COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA,
AUSTRALIA.

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

NO. 6. 1950-51.

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

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C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION

This report, the sixth of its kind issued by this Bureau, contains a comprehensive review of food production and the consumption of foodstuffs and nutrients in Australia in the year 1950-51, with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39) and for each of the years 1947-48 to 1949-50.

The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical survey of the production, imports, exports and consumption of foodstuffs for Australia. The method employed in estimating the quantities of foodstuffs available for human consumption is to deduct exports and industrial and other non-food usage from production and adjust for changes in stocks where these data are available. The small quantities of foodstuffs imported are also taken into account.

While the dependability of the statistics presented in this report has been established for most of the commodities covered, there are, however, some for which it is not possible to ascertain or estimate production and consumption with the accuracy desired. These include poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available about 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 generally. Furthermore, the absence of particulars of stocks for certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. No allowance has been made for foodstuffs purchased on the Australian market and sent overseas under certain schemes in bulk and by parcel post and this has caused slight overstatement in the consumption estimates (see Page 3).

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 broadly confirm the reliability of the method used in this report. However, lack of data about changes in the levels of production by self-suppliers of some foodstuffs (e.g. eggs and vegetables) which have probably occurred since the 1944 Survey, precludes accurate measurement of trends in total consumption of such commodities in recent years. For this reason, the current estimates of consumption in these cases should be accepted with reservations until they can be checked with data from a further consumer survey.

Section 3 of the report, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The estimates of nutrient intake included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

I am indebted to the Department of Health, whose contribution has made it possible to amplify the report by the inclusion of Section 3; and to Mr. R. G. Walker (Supervisor) and Mr. P. G. Standen of the Primary Production Branch of this Bureau, for the compilation of the other sections of the Report.

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ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 6th JUNE, 1952.

2. GENERAL REVIEW FOR YEAR 1950-51

(i) Production

The 1950-51 rural production season in Australia opened with excessive rains in large areas of the Eastern States, causing damage to stock and crops and delay in the sowing of wheat and other cereals. Towards the close of the season drought conditions had developed in portions of New South Wales and Queensland. Wheat yields in 1950-51 were good, but the total crop was smaller than in recent years because of reduced acreage. A decline in milk production followed the continuous upward trend since 1944-45. Sugar production in the 1950 season was maintained near the record levels of the previous two years. The spectacular rise in wool prices in 1950-51 caused drastic curtailment in slaughterings of sheep and lambs for meat production.

Outstanding features of the principal foodstuffs in 1950-51 are referred to below:

Milk:- Production of milk for all purposes during 1950-51 was less than in the previous two years, but was 57.9 million gallons (5.1 per cent) more than the average production of the three years ended 1938-39.

Butter and Other Milk Products:- Output of butter in 1950-51, at 165,000 tons, was 8,600 tons less than the post-war peak of the previous year, and 26,000 tons (13.6 per cent.) less than the pre-war average. Cheese production was well maintained at a level greatly above that of the pre-war period. The output of preserved milk products (83.2 million gallons whole milk equivalent) was 7.1 per cent. below the record of 89.6 million gallons whole milk equivalent of the previous year.

Meat:- The total production of meat (bone-in weight, excluding offal) was 1,013,800 tons. This was 41,000 tons less than the previous year, mainly owing to the decline of nearly 23 per cent. in the production of mutton and lamb, which was offset to some extent by a considerable increase in the production of beef and veal.

Sugar:- The production of raw sugar amounted to 895,800 tons (raw basis) in the 1950 season, which was slightly below the production of the previous year, and 19,200 tons below the record figure of 915,000 tons (raw basis) in the 1948 season. The output exceeded the pre-war average by 116,500 tons or 14.9 per cent.

Cereals:- The 1950-51 wheat crop of 184.2 million bushels was 34.0 million bushels (15.6 per cent.) less than the 1949-50 crop of 218.2 million bushels, and 35.9 million bushels (16.3 per cent.) less than the record crop of 1947-48, but it was 19.5 million bushels (11.8 per cent.) greater than the average production for the three seasons ended 1938-39. The production of barley and rye constituted records, but maize and oats crops were somewhat smaller than the record harvest of 1947-48.

Other Products:- The production of fresh fruit (including tomatoes) was 791,800 tons compared with 749,100 tons in 1949-50 and 670,500 tons for the pre-war average. Canned fruit production was well maintained at 99,600 tons, but jam production had declined steeply from 89,700 tons in 1947-48 (a record) to 53,800 tons. The 1950 dried vine fruit crop was 67,900 tons compared with 64,900 tons in the previous season and 80,500 tons pre-war. Estimated egg production was slightly lower than in the previous year. Honey production for the 1950-51 season at 12,250 tons was 11,501 tons less than the record production of 1948-49, but was more than twice the pre-war level. Potato production at 408,900 tons in 1950-51 was well below the level of recent years, but still above the pre-war level. Production of vegetables was higher than in 1949-50. Flour production at 1,508,200 long tons was 13,300 long tons greater than the previous record of 1948-49.

(ii) Exports

The movement in the volume of exports (including exports as ships' stores) of the principal foodstuffs during 1950-51 in comparison with the previous year and the average for the three pre-war years ended 1938-39 is summarized hereunder:-

Butter and Other Milk Products:- Butter exports at 55,600 tons were considerably less than in the previous year and fell short of the pre-war export level by 34,400 tons (38.2 per cent.) There has been a large increase in exports of cheese and preserved milk products since pre-war, but the great reduction in exports of butter caused a decline in exports of all milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) during 1950-51 to 344.2 million gallons. This was 133.2 million gallons (27.9 per cent.) less than the previous year and 109.4 million gallons (24.1 per cent.) less than the pre-war average.

Meat:- Exports of carcass meat in 1950-51 amounted to 110,900 tons (bone-in weight) this being 75,400 tons (40.5 per cent.) less than in 1949-50 and 112,500 tons (50.4 per cent.) below the pre-war average. The decline was due to the big reduction in the level of mutton and lamb exports, the quantity of mutton leaving the country being negligible. Exports of total meat (including canned meat and bacon and ham expressed in terms of carcass weight equivalent) in 1950-51, amounted to 186,100 tons, which was 31.0 per cent. less than the previous year and 19.9 per cent. less than the pre-war average.

Sugar:- Exports of sugar (raw and refined) in 1950-51 amounted to 389,265 tons compared with 434,127 tons in 1949-50 and 425,700 tons for the pre-war period. The estimated sugar content of manufactured products exported rose from 9,600 tons pre-war to 43,990 tons in 1950-51.

Wheat and Flour:- Exports of wheat during the cereal year ended 30th November, 1951 amounted to 127.5 million bushels (85.9 million bushels shipped as grain and 41.6 million bushels shipped as flour). This was greater than exports during the previous year and also exceeded average exports during the three years ended 1938-39 by 21.9 million bushels or 20.7 per cent.

Other Products:- Exports of eggs and egg products, poultry and rabbits, honey and canned fruit in 1950-51 were generally lower than the figure recorded for the previous year, but higher than the pre-war period. Fresh fruit exports (including tomatoes and citrus) were higher than in 1949-50 but 10 per cent. lower than pre-war. Exports of dried vine fruits were also well below pre-war figures. Exports of rice (milled) were higher than the previous year and considerably in excess of the pre-war average, but jam exports, while considerably higher than pre-war, were 29 per cent. lower than the average over the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50.

(iii) Consumption

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 average of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and for the years 1947-48 to 1950-51. The principal changes since the previous year were increases in oils and fats (mainly butter), sugar and beverages and a considerably increased consumption of potatoes.

Total supplies of foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia during 1950-51 were, in the majority of cases, considerably greater (up to 100 per cent.) than during the three immediate pre-war years. Outstanding exceptions were mutton, pigmeats, bacon and ham and oatmeal. It is worth noting that consequent on the lifting of butter rationing on 16th June, 1950, the quantity available for consumption in the following twelve months increased by 27 per cent. as compared with the previous twelve months. In the case of beef and veal, shell eggs, butter, white potatoes, other fresh fruit, jams and leafy, green and yellow vegetables, the increase in population (which rose from 6,870,500 pre-war to 8,311,300 during 1950-51) was proportionately greater than the increase in total consumption, resulting in a decrease in the annual consumption per head.

The estimated quantities of foodstuffs entering consumption 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, 10,800 tons in 1947, 9,500 tons in 1948, 6,400 tons in 1949 and 4,000 tons in 1950. Complete figures for 1951 are not available, but available details indicate that the downward trend had continued. Foodstuffs were also dispatched in bulk to the United Kingdom under the Food for Britain Fund which ceased operations on 11th November, 1950. The quantities concerned were included in recorded exports, and consequently no over-statement in the estimates of consumption was involved. Further particulars of the scheme were shown in previous issues of this Report.

TABLE I : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.2	49.8	48.9	47.2
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight)	253.0	216.8	228.1	233.0	228.6
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight) ..	16.8	19.2	18.1	18.7	18.7
4. Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent) ..	26.6	27.4	27.1	25.9	26.2
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content) ..	37.6	31.1	31.1	32.0	36.2
6. Sugar and Syrups (sugar content) ..	112.0	131.2	123.1	121.6	126.9
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes ..	106.2	133.5	109.7	110.4	93.5
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) ..	5.3	10.6	10.1	11.6	13.0
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	47.6	62.8	60.7	60.2	59.9
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	141.8	145.0	144.2	130.3	136.0
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables ..	(b) 69.1	49.9	53.0	48.7	52.4
12. Other Vegetables ..	(b) 58.9	75.2	81.5	72.8	71.6
13. Grain Products ..	203.7	214.1	216.6	212.5	212.2
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine) ..	127.3	176.2	200.2	205.7	222.0

(a) 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 consumption is sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The basis used for such calculations in this Section of the Report is the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on Food Consumption Levels in Australia and the United Kingdom (Government Printer, Canberra, 1945). The nutritive values of the food passing into consumption during the year 1950-51 are shown in Table II following, with comparisons for previous years in Table III and with other countries in Table IV.

No attempt has been made to compare the estimate of nutrient intake 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 those nutrients. To make comparison at this stage of our knowledge may introduce inaccuracies.

The following summarizes the principal changes in the level of nutrient intake during the year 1950-51:-

Calories. There has been a slight increase in total calorie intake compared with 1949-50, due principally to increases in the consumption of butter and sugar. The average daily intake of 3262 calories is high and reflects the plentiful supply of foodstuffs and the relative prosperity in Australia in 1950-51.

Fat. There was an increase of about 3 per cent. in the intake of fat from all sources in 1950-51 due to the increased consumption of butter. Total fat intake was however somewhat less than for the three years immediately preceding the war.

Calcium. The decrease of about 2 per cent. was due to the lower consumption of milk (fluid and condensed).

Vitamin A. The intake of Vitamin A in 1950-51 rose by 7.5 per cent. on 1949-50 and reached a level only slightly below that of the pre-war period. This fluctuation is not of great nutritional significance. The increase in 1950-51 was due mainly to the higher consumption of butter and leafy, green and yellow vegetables.

Ascorbic Acid. (Vitamin C). The decreased intake of ascorbic acid continues the downward trend that has been evident since 1946. The 1950-51 decrease is mainly due to a reduction in potato supplies which were 15.5 per cent. lower than in the previous year. Supplies of tomatoes also decreased, but this was offset by increased supplies of citrus fruit and leafy, green and yellow vegetables.

There was no significant change in the intake of other nutrients in 1950-51.

