to revision.

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

Flour production was maintained at the high level of 1,332,100 tons of 2240 lb. in 1947 this being only slightly below the output recorded for 1946 and 16 per cent. above the average for the three pre-war years. The quantity of flour exported in 1947 amounted to 658,900 long tons compared with 705,100 long tons in 1946 and 575,000 long tons in the pre-war period. Local consumption rose from 574,000 long tons pre-war to 683,300 long tons in 1947.

Production of milled rice has remained fairly steady at a level slightly above that of the pre-war period. By restricting local consumption (3,700 tons in 1947) to the requirements of essential consumers, mainly asiatics and those in hospitals, large quantities have been exported.

Output of breakfast foods from oats and from wheat, in 1947 viz., 22,100 tons and 20,100 tons respectively, although below that of 1946, was considerably above the pre-war level. Particulars relating to the production of other breakfast foods are not available for publication.

TABLE XXXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 tons of 2240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(d)	1947 (d)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 6.8	(+) 14.7	(-) 16.5	(-) 10.1
Production	1149.0	939.1	1398.3	1355.9	1332.1
Total Supplies	1149.0	945.9	1383.6	1372.4	1342.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	240.8	705.1	692.4	658.9
Services	-	86.1	17.4	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	574.0	619.0	661.1	680.0	683.3
RICE (MILLED)					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.7	(+) 0.5	(-) 1.0
Production	(c) 28.1	31.9	30.9	30.0	28.5
Total Supplies	28.1	31.8	30.2	29.5	29.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	7.9	23.2	25.9	25.8
Services	-	20.4	4.0	(b)	(b)
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	1.0	-	-	-
Civilian Consumption	12.2	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.7
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)					
Net Change in Stocks(c)	(a)	-	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.2
Production	17.2	6.7	26.8	24.6	22.1
Total Supplies	17.2	6.7	26.5	24.7	21.9
Exports	1.9	-	14.1	12.4	8.9
Services	-	0.2	0.2	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	15.3	6.5	12.2	12.3	13.0
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.3	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	12.5	36.1	26.0	24.0	20.1
Total Supplies	12.5	36.5	25.7	23.8	20.2
Exports	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3
Services	-	10.6	1.5	(b)	(b)
Civilian Consumption	12.5	25.9	23.9	23.6	19.9

(a) Not available. (b) Included with civilian consumption. (c) Includes imports.
(d) Subject to revision.

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Consumption in 1947 showed little change compared with the previous year but was generally higher than pre-war. Total consumption per head of the group in 1947 was 217.1 lb., compared with 216.1 lb. in 1946, and 204.4 lb. pre-war. Since the pre-war period there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been more than offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from wheat, mainly prepared foods.

The importation of sago and tapioca, which ceased during the war years, was resumed in 1947. Consumption per head in the latter year was 1.3 lb. per head compared with 1.2 lb. pre-war.

TABLE XXXIV : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947-(a)
Flour	187.1	206.0	201.9	202.5	201.9
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.8
From Wheat (including Wheatmeal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	8.6	7.3	7.0	5.9
From Maize and Rice	Not available for Publication				
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Barley Meal, and Rycena	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	1.2	-	-	0.5	1.3
TOTAL	204.4	219.8	216.1	217.1	217.1

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.

(xiv) Beverages:-

The items included in this group comprise tea, coffee, beer and wine. Particulars of the production and utilization of beer and wine are shown in the following table. The production of beer in 1947 at 131.1 million gallons exceeded the pre-war level by 57 per cent and as the quantity exported is small, most of this increase was available for consumption in Australia. Wine production also has increased greatly, the output of beverage wine (fortified and unfortified) in 1946-47, viz., 13.1 million gallons exceeding the pre-war average by 56 per cent. This increase and the decline in exports of wine, caused local consumption to rise from 4.2 million gallons pre-war to 8.2 million gallons in 1946-47.