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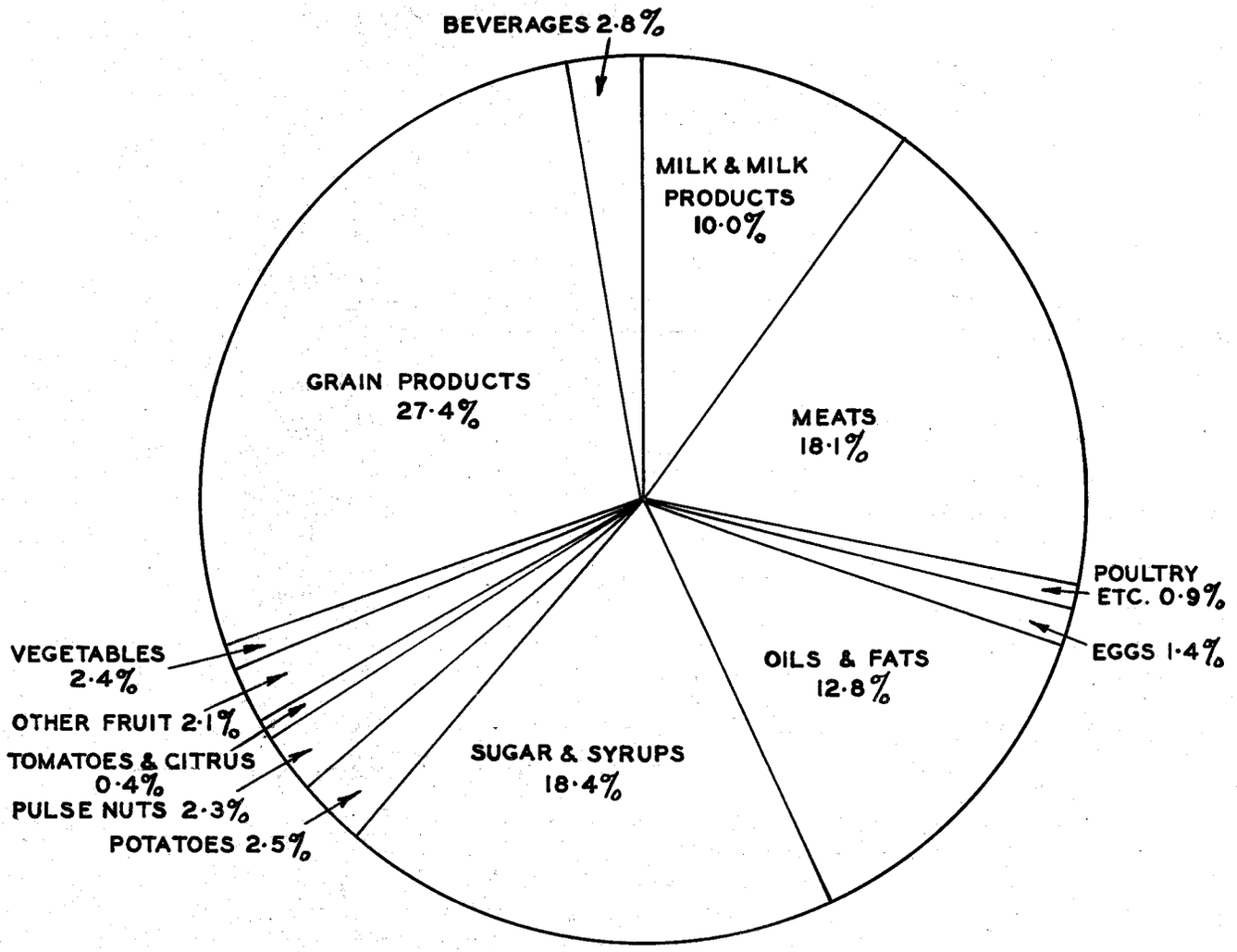
TABLE II : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1950-51

(Subject to revision)

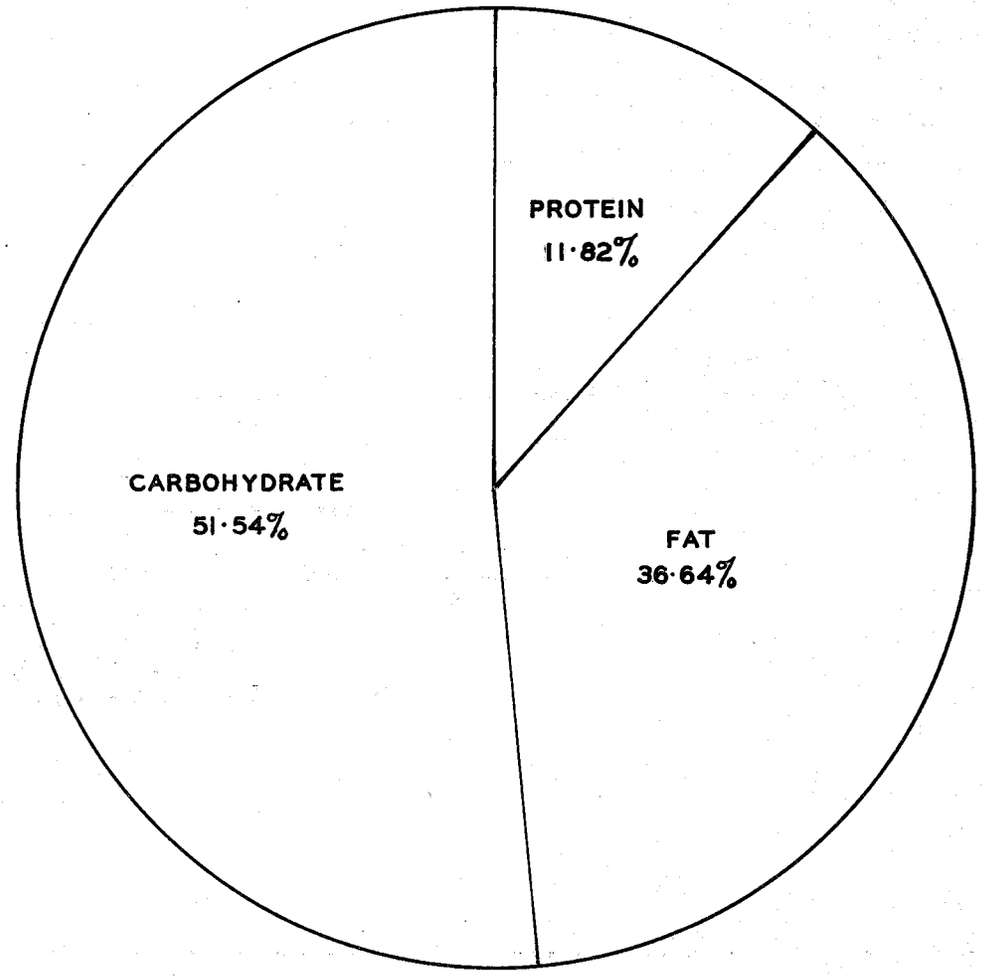
(Per head per day)

Commodity Group	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Thiamin (Vita-min B1)	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Energy Value Calories
	gm.	gm.	gm.	mgm.	mgm.	I.U.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.	
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	16.6	20.1	19.5	593	0.48	967	5.5	0.18	0.71	0.49	325
Meats, including cured and canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	34.8	50.0	0.2	23	7.71	756	-	0.34	0.55	10.75	591
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	4.8	1.4	-	6	0.55	10	-	0.01	0.03	1.23	31
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.6	3.3	0.3	17	0.86	287	-	0.04	0.13	0.02	45
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.2	46.1	-	6	0.06	1,710	-	-	-	-	415
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	149.5	2	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	600
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.1	-	18.1	9	0.74	-	21.3	0.12	0.06	0.75	81
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	3.4	4.8	4.3	10	0.97	2	-	0.07	0.05	0.72	74
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	-	3.1	16	0.19	311	24.7	0.04	0.02	0.32	15
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.6	-	16.3	14	0.47	56	6.6	0.03	0.07	0.51	68
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.9	-	2.0	28	0.44	824	19.6	0.05	0.02	0.33	11
Other Vegetables	0.8	-	4.0	18	0.19	3	8.1	0.02	0.03	0.32	19
Grain Products	25.4	3.3	191.3	46	3.08	-	-	0.45	0.17	2.36	896
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.38	91
TOTAL:	93.7	129.0	408.6	788	15.79	4,926	85.8	1.35	1.89	18.18	3,262

SOURCES OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1950-51



A. CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF FOOD



B. CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

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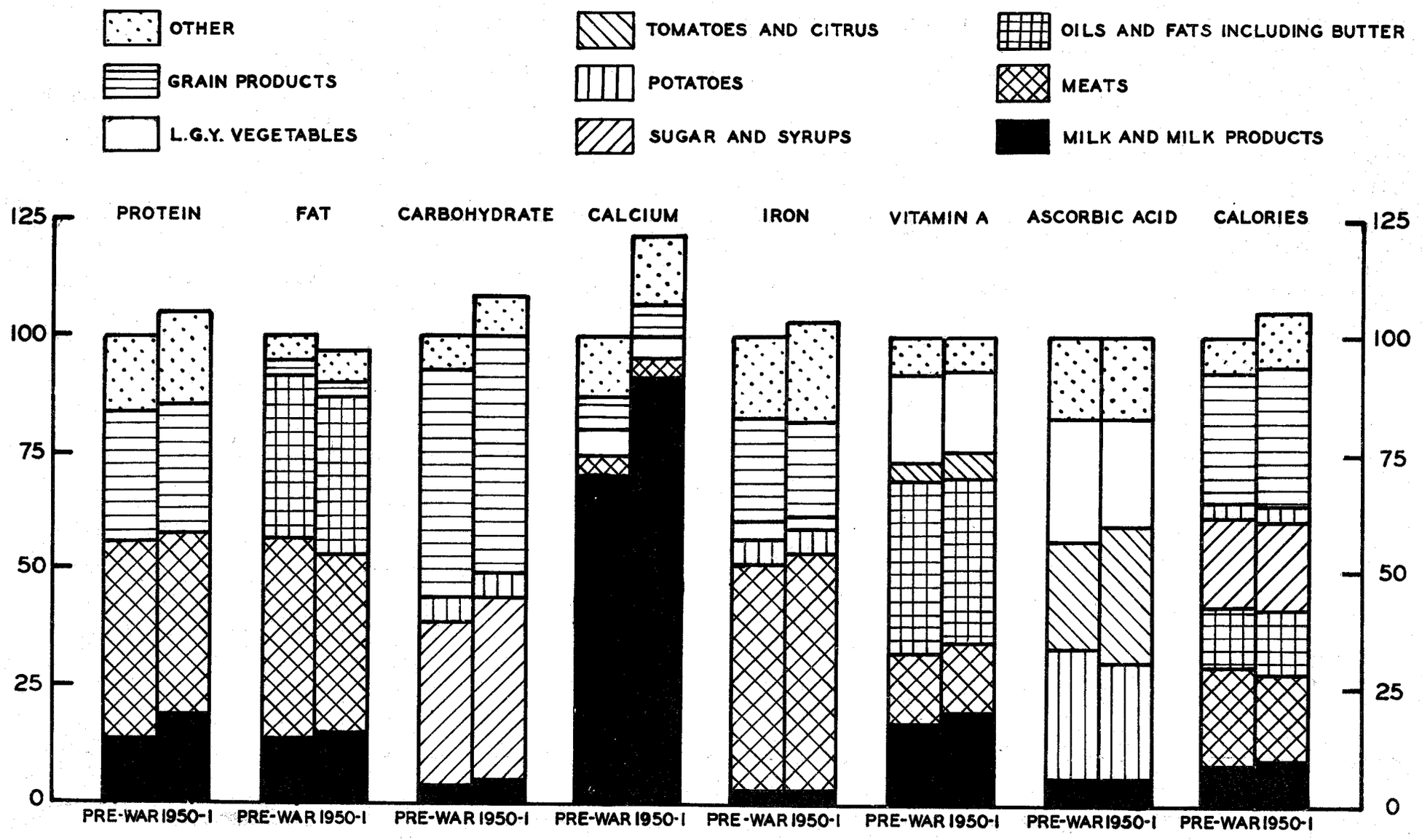
CANBERRA, A.C.T. MAY, 1952

SOURCE OF NUTRIENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET

INTAKE PER HEAD RELATIVE TO PRE-WAR INTAKE OF EACH NUTRIENT

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1950-51



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

MAY, 1952

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

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Protein (gm.) Animal	58.7	58.2	59.6	60.8	60.0
Vegetable	30.9	36.3	34.7	33.7	33.7
Total	89.6	94.5	94.3	94.5	93.7
Fat from all sources (gm.)	133.5	121.9	124.5	125.1	129.0
Carbohydrate (gm.)	377.4	425.0	424.6	404.9	408.6
Calcium (mgm.)	642	811	783	805	788
Iron (mgm.)	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.8
Vitamin A (I.U.)	4,959	4,495	4,579	4,581	4,926
Ascorbic Acid (mgm.)	85.8	97.1	90.1	88.1	85.8
Thiamin (Vitamin B1) (mgm.)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Riboflavin (mgm.)	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Niacin (mgm.)	18.7	18.3	17.9	18.3	18.2
Energy Value - Calories	3,117	3,248	3,284	3,213	3,262

(a) Subject to revision.

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

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	United Kingdom				Canada			U.S.A.			Australia			
		Pre-war (a)	1941 (b)	1946 (b)	1950 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (b)	1950 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (b)	1950 (c)	Pre-war (e)	1946 (b)	1949-50	1950-51 (c)
Protein:-															
Animal	gm.	43.2	35.7	44.3	45.8	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	58.7	54.8	60.8	60.0
Vegetable	gm.	37.2	46.7	46.0	42.9	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	30.9	34.6	33.7	33.7
Total	gm.	80.4	82.4	90.3	88.7	91	99	95	89	103	95	89.6	89.4	94.5	93.7
Fat from all sources	gm.	130.7	113.4	112.0	130.8	116	123	132	132	140	145	133.5	120.1	125.1	129.0
Carbohydrate	gm.	377.3	367.5	376.8	367.1	413	388	410	431	420	413	377.4	429.5	404.9	408.6
Calcium	mgm.	695	698	1,078	1,209	829	1,003	1,035	940	1,120	1,050	642	783	805	788
Iron	mgm.	12.6	12.9	17.1	15.8	12.9	14.0	13.2	13.6	18.3	16.6	15.4	14.8	15.5	15.8
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,042	3,604	3,727	4,567	6,682	7,300	7,020	8,100	9,800	8,700	4,959	4,866	4,581	4,926
Ascorbic Acid	mgm.	96	81	107	99	77	97	98	115	139	119	85.8	99.0	88.1	85.8
Thiamin (Vitamin B1)	mgm.	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.46	1.66	1.71	1.43	2.09	1.93	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Riboflavin	mgm.	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.77	2.06	2.10	1.86	2.54	2.35	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Niacin	mgm.	13.4	13.0	17.0	16.0	16.2	17.6	17.1	15.2	21.3	19.0	18.7	16.6	18.3	18.2
Energy value - Calories	-	3,000	2,800	2,880	3,000	3,064	3,055	3,170	3,280	3,340	3,320	3,117	3,216	3,213	3,262

(a) Average, 1934 to 1938.
(b) Civilian consumption.
(c) Provisional
(d) Average, 1935 to 1939.
(e) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.
(f) Not available.

Sources:- United Kingdom: "Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom"; Ministry of Food.

Canada: (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
(1945 : Report to Combined Food Board.
(1950 : Canadian Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

United States of America: Bureau of Human Nutrition on basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis), supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Note: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating quantity consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors, the figures for the countries shown are not strictly comparable.

4. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

There was a continuous decline in the production of whole milk in Australia from the peak of 1,254 million gallons reached in 1939-40 until 1944-45 when the output recorded was 1,013 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 number of dairy cows in milk of about 375,000 (14 per cent.) between 1939 and 1947. Increases in the numbers of dairy cows and good seasonal conditions resulted in considerable improvement in milk production since 1946-47, and output rose to 1,173 million gallons in 1947-48, to 1,213 million gallons in 1948-49 and to 1,242 million gallons in 1949-50. During 1950-51 there was a decline in the number of dairy cows in milk and milk production showed a downward trend for the first time since 1944-45.

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1950-51 was approximately 1,199.7 million gallons. This was 42.1 million gallons (3.4 per cent.) less than the output during 1949-50, but was 57.9 million gallons (5.1 per cent.) higher than the average output for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78.1 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 4.8 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2.9 per cent. for condensary products and 14.2 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. There has since been a considerable decline in the use of milk for butter, with corresponding increases in the quantities used for other purposes, the proportions in 1950-51 being 64.0 per cent. for butter, 8.0 per cent. for cheese, 6.9 per cent. for condensary products and 21.1 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1945-46 to 1950-51 are shown in the following table in comparison with the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

TABLE V : PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity used for -			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensary Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
1945-46	1,077,469	701,819	89,555	65,313	220,782
1946-47	1,079,640	678,293	91,086	70,450	239,811
1947-48	1,173,105	763,049	90,121	78,113	241,822
1948-49	1,212,644	781,230	93,720	87,653	250,041
1949-50	1,241,759	806,682	96,757	89,565	248,755
1950-51 (a)	1,199,698	767,640	96,339	83,179	252,540

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the table below for the year 1950-51 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

During 1950-51 the production of powdered milk at 24,400 tons, showed a considerable decline (23.3 per cent.) from the record production of the previous year, but the other preserved milk products were approximately at the same level as in 1949-50, condensed and concentrated milk being slightly below, and infants and invalids foods slightly above production in that year. The output of all preserved milk products expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent amounted to 83.2 million gallons which was 7.1 per cent. lower than the 1949-50 record of 89.6 million gallons. The exports of condensed and concentrated milk and infants and invalids foods showed little change from the previous year, but exports of powdered milk declined by 40.3 per cent. following the steep fall in production.

The production of cheese was only slightly less than the record of 44,800 tons of the previous year, but exports, at 20,200 tons were somewhat lower than the general level pertaining in post-war years.

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

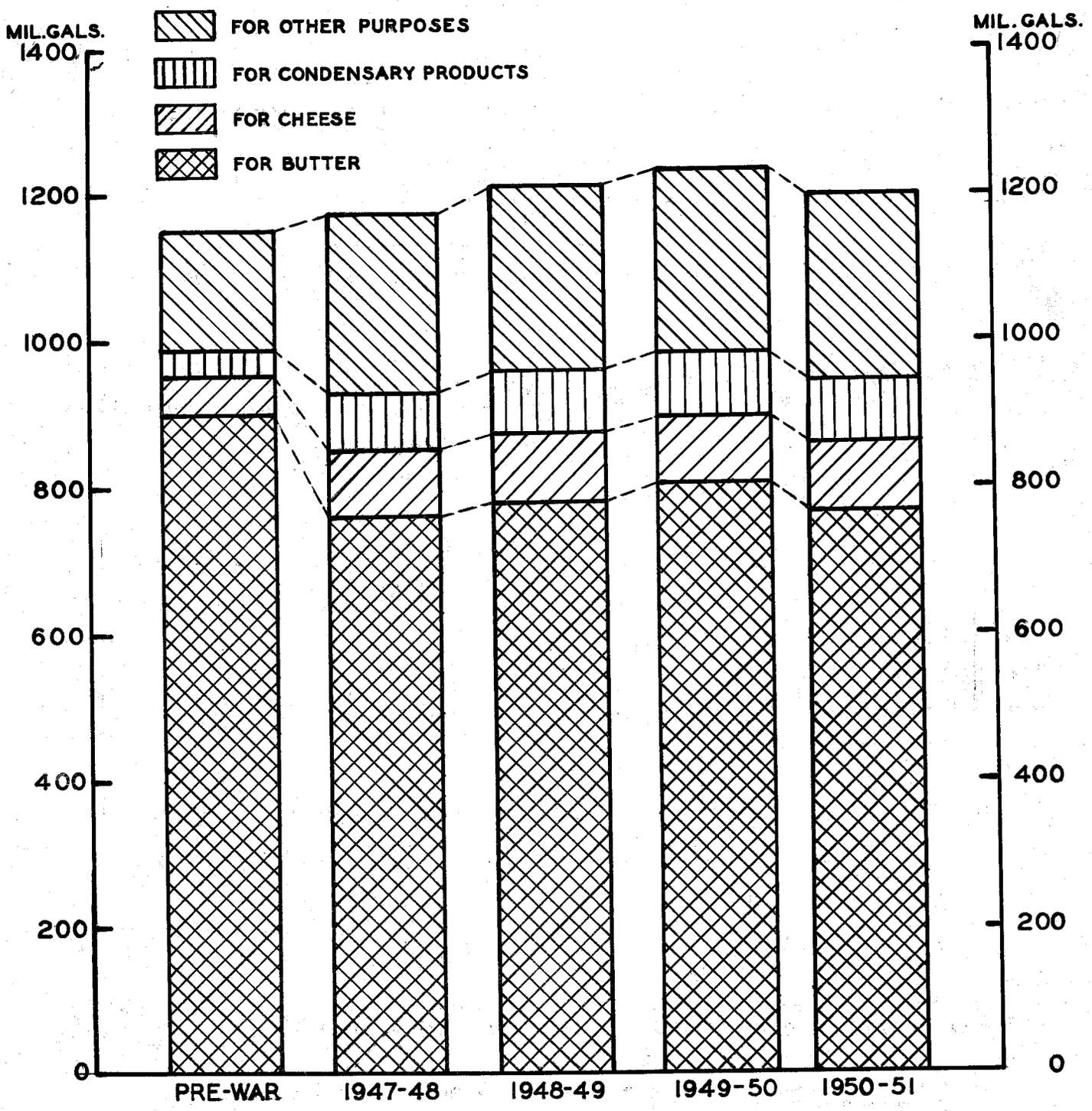
Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million Gallons)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,173	1,213	1,242	1,200
Total Supplies:	1,142	1,173	1,213	1,242	1,200
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	939	971	1,001	967
Australian Consumption (c)	161	234	242	241	233
CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 Tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.3	(+) 0.7	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.7
Production	21.7	59.0	61.0	67.0	66.6
Total Supplies	21.7	60.3	60.3	67.2	67.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	31.5	31.6	33.0	35.4
Australian Consumption	13.2	28.8	28.7	34.2	31.9
POWDERED MILK (f) ('000 tons)					
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.1	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.2
Production	9.5	20.4	25.9	31.8	24.4
Total Supplies	9.5	21.5	25.7	32.2	24.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.9	11.2	19.6	11.7
Australian Consumption	8.1	12.6	14.5	12.6	12.9
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 tons).					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.6	(-) 1.3
Production	3.2	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.5
Total Supplies	3.2	9.6	9.8	10.9	11.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	4.5	7.0	6.8	6.6
Australian Consumption	3.0	5.1	2.8	4.1	5.2
CHEESE ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	-	(-) 0.7	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.1
Production	24.9	41.5	43.2	44.8	44.6
Total Supplies	24.9	41.5	43.9	45.8	44.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	22.9	26.2	23.1	20.2
Australian Consumption	13.4	18.6	17.7	22.7	24.5

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed, etc. milk products and consumed as sweet cream.
(c) Includes small quantities of milk consumed as ice cream and for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes.
(d) Including Imports.
(e) Not available.
(f) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey.