TABLE XXXV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEER AND WINE : AUSTRALIA

(Unit : '000 gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
BEER.					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,468	103,350	108,392	128,267	131,069
Imports	124	1	1	23	47
Total Supplies	83,592	103,351	108,393	128,290	131,116
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	550	4,093	3,750	1,029	717
Miscellaneous uses (d)	5,114	4,679	4,972	7,723	6,812
Consumption in Australia (e)	77,928	94,579	99,671	119,538	123,587
WINE.					
Net Change in Stocks (f)	(+) 328	(-)2,956	(+)2,258	(+)2,216	(c)
Production (g)	8,442	7,259	11,150	13,136	(c)
Imports	42	-	-	3	(c)
Total Supplies	8,156	10,215	8,892	10,923	(c)
Exports (Incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	1,555	1,791	2,726	(c)
Consumption in Australia (c)	4,245	8,660	7,101	8,197	(c)

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. See footnote (d). (c) Not available. (d) Balance figure; includes beer waste and allowance for net change in beer stocks. (e) Includes consumption by the Armed Services. (f) Movement in stocks of Australian wine in Bond. (g) Production of beverage wine.

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

Tea rationing was introduced in Australia on 6th July, 1942 at the rate of 1.6 oz. per head per week. The ration rate was subsequently increased on 19th October, 1942 to 2 oz. per week and still remains at that level.

Data covering the consumption of tea and coffee are based on civilian sales of imported supplies, as recorded by the Tea Control Board. These disclose that the consumption per head of tea was 6.6 lb. in 1947 compared with 6.7 lb. in 1946 and 6.9 lb. in the pre-war period, whilst that of coffee was 1.1 lb. in 1946 and 1946-47 compared with 0.6 lb. pre-war.

The figures for beer consumption represent the quantities on which excise duty was paid, to which has been added the small quantities imported. Consumption per head of beer was 16.3 gallons (163.0 lb.) in 1947 compared with 13.4 gallons (134.1 lb.) in 1945-46, and the average of 11.3 gallons (113.4 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39. Restrictions were placed on the production of beer in Australia between March, 1942 and March, 1946.

The consumption per head of wine in Australia was 1.08 gallons (11.1 lb.) in 1946-47 compared with 0.96 gallons (9.8 lb.) in the previous year and 0.62 gallons (6.4 lb.) pre-war. The highest level of wine consumption during the war years was 1.28 gallons per head in 1942-43.

TABLE XXXVI : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE MOVING INTO CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945	1946	1946-47(a)	1947 (a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6
Coffee	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	(d) 1.1
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.3)	(e)(12.9)	(f)(13.4)	(15.9)	(16.3)
Estimated wt. in lb. (b)	113.4	(e)128.7	(f)134.1	159.0	163.0
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.62)	(e)(1.18)	(f)(0.96)	(1.08)	(d)(1.08)
Estimated wt. in lb. (c)	6.4	(e) 12.1	(f) 9.8	11.1	(d) 11.1

(a) Includes consumption by Services in Australia; subject to revision.
(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of Beer; 10 lb.
(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine; 10.3lb.
(d) Year 1946-47. (e) Year 1944-45. (f) Year 1945-46.

5. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

War conditions necessitated civilian rationing of certain foodstuffs in Australia. The supply to the United Kingdom and the Australian and Allied Services of maximum quantities of foodstuffs necessitated the rationing of Sugar, butter and meat, while reduction in imports consequent upon enemy occupation of Java, necessitated the rationing of tea. In addition, other commodities including bacon and ham, eggs, milk, etc., although not included in the ration scale, were subjected to a measure of control and were available for civilian consumption only after other priorities had been met. Cream also was controlled and supplies were diverted for the manufacture of butter except in the case of hospitals and certain other medical cases. However, the restrictions on the sale of cream were lifted from 11th November, 1946, but were reimposed on 1st September, 1947.