III

UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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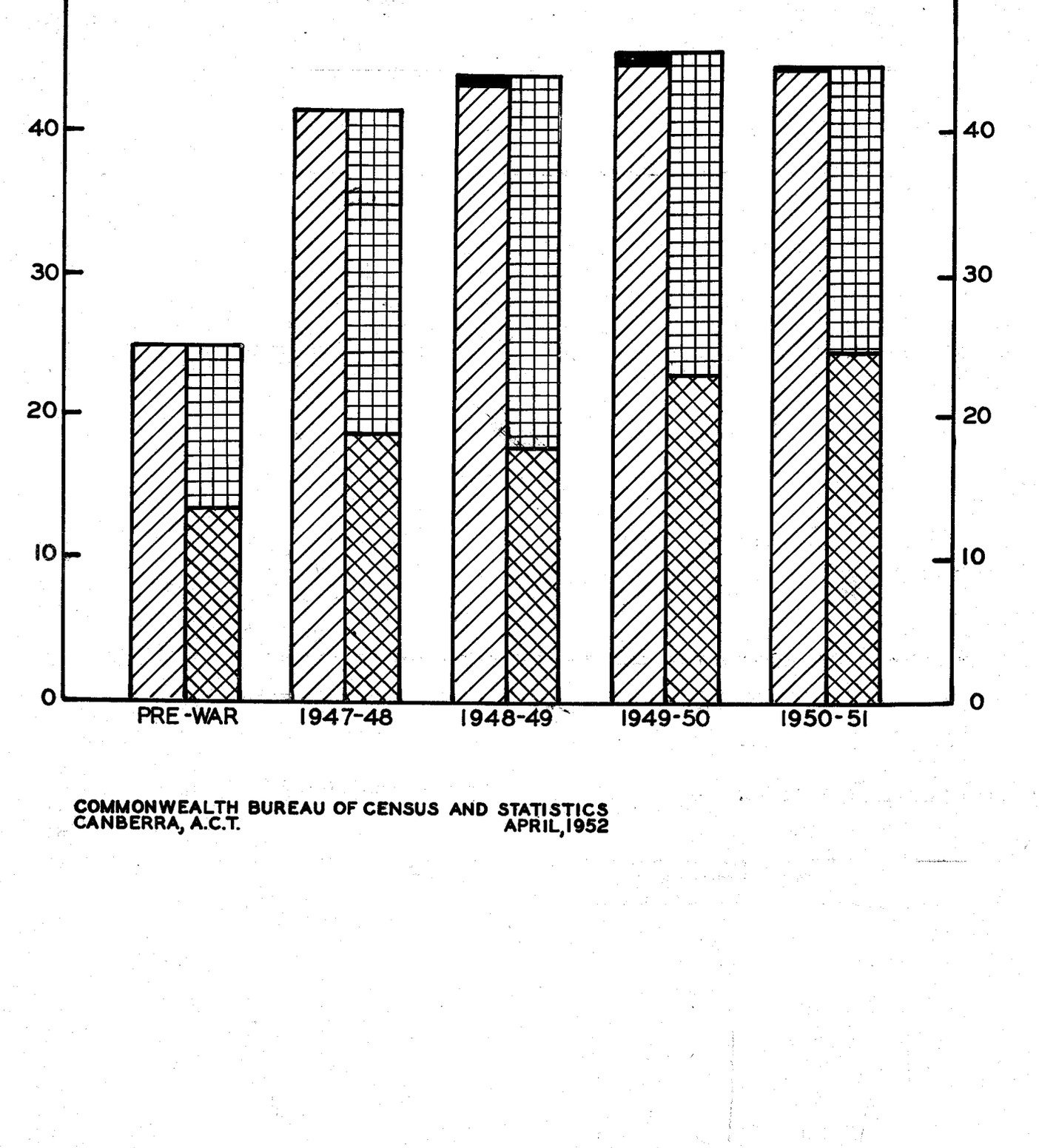
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CHEESE: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) available for consumption per head of population are shown for the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE VII : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk -					
Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	313.7	318.8	306.5	287.0
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(30.6)	(31.1)	(29.9)	(28.0)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4
Condensed Milk - Full Cream - Unsweetened) Sweetened) Skim-Sweetened)	3.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.7
Concentrated Whole Milk	1.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.9
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.9
Skim	-	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.4
Cheese	4.4	5.5	5.1	6.3	6.6
Total - As Milk Solids (c)	39.3	49.2	49.8	48.9	47.2

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb.
(c) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The consumption per head of fluid milk increased from 240.2 lb. pre-war to a peak of 318.8 lb. in 1948-49, but has since declined to 306.5 lb. in 1949-50 and 287.0 lb. in 1950-51. Consumption per head in the latter year was 10.0 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 19.5 per cent. greater than pre-war. These trends in fluid milk consumption are largely reflected in consumption of all milk and milk products (excluding butter) which increased from 39.3 lb. (as milk solids) pre-war to 49.8 lb. in 1948-49, but fell to 48.9 lb. in 1949-50 and to 47.2 lb. in 1950-51.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1950-51 is estimated at 1,013,800 tons, exclusive of approximately 48,100 tons of edible offal. This represents a decrease of 41,000 tons (3.9 per cent.) on the 1949-50 output, but is 31,600 tons (3.2 per cent.) higher than the average production for the three years ended 1938-39.

The production of Beef and Veal (amounting to 652,100 tons) during 1950-51 was a record, but production of mutton and lamb, which had been steadily increasing since the war, decreased in the case of mutton by 20.2 per cent. to 164,300 tons, and in the case of lamb by 26.1 per cent. to 112,600 tons, as compared with 1949-50, owing to greatly reduced slaughterings. The production of total pig-meats continued the decrease which is noticeable in the post-war years. Bacon and ham production declined from its peak of 56,246 tons (cured weight) in 1944-45 to 37,300 tons (cured weight) in 1950-51.

The production of edible offal, (which is not included with the carcass), is estimated at 48,100 tons in 1950-51 compared with 51,200 tons in 1949-50 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

('000 tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	562.0	577.3	606.5	652.1
Mutton	201.4	165.6	181.3	205.8	164.3
Lamb	117.6	129.7	139.1	152.3	112.6
Pork (b)	45.4	27.4	37.3	35.0	34.1
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight)	32.5	45.9	41.6	40.6	37.3
Total Pigmeats (as Pork)	94.1	89.8	93.8	90.2	84.9
Total:	982.2	947.1	991.5	1054.8	1013.8
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	47.1	51.2	48.1

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the two tables following. In Table IX separate details are given for each class of carcass meat, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning and curing. Table X shows particulars of the production and utilization of total carcass meat, canned meat and bacon and ham and of all meat (excluding offal) expressed in terms of carcass equivalent weight.

During 1950-51 exports of carcass meat amounted to 110,900 tons (bone-in weight), this being 75,400 tons (40.5 per cent) less than in 1949-50 and 112,500 tons (50.4 per cent.) below average exports during the three years ended 1938-39. The decrease was mainly due to the considerable decline in the quantity of mutton and lamb exported. There has, however, been a remarkable expansion in exports of canned meat from 5,500 tons (canned weight) pre-war to 44,800 tons in 1950-51. Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat), estimated at 186,100 tons in 1950-51 were 83,800 tons (31.0 per cent.) below the corresponding total of the previous year, and 46,300 tons (19.9 per cent.) below the pre-war average.

Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) was 815,100 tons in 1950-51 compared with 802,400 tons in 1949-50 and average consumption for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 of 749,800 tons.

V

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

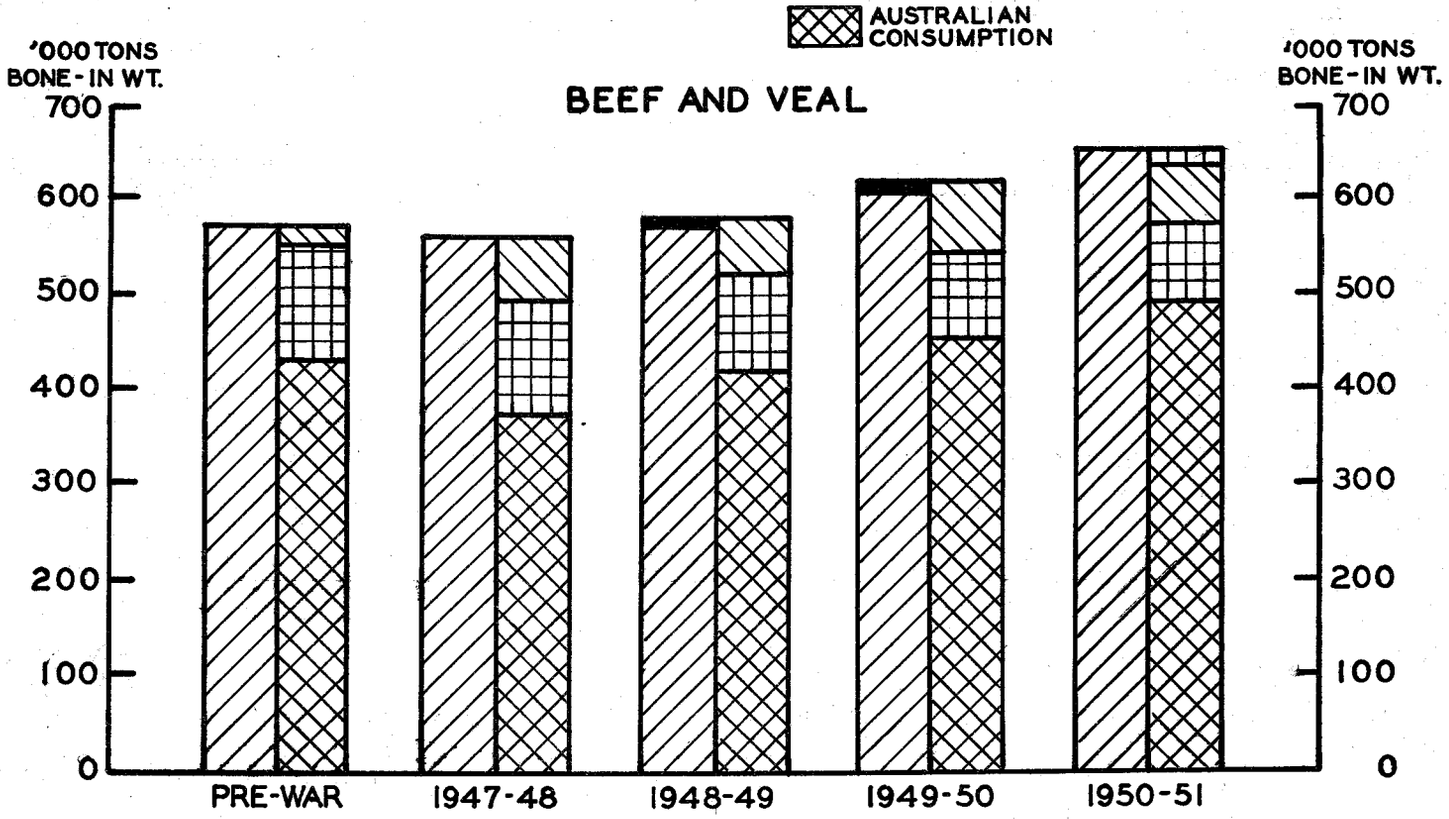
PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51

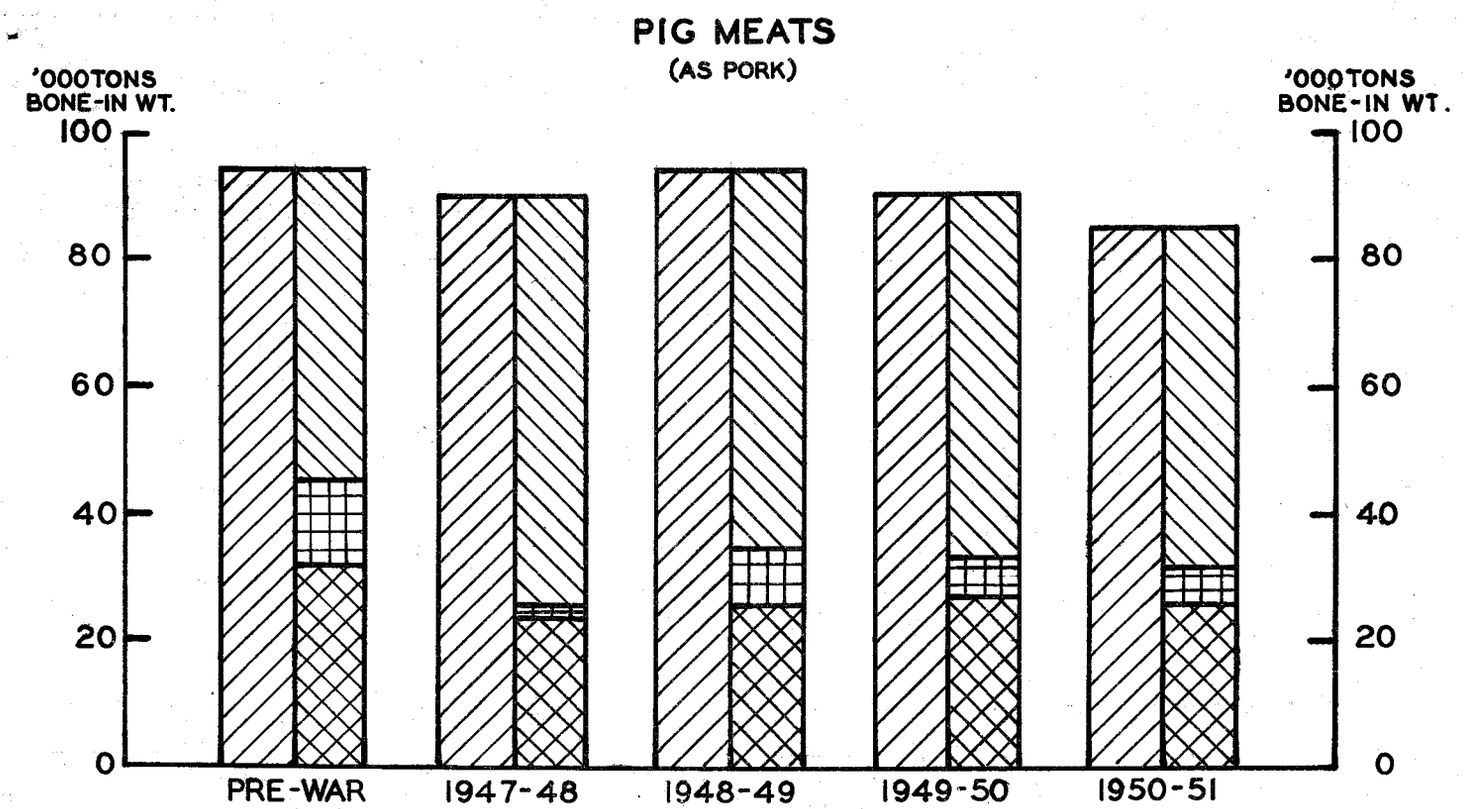
SUPPLIES -

- NET WITHDRAWALS FROM STOCKS
- PRODUCTION

UTILIZATION -

- NET ADDITIONS TO STOCKS
- FOR CANNING AND/OR CURING
- EXPORTS
- AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION





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V

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51

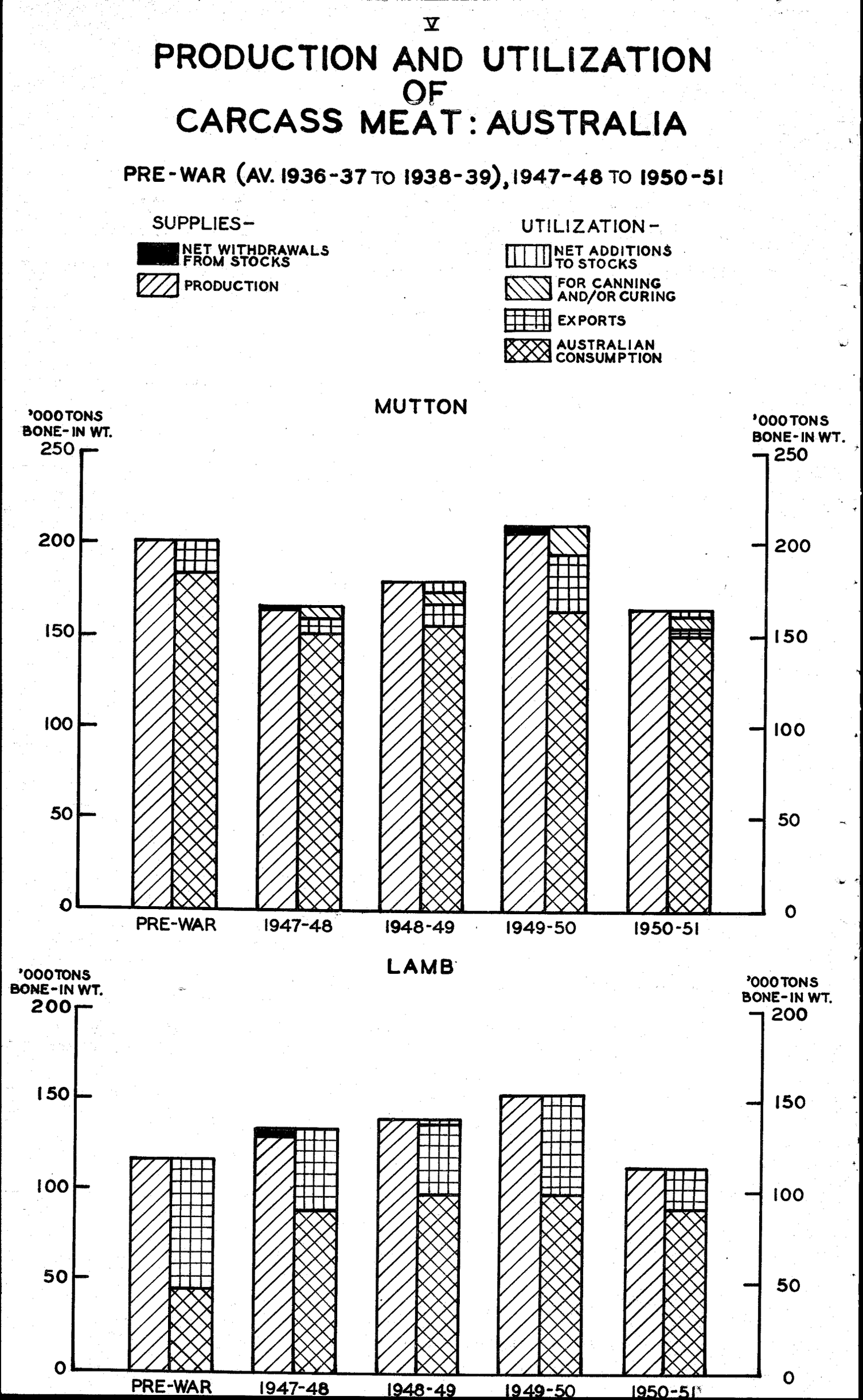


TABLE IX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons, Bone-in Weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(b)
BEEF AND VEAL					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 0.3	(-) 3.4	(-) 8.8	(+)10.3
Production	569.1	562.0	577.3	606.5	652.1
Total Supplies:	569.1	561.7	580.7	615.3	641.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	120.8	116.5	97.5	93.9	81.2
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	18.0	73.6	60.7	74.5	69.1
Australian Consumption	430.3	371.6	422.5	446.9	491.5
MUTTON					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.5	(+) 6.1	(-) 3.3	(+) 2.8
Production	201.4	165.6	181.3	205.8	164.3
Total Supplies:	201.4	167.1	175.2	209.1	161.5
Exports	17.3	8.7	12.3	31.1	3.8
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	7.6	6.5	13.8	7.1
Australian Consumption	184.1	150.8	156.4	164.2	150.6
LAMB					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 3.8	(+) 2.0	(-) 1.1	(+) 0.9
Production	117.6	129.7	139.1	152.3	112.6
Total Supplies:	117.6	133.5	137.1	153.4	111.7
Exports	71.6	46.0	39.0	55.1	20.4
Australian Consumption	46.0	87.5	98.1	98.3	91.3
PIGMEATS (AS PORK)					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	-	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.5
Production	94.1	89.8	93.8	90.2	84.9
Total Supplies:	94.1	89.8	93.3	90.1	84.4
Exports	13.7	1.7	9.0	6.2	5.6
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	48.6	64.1	58.5	57.4	53.0
Australian Consumptiom (g)	31.8	24.0	25.8	26.5	25.8
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 5.0	(+) 5.2	(-)13.1	(+)14.5
Production	982.2	947.1	991.5	1054.8	1013.9
Total Supplies:	982.2	952.1	986.3	1067.9	999.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	172.9	157.8	186.3	111.0
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	66.6	145.3	125.7	145.7	129.2
Australian Consumption	692.2	633.9	702.8	735.9	759.2

(a) Excludes offal.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available.
(e) For Canning.
(f) For Canning and Curing.
(g) Consumption as pork, including Smallgoods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

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

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(b)
CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 5.0	(+) 5.2	(-)13.0	(+)14.5
Production	982.2	947.1	991.5	1054.8	1013.9
Total Supplies:	982.2	952.1	986.3	1067.8	999.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	172.9	157.8	186.3	110.9
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	66.6	145.3	125.7	145.7	129.2
Australian Consumption	692.2	633.9	702.8	735.8	759.3
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 5.6	(-) 3.4	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.6
Production	12.0	50.1	45.7	56.2	56.3
Total Supplies:	12.0	44.5	49.1	57.2	56.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	34.5	40.7	44.5	44.8
Australian Consumption	6.5	10.0	8.4	12.7	12.1
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.2
Production	32.5	45.9	41.6	40.6	37.3
Total Supplies:	32.5	45.8	41.7	40.5	37.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.9
Australian Consumption	31.5	41.0	36.1	34.6	31.2
TOTAL MEAT (In terms of Carcass Equivalent Weight)					
Net change in Stocks (c)(g)	(d)	(+) 5.6	(+) 0.5	(-)17.5	(+)12.7
Production	982.2	947.1	991.5	1054.8	1013.9
Total Supplies:	982.2	941.5	991.0	1072.3	1001.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores(g)	232.4	232.8	226.1	269.9	186.1
Australian Consumption (g)	749.8	708.7	764.9	802.4	815.1

(a) Excludes Offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available. (e) Used for canning and curing. (f) For canning.
(g) Canned and cured meat is included at its carcass equivalent weight.