From August, 1942, all supplies of rice have been diverted from civilian consumption except in the cases of resident Asiatics and other priorities including invalids and hospital patients. The production of beer was controlled between March, 1942 and March, 1946; this limited output for civilian supplies to an average of about 86 million gallons annually.

The rationing of sugar ceased on 2nd July, 1947 and of meat on 21st June, 1948.

The ration rates and their operative dates are given in the following table for the foodstuffs covered by the rationing scheme in Australia.

TABLE XXXVII : RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

Foodstuff	Date Commenced	Ration Rate per head per week	Date Altered	Amended Rate per head per week	Date Altered	Present Rate per head per week
Tea	6. 7. 42	1.6 ozs	19.10.42	2 ozs.	-	2 ozs.
Sugar	31. 8.42	(a) 1 lb.	-	-	-	(b)
Butter	7. 6.43	½ lb.	5. 6.44	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.
Meat (c)	17. 1.44	2.25 lb.	26. 2.45	2.10 lb.	7. 5.45	(e)1.84 lb. (g)
(d)	17. 1.44	1.13 lb.	26. 2.45	1.05 lb.	7. 5.45	(f)1.05 lb. (g)

(a) In addition special allowances of 12 lb. per head in 1944 and 10 lb. per head in 1946 were made available for jam making. (b) Rationing of sugar ceased 2nd July, 1947. (c) Rate per person 9 years and over. (d) Rate per child under 9 years. (e) Rate per person 6 years and over as from 3rd June, 1946. (f) Rate per child under 6 years as from 3rd June, 1946. (g) Meat rationing ceased 21st June, 1948.

6. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1947

The data given in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1947 have been based upon the statistics shown in the following table which gives for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, the supply position in Australia and a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended December, 1947. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature e.g. tomatoes, citrus and other fresh fruit, vegetables including potatoes it is not possible strictly to relate production and distribution to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary therefore to apply for 1946-47 and 1947 details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by both of these years. Footnotes to the various tables indicate where these circumstances apply.

It will be noted that particulars in respect of glucose and breakfast foods from maize and rice are not available for publication. The concealment of these data is necessary in order to avoid the release of information which must be regarded as confidential. Allowance has been made for the nutrient value of these commodities in the appropriate nutrient tables.

With the exception of fluid whole milk, beer and wine, particulars of which are shown in gallons, all other commodities are recorded in units of tons of 2,240 lbs. In those cases where this unit is not appropriate the consumption per head has been expressed in terms of common usage (e.g. fresh milk is shown in gallons as a footnote to the table).

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1947

(Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a)1,129	(b)	-	(a)1,129	-	-	-	(a) 914	(a) 215	(c)291.1
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	6,900	(b)	-	6,900	-	-	-	-	6,900	2.0
Condensed Milk- Full Cream- Sweetened Unsweetened	7,749	6,344	(-) 1,405	44,808	-	1	46,214	31,212	-	-	- -	15,002	4.4
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened													
Concentrated Whole Milk	17	28	(+) 11	10,635	-	-	10,624	-	-	-	-	10,624	3.1
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2,690	2,725	(+) 35	14,582	-	52	14,599	4,469	-	-	-	10,130	3.0
- Skim	704	624	(-) 80	4,385	[illegible]	-	4,465	2,155	-	-	-	2,310	0.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,073	1,295	(+) 222	9,049	-	112	8,939	4,095	-	-	-	4,844	1.4
Cheese	4,549	4,909	(+) 360	42,962	266	57	42,925	24,888	-	-	-	18,037	5.3
2. MEAT													
Beef and Veal (d)	17,390	10,134	(-) 7,256	511,065	(e)	-	518,321	117,795	-	-	65,514	335,012	99.0
Mutton (d)	5,879	2,615	(-) 3,264	163,522	(e)	5	166,791	11,067	-	-	10,600	145,124	42.9
Lamb (d)	9,101	10,597	(+) 1,496	129,050	(e)	-	127,554	48,040	-	-	-	79,514	23.5
Pork (d)	2,288	1,717	(-) 571	88,569	(e)	-	89,140	8,607	-	-	(f)63,477	(g)17,056	5.0
Total Carcass Meat (d)	34,658	25,063	(-) 9,595	892,206	(e)	5	901,806	185,509	-	-	139,591	576,706	170.4
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(h)	(h)	(i)(-)1,876	51,231	-	-	53,107	43,855	-	-	-	9,252	2.7
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	501	646	(+) 145	44,971	(e)	-	44,826	3,417	-	-	2,068	39,341	11.6
Dehydrated Meat (dehydrated weight)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	-	-	(h)	96	-	-	-	-	-
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weights)(j)	(h)	(h)	(-)11,684	892,206	(e)	5	903,895	257,655	-	-	-	646,240	190.9
Offal	2,180	2,547	(+) 367	45,002	(e)	-	44,635	11,249	3,000	-	- -	30,386	9.0