Details of the supplies of meat available for 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 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 product 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 in Australia commenced on 17th January, 1944 and terminated on 21st June, 1948. Details of the ration scales operating during this period were given in Section 5 of Report No. 2.

As a result of the rationing of meat, the consumption per head fell from the pre-war figure of 253.0 lb. carcass weight (179.6 lb. retail weight) and reached its lowest point in 1946-47 at 201.7 lb. carcass weight (143.2 lb. retail weight). There was a rise in 1947-48 (the last year of rationing) to 216.8 lb. carcass weight (153.9 lb. retail weight) followed by further increases in 1948-49 following the lifting of rationing, to 228.1 lb. carcass weight (162.0 lb. retail weight) and 233.0 lb. carcass weight (165.4 lb. retail weight) during 1949-50. Consumption during 1950-51, however, declined to 228.6 lb. carcass weight (162.3 lb. retail weight).

Beef and veal consumption per head has risen continuously from 96.5 lb. (carcass weight) in 1946-47 to 132.5 lb. in 1950-51, but is still substantially below the pre-war figure of 144.1 lb. Mutton consumption in 1950-51, at 40.6 lb. per head was 5.1 lb. less than the previous year, and also considerably below the pre-war average of 59.8 lb., while lamb consumption, which had risen from 15.0 lb. per head pre-war to 27.4 lb. in 1949-50, decreased during 1950-51 to 24.6 lb. per head. The consumption of bacon and ham has fallen from high war-time levels to 82.4 per cent. of the pre-war figure, while pork consumption decreased in 1950-51 to 7.0 lb. per head, which is substantially below the pre-war figure of 10.4 lb. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeat other than bacon and ham, including that used for small-goods.

TABLE XI : SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED, CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	108.9	121.3	124.3	132.5
Mutton (b)	59.8	44.2	44.9	45.7	40.6
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.6	28.2	27.4	24.6
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.0
Offal	8.4	9.0	8.4	9.6	8.8
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.9	2.4	3.5	3.3
Bacon and Ham (e)	10.2	12.0	10.4	9.6	8.4
In Terms of Carcass Weight (f)	253.0	216.8	228.1	233.0	228.6
Total: InnTerms of Retail Weight (g)	179.6	153.9	162.0	165.4	162.3

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Carcass weight.
(c) Canned weight.
(d) Included under fresh meat as its carcass weight.
(e) Cured weight.
(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 1947-48 was higher than in previous years owing to the shortage of foodstuffs for poultry, resulting in the disposal of surplus birds for table use and the demand for meat off the ration.

Available data indicate that since the lifting of meat rationing on 21st June, 1948, there has been a fall in the consumption of poultry and game per head, which is estimated at 15.1 lb. carcass weight (8.8 lb. edible weight) during each of the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 compared with 16.1 lb. carcass weight (9.3 lb. edible weight) in 1947-48 and average consumption of 9.7 lb. carcass weight (5.6 lb. edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Local production of fresh and shell fish, which declined during the war years, was approximately at the pre-war level in 1950-51. The consumption of fish (fresh and shell) per head of population was about 7.1 lb. (edible weight) in 1950-51 compared with 7.2 lb. (edible weight) in 1949-50 and 7.1 lb. (edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39. It should be noted that these estimates are approximate, as little information is available about recent trends in the production of fish by self-suppliers.

Although an important foodstuff in most countries, fish is not a staple item in the diet of Australians. During the period of meat rationing the demand for fish increased, but production declined and it continued to be in short supply. It is still regarded rather as a luxury.

Prior to the war, consumption of canned fish in Australia was almost entirely from imported supplies. Since the war, fish canning in Australia has shown a marked development and during 1950-51 approximately one-quarter of the total quantity of canned fish consumed was of local origin. However, importations of fish, which were drastically curtailed during the war, are still much below the pre-war level and consequently the total consumption of canned fish in 1950-51 at 3.4 lb. per head fell short of the pre-war figure of 4.1 lb.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group available for consumption during the three pre-war years, and in each year 1947-48 to 1950-51 are shown in the table below.

TABLE XII : SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	10.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (Edible Weight)	6.4	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.3
Shell (Edible Weight)	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Canned (Edible Weight)	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.4
Total Edible Weight:	16.8	19.2	18.1	18.7	19.2

(a) Subject to revision.

(iv) Eggs and Egg Products

Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. In the absence of a complete census of egg production, which would involve considerable labour and expense, it has been necessary to compute a figure based upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and by "back-yard" poultry-keepers based on data obtained from other sources. On this basis it is estimated that the level of total egg production in 1950-51 was about 114,800 tons (equivalent to about 196 million dozen) compared with maximum production of 122,000 tons (208 million dozen) in 1946-47 and the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. It should be noted that the estimated decline in total egg production since 1946-47 is based on trends in commercial production (recorded by Egg Boards) and assumes no change in production per head of population in respect of eggs not controlled by Egg Boards.

Exports of shell eggs during 1950-51 amounted to 8,400 tons, compared with 14,000 tons during the previous year and average exports of 7,600 tons during the three years ended 1938-39.

Portion of the increase in egg production since before the war has been exported either as shell eggs or egg products while increased supplies have also been available for consumption. While the quantity of egg pulp exported prior to the war was negligible, 8,400 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) of pulp were exported in 1950-51. This was 7.7 per cent. greater than the previous year.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in Australia and has since continued on a reduced scale chiefly for export purposes. A market in Australia for this product has not yet been established, owing, 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

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.3	(+) 0.2
Production (c)	89.5	118.8	119.4	116.5	114.8
Total Supplies:	89.5	118.4	119.3	116.8	114.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	8.8	11.9	14.0	8.4
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	3.2	23.7	22.8	19.0	17.0
Australian Consumption	78.7	85.9	84.6	83.8	89.2
EGG POWDER (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 0.4	-	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.2
Production	-	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.7
Total Supplies:	-	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
Exports	-	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.7
Australian Consumption	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 1.4	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.5	(-) 0.5
Production	3.2	21.2	21.3	17.4	16.0
Total Supplies:	3.2	19.8	22.5	16.9	16.5
Exports	0.3	12.2	12.7	7.8	8.4
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Consumption	2.9	7.5	9.6	8.9	7.9
TOTAL EGGS (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 1.4	(-) 1.1	(+) 0.4	(-) 0.5
Production	89.5	118.8	119.4	116.5	114.8
Total Supplies:	89.5	117.4	120.5	116.1	115.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	23.3	25.7	22.8	17.5
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Australian Consumption	81.6	93.5	94.3	92.8	97.3

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

Consumption of eggs (shell eggs and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head at 26.2 lb. (240 eggs) in 1950-51 was above that for the previous year, but slightly below 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 available for consumption are detailed in the following table -

TABLE XIV : SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Shell Eggs	25.7	25.2	24.3	23.3	24.0
Egg Powder (b)	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole) (b)	0.9	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1
Total Shell Equivalent -					
lb. per head	26.6	27.4	27.1	25.9	26.2
No. per head (c)	243	251	248	236	240

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) In terms of shell eggs.
(c) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.

(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)

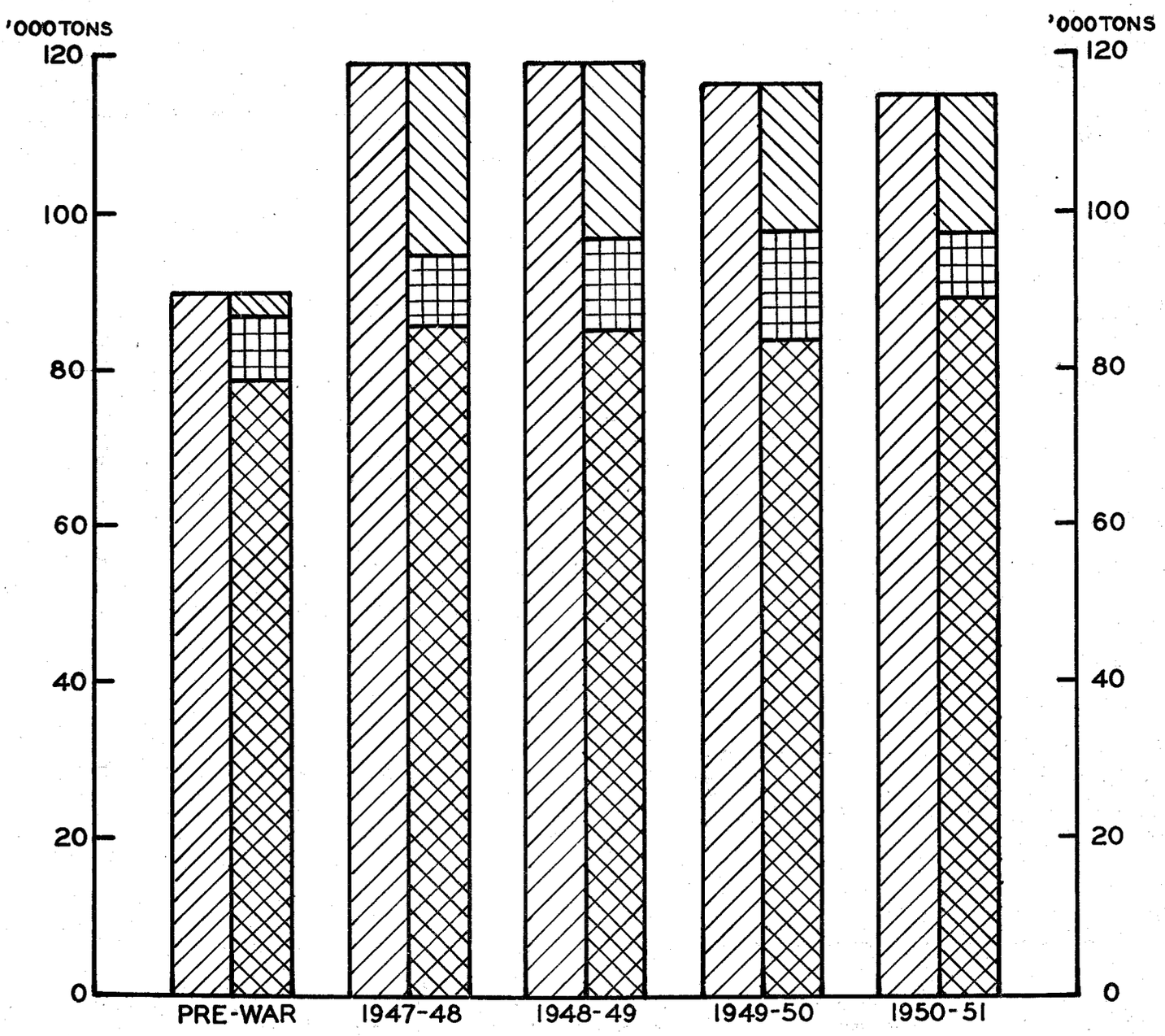
Reference is made in Section 4 (i) to the decline in the production of milk for butter production since 1938-39 and the factors contributing to this decline. Production of butter dropped from the pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39) of 191,000 tons to 141,400 tons in 1945 and by 1946-47 had risen only slightly to 143,400 tons. During 1947-48, however, as a result of improved seasonal conditions and other factors, output increased more sharply, reaching 162,100 tons followed by further rises to 165,800 tons in 1948-49 and 173,600 tons in 1949-50. However, during 1950-51, production declined again to 165,000 tons, a reduction of 5.0 per cent. on the previous year, and slightly below the 1948-49 level.

The rationing of butter, which was introduced in June, 1943 and continued until 16th June, 1950, restricted the quantity consumed in Australia and offset to some extent the effect of the decline in production, thus enabling exports to be increased to the extent of savings through rationing. Nevertheless, exports declined greatly and during 1946-47 amounted to 60,700 tons which was considerably below the pre-war figure of 90,000 tons. Mainly as a result of increased output, butter exports during the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50 were comparatively high. However, consequent upon the lifting of rationing on 16th June, 1950, local consumption rose sharply and exports fell to 55,600 tons, 32.1 per cent. less than in the previous year.

The production of margarine in 1950-51 was 3,400 tons of table grade and 21,500 tons of industrial grade, compared with 6,300 tons and 23,500 tons respectively in 1949-50 and with average output of 2,800 tons and 12,200 tons respectively during the three years ended 1938-39. The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is 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. Production up to 1949-50 was well maintained, as there was demand for this product for export purposes, but output has been restricted to some extent because of the shortage of coconut oil and other oils and fats used in its manufacture. The greatly decreased production during 1950-51 is associated with the substantially reduced demand on home and oversea markets.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SHELL EGGS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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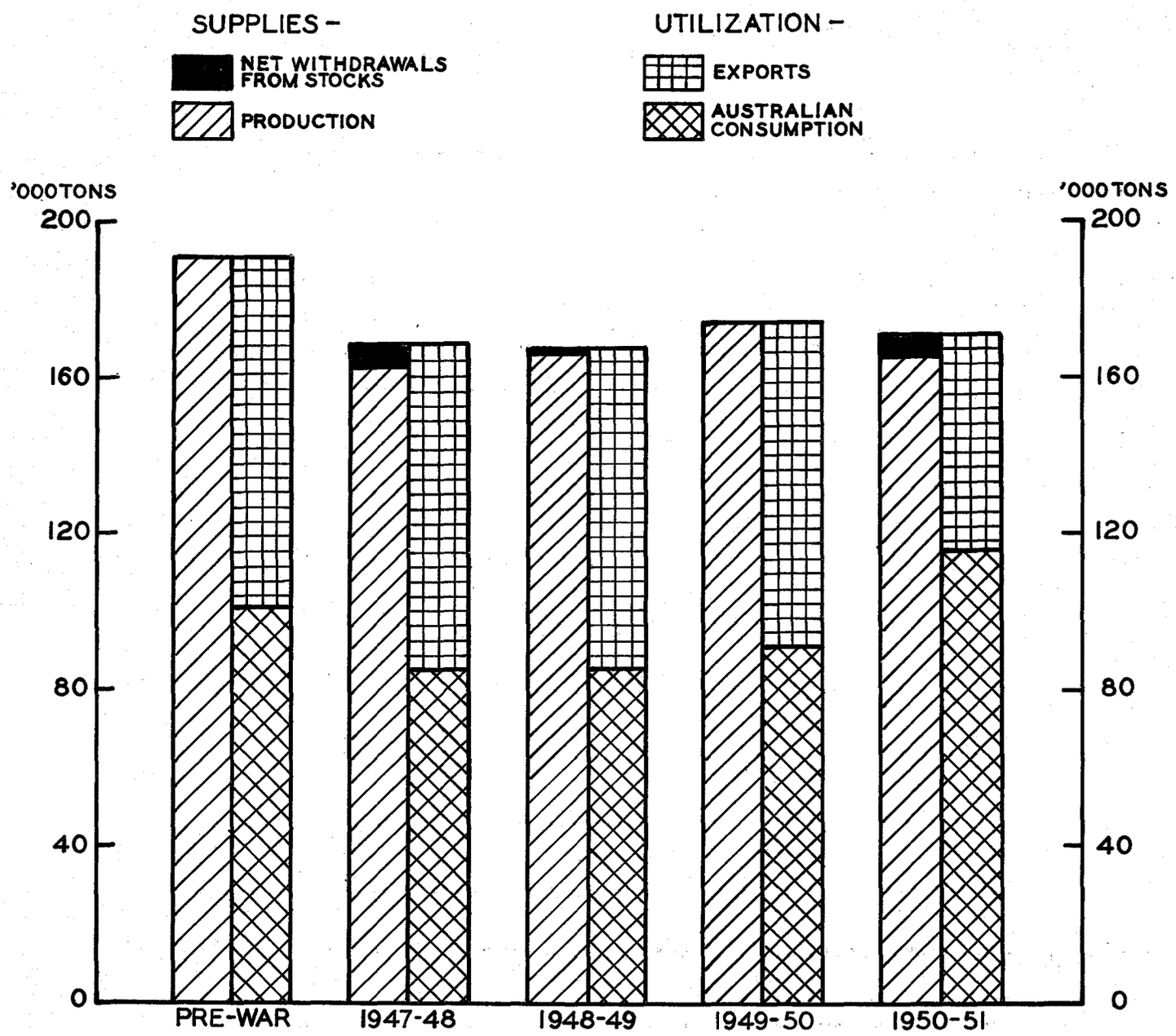
VII

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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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

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 6.4	(-) 2.1	(+) 0.8	(-) 6.2
Production	191.0	162.1	165.8	173.6	165.0
Total Supplies:	191.0	168.5	167.9	172.8	171.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(c)	90.0	83.8	83.4	81.9	55.6
Australian Consumption	101.0	84.7	84.5	90.9	115.6
MARGARINE - TABLE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.6	(-) 0.6	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.3
Production	2.8	4.8	8.5	6.3	3.4
Total Supplies:	2.8	4.2	9.1	6.7	3.1
Exports	-	0.9	5.9	4.1	1.7
Australian Consumption	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.4
MARGARINE - OTHER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.5	(-) 0.3
Production	12.2	18.7	20.8	23.5	21.5
Total Supplies:	12.2	18.5	20.9	23.0	21.8
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Used (d)	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Australian Consumption	12.2	18.3	20.6	22.7	21.8

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.
(d) Used in the manufacture of table margarine.

Butter rationing was introduced in Australia on 7th June, 1943 at the rate of 8 oz. per head per week, but was reduced to 6 oz. per week on 5th June, 1944. Consumption per head, which during the three years ended 1938-39 averaged 32.9 lb., declined following the introduction of rationing to 27.5 lb. in 1944. This was followed by further diminution in each suceeding year to 1948-49, when consumption was 24.3 lb. per head. A slight increase to 25.3 lb. per head was registered during 1949-50. As previously mentioned, rationing was lifted on 16th June, 1950, and this was followed by a sharp increase in consumption of butter during 1950-51 to 31.2 lb. per head. This was 23.3 per cent. higher than in the previous year, and only slightly below the pre-war level. With increased supplies of butter available the consumption of margarine per head fell during 1950-51 by 42.9 per cent. to 0.4 lb. in the case of table grade and by 6.3 per cent. to 5.9 lb. in the case of industrial grade as compared with the previous year. Contributing factors to the decreasing consumption of table margarine were possibly the comparatively large proportion sent to attractive overseas markets and the non-competetive price of margarine on the home market as compared with butter. In this connexion it is worth noting that the production of table margarine, i.e. 3,412 tons during 1950-51, was 561 tons below the maximum production for local consumption (3,973 tons) permitted under State legislation.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils available for cons mption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 and for each year 1947-48 to 1950-51.

TABLE XVI : SUPPLIES OF "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	24.3	25.3	31.2
Margarine - Table	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
Other	4.0	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.9
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats(b)	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total Fat Content	37.6	31.1	31.1	32.0	36.2

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Based on consumer survey data of 1944; no data are available as to recent trends in consumption.

(vi) Sugar and Syrups.

The decline in the production of cane sugar in Australia from the average for the three pre-war seasons 1936 to,1938 of 775,700 tons of raw sugar (804,400 tons at 94 net titre) to 581,600 tons of raw sugar (605,300 tons at 94 net titre) in the 1947 season, arose chiefly from war-time contingencies. Labour shortages, insufficient supplies of fertilizers and variations in seasonal conditions all contributed to the lowering of output.

Following improvement in the labour supply for cutting and milling and excellent seasonal conditions, cane sugar production showed a remarkable increase during the 1948 season, reaching the record figure of 915,000 tons of raw sugar (943,100 tons at 94 net titre). The previous largest Australian sugar crop was 895,200 tons of raw sugar (928,600 tons at 94 net titre) in 1939. There was a decline to 906,400 tons raw basis (937,100 tons 94 net titre) during the 1949 season. The 1950 crop amounted to approximately 895,800 tons raw (921,100 tons at 94 net titre), followed by a further decline (principally attributable to drought conditions on the North Coast of New South Wales and the sugar-growing districts of Queensland) in 1951, to 721,100 tons (747,800 tons at 94 net titre).

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1950-51 with comparative details for the 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 the season in which the sugar was produced. Beet sugar is included.

TABLE XVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR : AUSTRALIA

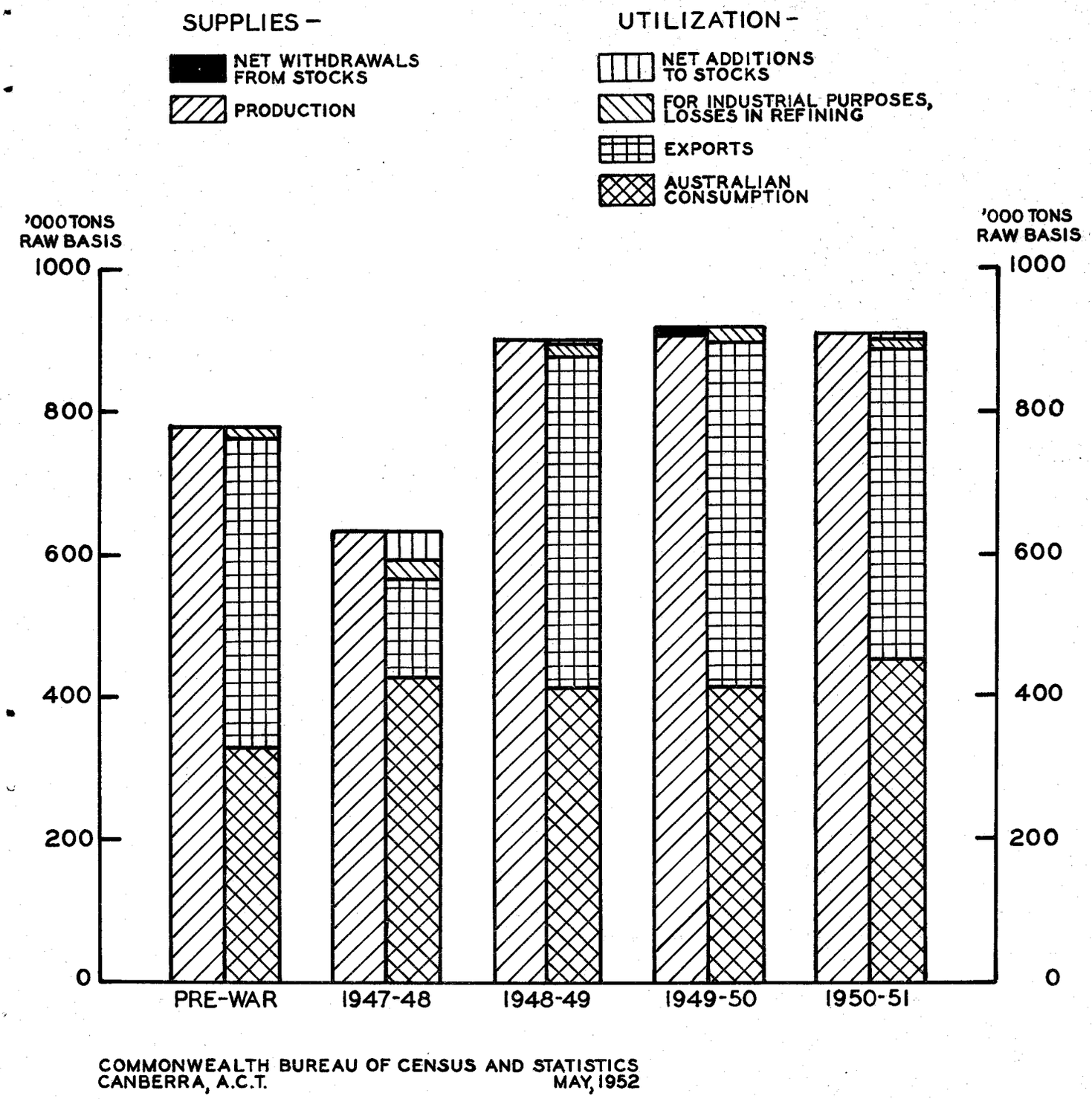
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(-)42.9	(+)42.9	(+) 7.4	(-)10.4	(+) 5.1
Production (Raw)	779.3(d)	521.0	633.2	897.4	902.5	906.9
Total Supplies:	773.1	563.9	590.3	890.0	912.9	901.8
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	153.6	140.3	461.0	483.4	433.2
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.3	22.1	19.5	19.5	18.7
Australian Consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	389.0	427.9	409.5	410.0	449.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Including sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) By balance. (d) Average three seasons 1936 to 1938. (e) Raw and refined including ships' stores. (f) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle), industrial uses and losses in refining; see Table XXXVII. (g) In terms of refined.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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