(a) Unit : Million Gallons. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Equivalent to 28.4 gallons.

(d) Carcass weight. (e) Included with Commercial production. (f) Includes pork used for curing. (g) Includes trimmings from baconer carcasses
(h) Not available. (i) Includes allowance for exports of surplus Service stocks. (j) Excluding offal shown below.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1947

(Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication.	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,659	(b)	-	41,659	5,310	-	-	-	36,349	10.7
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	31,390	(b)	-	31,390	13,114	-	-	-	18,276	5.4
Fish - Fresh	(a)	(a)	(a)	34,000	3,400	4,532	41,932	548	-	(c)17,048	3,500	(d)20,836	(d) 6.2
- Shell	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,771	(b)	-	6,771	29	-	(c)4,404	1,000	(d) 1,338	(d) 0.4
- Canned (e) (canned weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,679	-	6,946	9,625	1,430	-	-	-	8,195	2.4
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS													
Shell	2,890	1,965	(-) 925	72,352	48,352	-	121,629	8,521	-	557	(g)25,373	87,178	25.8
Powder (f)	(h)	(h)	(i)(-)5,969	7,034	-	2	13,005	13,005	-	-	-	-	-
Liquid Whole (f)	5,975	5,457	(-) 518	20,326	-	-	20,844	10,325	-	-	(j)1,987	8,532	2.5
Total Eggs (f)	(h)	(h)	(-) 7,412	72,352	48,352	2	128,118	31,851	-	557	-	95,710	28.3
5. OILS AND FATS													
Butter	11,609	15,770	(+) 4,161	151,856	4,916	-	152,611	70,306	-	-	-	82,305	24.3
Margarine - Table	(k)	(k)	(l)(-)2,469	3,210	-	-	5,679	3,127	-	-	-	2,552	0.8
- Other	328	304	(-) 24	19,052	-	-	19,076	488	-	-	-	18,588	5.5
Lard	(k)	(k)	(k)	3,903	-	-	3,903	-	-	-	81	3,822	1.1
Vegetable Oils & Other fats	(k)	(k)	(k)	(m)13,700	-	-	13,700	-	-	-	-	13,700	4.1

(a) Not available. (b) Included with Commercial Production. (c) Inedible portion of quantity consumed in Australia.
(d) Edible weight.

(f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) For pulp and powder. (h) Not available. (i) Includes allowance for withdrawals from surplus Service stocks. (j) For powder manufacture.

(k) Not available. (l) Includes allowance for exports from previous production and from surplus Service Stocks. (m) Rough estimate.

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1947

(Unit : ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial.	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	(a)	(a)	(+)37,567	576,842	-	-	539,275	(b)91,366	5,525	(c)5,721	13,634	(d)423,029	(d)125.0
Syrups	258	327	(+) 69	13,634	-	-	13,565	391	-	-	-	13,174	3.9
Honey	(a)	(a)	( )	(e)13,837	-	-	13,837	8,865	-	-	-	4,972	1.5
Glucose (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Not available. (b) Includes sugar in exported products. (c) Refinery losses. (d) In terms of refined sugar, including 24,051 tons or 7.1 lb. per head used for making beer. (e) Recorded production. (f) Details are not available for publication.													
7. POTATOES													
White (g)	48,371	5,000	(-) 43,371	507,610	20,000	-	570,981	27,872	-	(h)8,939	(i)88,496	445,674	131.7
Sweet	(j)	(j)	(j)	5,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	5,600	1.7
Canned (canned weight)	6,066	2	(-) 6,064	177	-	-	6,241	6,241	-	-	-	-	-
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	5,011	-	(-) 5,011	-	-	-	5,011	5,011	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Year ended 31st October, 1947. (h) Wastage in marketing. (i) Processing and seed. (j) Not available.													
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	1,308	611	(-) 697	7,793	-	5,019	13,509	3,490	-	(k)43	(l)1,045	8,931	2.6
Peanuts (m)	(n)	(n)	(n)	22,750	-	5	22,755	-	-	300	(o)6,450	16,005	(p)4.7
Tree Nuts (m)	(n)	(n)	(n)	761	-	4,285	5,046	4	-	-	-	5,042	(q)1.5
Cocoa (raw beans)	(n)	(n)	(n)	-	-	(r)13,200	(r)13,200	-	-	-	-	13,200	3.9
(k) Cleaning waste. (l) Retained on farms and seed sold. (m) In terms of nuts in shell. (n) Not available. (o) Includes 5,750 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 700 tons for seed. (p) Kernel equivalent 3.1 lb. (q) Kernel equivalent 1.1 lb. (r) Quantity used in factories 1946-47 mainly from imported supplies.													

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1947 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS													
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	113,300	2,000	-	115,300	8,700	-	5,100	-	101,500	30.0
Citrus Fruit (a) (c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	118,200	6,000	-	124,200	7,500	-	2,200	-	114,500	34.1
(a) Including fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Not available. (c) Data for 1946-47 season.													
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS													
Fresh Fruit	(d)	(d)	(d)	457,600	15,000	300	472,900	23,400	-	(e)61,400	103,600	284,500	84.1
Jam	14,677	14,462	(-) 215	74,828	962	-	76,005	36,559	-	-	-	39,446	(f) 11.7
Dried Fruit - Vine	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,197	-	7	65,204	39,771	1,000	75	-	24,358	7.2
- Tree	155	54	(-) 101	5,420	-	4,848	10,369	2,333	-	-	-	8,036	2.4
Canned Fruit	4,043	4,498	(+) 455	63,799	600	-	63,944	37,795	-	-	-	26,149	7.7
(d) Not available. (e) Mainly apples and pears not marketed. (f) Fresh fruit equivalent 4.7 lb.; sugar content included with sugar.													
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES													
Cabbage and Greens	(g)	(g)	(g)	103,834	5,000	-	108,834	3,615	-	5,000	40	100,179	29.6
Lettuce	(g)	(g)	(g)	12,607	1,200	-	13,807	94	-	600	-	13,113	3.9
Carrots	(g)	(g)	(g)	38,723	1,700	-	40,423	1,700	-	1,100	550	37,073	11.0
Fresh Legumes	(g)	(g)	(g)	46,024	9,000	-	55,024	395	-	4,500	19,952	30,177	8.9
Total	(g)	(g)	(g)	201,188	16,900	-	218,088	5,804	-	11,200	20,542	180,542	53.4
Canned (canned weight)	6,009	5,422	(-) 587	14,530	-	-	15,117	3,241	-	-	-	11,876	3.5
Dehydrated (Dehydrated weight)	(g)	(g)	(h)(-)1,541	-	-	-	1,541	1,541	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Not available. (h) Includes allowance for reduction in surplus Service stocks.													

TABLE XXXVIII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1947 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
12. OTHER VEGETABLES													
Pumpkins	(a)	(a)	(a)	68,447	3,400	-	71,847	180	-	-	-	71,667	21.2
Swede Turnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	25,921	1,300	-	27,221	854	-	-	-	26,367	7.8
Beetroot	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,620	680	-	14,300	425	-	-	1,021	12,854	3.8
Onions	(a)	(a)	(a)	44,597	5,100	89	49,786	6,327	-	2,200	-	41,259	12.2
Parsnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,423	650	-	14,073	215	-	-	36	13,822	4.1
Cauliflowers	(a)	(a)	(a)	90,866	2,000	-	92,866	635	-	9,000	382	82,849	24.5
Cucumbers	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)5,000	250	-	5,250	95	-	-	-	5,155	1.5
Marrows and Squashes	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)7,000	350	-	7,350	180	-	-	-	7,170	2.1
White Turnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,469	220	-	4,689	180	-	-	21	4,488	1.3
Sweet Corn	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,438	120	-	2,558	-	-	-	1,182	1,376	0.4
Total	(a)	(a)	(a)	275,781	14,070	89	289,940	9,091	-	11,200	2,642	267,007	78.9
Canned (canned weight)	3,197	1,530	(-) 1,667	3,109	-	-	4,776	2,376	-	-	-	2,400	0.7
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	75	-	(-) 75	-	-	-	75	60	-	15	-	-	-

(a) Not available. (b) Estimated.

13. GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Flour - White	(c)90,095	(c)63,443	(d)(-)8,800	1,295,731	-	-	1,304,531	654,941	-	-	-	649,590	191.9
- wheatmeal for baking	(c)1,396	(c)1,154	(d)(-)1,300	36,401	-	-	37,701	3,988	-	-	-	33,713	10.0
Total	(c)91,491	(c)64,597	(d)(-)10,100	1,332,132	-	-	1,342,232	658,929	-	-	-	683,303	201.9
Rice(Milled)	(c)1,366	(c)1,345	(d)(-)1,044	28,481	-	-	29,525	25,807	-	-	-	3,718	1.1

(c) Mill Stocks only. (d) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers.

TABLE XXXVIII - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA : YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1947 (CONTINUED)

(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Closing	Opening		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum lb.
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Continued)													
Breakfast Foods -													
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	486	666	(+) 180	22,072	-	22	21,914	8,942	-	-	-	12,972	3.8
From Wheat (including wheatmeal)	277	195	(-) 82	20,066	-	-	20,148	254	-	-	-	19,894	5.9
From Maize and Rice													
(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl Barley	425	317	(-) 108	9,154	-	4	9,266	6,991	-	-	-	2,275	0.7
Barley Meal and Rycena	919	1,109	(+) 190	6,804	-	-	6,614	2,628	-	-	-	3,986	1.2
Edible Starch (cornflour)	223	154	(-) 69	5,817	-	-	5,886	1,765	-	-	-	4,121	1.2
Sago and Tapioca	-	-	-	-	-	4,695	4,695	140	-	-	-	4,555	1.3

(a) Details not available for publication.

14. BEVERAGES													
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 22,220	22,220	-	-	-	-	22,220	6.6
Coffee	(c)	(c)	(d) (-) 601	-	-	3,584	4,185	402	-	-	-	(e) 3,783	1.1
Beer (f)	(c)	(c)	(c)	131,069	-	47	131,116	717	-	(k) 6,812	-	(g) 123,587	(h) 163.0
Wine (f)	(i) 15,275	(i) 17,491	(+) 2,216	13,136	-	3	10,923	2,726	-	-	-	8,197	(j) 11.1

(b) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (c) Not available. (d) Balance figure. (e) Estimated on the basis of per caput consumption in 1946-47. (f) Unit : '000 gallons. Particulars of wine relate to the year 1946-47. (g) Quantity on which excise duty was paid, plus imports. (h) Unit lb.; equivalent to 16.3 gallons. (i) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (j) Unit lb.; equivalent to 1.08 gallons. (k) Balance figure; Includes waste beer and allowance for net change in stocks of beer.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA. A.C.T. 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1948.