TABLE XVIII : SUPPLIES OF SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	72.1	68.0	69.5	68.9
In manufactured Products	35.9	53.3	49.6	46.7	52.3
Total:	106.5	125.4	117.6	116.2	121.2
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.7
Total Sugar Content:	112.0	131.2	123.1	121.6	126.9

(a) Subject to revision.

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 consumption of sugar (excluding that consumed in manufactured products) during 1946-47, the last complete year of rationing, was 65.9 lb. per head compared with 70.6 lb. per head during the pre-war period. In 1947-48, which included only two days of official rationing, consumption rose to 72.1 lb. per head but had declined to 68.9 lb. by 1950-51.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products rose from 35.9 lb. per head pre-war to 53.3 lb. per head in 1947-48, declined in the following two years, but during 1950-51 rose to 52.3 lb.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 5.7 lb. per head in 1950-51 compared with 5.5 lb. per head during the three years ended 1938-39.

The consumption per head of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) amounted to 126.9 lb. in 1950-51 compared with 121.6 lb. in 1949-50, 123.1 lb. in 1948-49 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, 1948 to 1951. The data relating to white potatoes for 1948 comprise estimates furnished by the Australian Potato Committee of potatoes marketed commercially and used for seed together with an allowance for home-garden production, while the estimates for the later years have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by State Statisticians.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the Armed Forces requirements for fresh and processed potatoes. Although considerable reduction in potato growing has occurred since the end of the war, the present level of production is still some 48,500 tons (13.5 per cent.) above that of the pre-war period. However, it is worth noting that the production during the year ended October, 1951 was 13 per cent. less than the previous year. The fall in commercial production of potatoes since 1948 may have been partly offset by increased "back-yard" production, but no data are available in this connexion.

After the war a modest export trade in potatoes was built up, but by 1951 quantities exported to all destinations had dwindled to 7,200 tons.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1950-51 is estimated at 5,200 tons compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE XIX : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October - 1948	1949	1950	1951 (a)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-)23.0	(-) 6.1	(-) 0.9	(b)
Production (c)	360.4	529.9	453.5	470.3	408.9
Total Supplies:	360.4	552.9	459.6	471.2	408.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	26.7	22.1	14.4	7.2
Miscellaneous Uses(d)	37.0	75.9	60.6	65.0	60.0
Australian Consumption (e)	318.5	450.3	376.9	391.8	341.7
POTATOES, SWEET (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2
Total Supplies:	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Marketable production. (d) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (e) Fresh potatoes only. (f) Years ended June.

The consumption of potatoes rose continuously from the pre-war level level of 106.2 lb. per head (103.8 lb. of white and 2.4 lb. of sweet) until 1946-47, when a total of 134.8 lb. (133.1 lb. of white and 1.7 lb. sweet) was consumed. There was a small decline to 133.5 lb. per head (132.0 lb. of white and 1.5 lb. of sweet) in 1947-48, followed by a sharp fall to 109.7 lb. (108.3 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet) in 1948-49. There was little change in the following year, but in 1950-51 consumption fell to 93.5 lb. (92.1 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet). The maintenance of consumption at the high levels recorded in 1947-48 and earlier years may be attributed, in part, to the subsidy paid by the Commonwealth for the purpose of price stabilization, this being withdrawn from 31st October, 1948. However, as mentioned previously, the decline in consumption since 1948 shown in the table below may have been offset to some extent by increased home growing of potatoes for which no allowance has been made. Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table.

TABLE XX : SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October - 1948	1949	1950	1951 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	132.0	108.3	109.0	92.1
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total:	106.2	133.5	109.7	110.4	93.5

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes.
(c) Years ended June.

(viii) Pulse and Nuts

Details of the production and utilization of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanits, the principal locally-produced commodities in this group, ard 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 import requirements to some extent. Formerly large quantities of peanuts were 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 22,800 tons harvested in April-May, 1947, but fell to 15,800 tons harvested in 1948, to 10,000 tons in 1949 and 8,000 tons during 1950. To make up, in some part, the deficiency caused by the decline in production, Australia imported during 1950-51, 2,232 tons (in shell equivalent of kernals) from Fiji and Indonesia.

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

TABLE XXI : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PULSE AND PEANUTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
DRIED PULSE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.6	(-) 5.7	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.5
Imports	(b)	5.0	5.3	9.4	12.3
Production	(b)	10.9	13.7	12.5	13.9
Total Supplies:	(b)	17.5	24.7	21.8	25.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	6.5	14.5	4.8	4.8
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9
Australian Consumption	(d) 4.5	10.3	9.1	15.9	20.0
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(+) 4.0	(-) 4.0	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	-	0.4	2.2
Production	7.0	22.8	15.8	10.0	8.0
Total Supplies:	11.1	18.8	19.8	10.4	10.2
Exports	-	-	1.1	0.8	0.1
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	6.9	5.5	4.9	1.4	1.4
Australian Consumption	4.2	13.3	13.8	8.2	8.7

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Seed and waste.
(d) Survey data.
(e) Oil extraction and seed.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of dried pulse per head has increased considerably and at 5.4 lb. in 1950-51 was nearly four times the pre-war figure. The consumption of peanuts (as salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) showed remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to 2.6 lb. per head in 1948-49, but owing mainly to sharp falls in production, the consumption during the subsequent two years declined, and in 1950-51 was 1.6 lb. per head. The consumption of tree-nuts declined during the war, but in 1950-51 amounted to 2.3 lb. per head compared with 0.8 lb. pre-war. The consumption of cocoa beans has risen from 2.1 lb. before the war to 3.7 lb.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 5.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39 to 13.0 lb. per head in 1950-51.

TABLE XXII : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	3.0	2.6	4.4	5.4
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.6
Edible Tree nuts (b)	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7
Total: (Edible Weight)	5.3	10.6	10.1	11.6	13.0

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Weight without shell.

(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 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). Allowances for wastage of both products are also shown.

While tomato production at 91,600 tons in 1950-51 was the lowest recorded since 1943, the production of citrus fruit rose to 171,300 tons compared with the previous record crop of 158,000 tons in 1948-49.

The quantity of 4,100 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1950-51, represents the estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products (mainly tomato juice) exported during the year. Exports of citrus fruit during 1950-51 totalled 29,300 tons (13,200 tons as fresh and 16,100 tons fresh equivalent of natural citrus juice) compared with average exports of 13,200 tons of fresh citrus fruit during the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE XXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
TOMATOES, FRESH (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-)10.0	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d)50.0	94.9	101.1	103.9	91.6
Total Supplies:	50.0	104.9	101.1	103.9	91.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	19.2	22.1	4.9	4.1
Waste	2.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.0
Australian Consumption	48.0	81.5	74.6	94.4	83.5
CITRUS FRUIT (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	111.0	151.4	158.0	143.5	171.3
Total Supplies:	111.0	151.4	158.0	143.5	171.3
Exports	13.2	13.9	18.4	19.0	29.3
Waste	-	4.9	3.0	2.7	3.3
Australian Consumption	97.8	132.6	136.6	121.8	138.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
(c) Not available. (d) Probably under-stated because of the absence of complete data.

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 under-stated, owing to the absence of complete data relating to production. There was however, a distinct upward trend in the consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb. in 1945 to 30.6 lb. in 1946-47. This has subsequently declined to 22.5 lb. in 1950-51.

The consumption of citrus fruit rose from 31.9 lb. per head pre-war to 39.3 lb. in 1948-49. Consumption in 1949-50 decreased to 33.9 lb. but rose again to 37.4 lb. during 1950-51. During the latter year exports, at 54 per cent. above the previous year, were responsible for keeping local consumption down to normal levels.

It should be noted that the figures relating to consumption of citrus fruit include some duplication, as no allowance has been made for fruit used in jam manufacture.

TABLE XXIV : SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Fresh Tomatoes (b)	(c)15.7	23.9	21.4	26.3	22.5
Fresh Citrus (b)	31.9	38.9	39.3	33.9	37.4
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent	47.6	62.8	60.7	60.2	59.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh. (c) Probably understated due to absence of complete data.

(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.

It should be noted that some figures relating to the supply and utilization of fresh fruit have been revised. Factors originally used for converting processed fruit output to fresh equivalent were abandoned in favour of others obtained after more recent consultations with authoritative trade sources.

The production of fresh fruit (excluding citrus and tomatoes) amounted to 528,900 tons in 1950-51 compared with 501,700 tons in 1949-50, 606,500 tons in 1947-48 and with an average production of 509,500 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of fresh fruit, which declined from the pre-war level of 116,600 tons to negligible proportions during the war, had increased to 83,200 tons in 1950-51.

Jam production has expanded greatly since the pre-war period and the peak of 89,700 tons in 1947-48 was 50,800 tons or more than 130 per cent. above the average production for the three years ended 1938-39. There was a steep drop in 1948-49, and by 1950-51 output had fallen to 53,800 tons, a decline of 35,900 tons (40.0 per cent) from the 1947-48 level. Exports of jam in 1950-51 were 19,000 tons (10,300 tons less than the previous year) compared with the pre-war average of 3,800 tons.

The production of dried vine fruit was 67,900 tons in 1950, compared with 64,900 tons in 1949, 84,800 tons in 1948 and average production of 80,500 tons during the three years ended 1939. Exports declined from the pre-war level of 63,000 tons to 33,300 tons in 1950.

The production of total canned fruit (including solpack and crushed apples) reached a record level in 1950-51 at 99,600 tons, exceeding the average production for the three years ended 1938-39 by 33,000 tons (49.5 per cent.) The production of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was 62,900 tons in 1950-51 compared with the previous record output of 62,800 tons in 1947-48 and average production of 54,800 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of all canned fruit in 1950-51 at 45,300 tons exceeded the pre-war export level by 10,600 tons (30.5 per cent.) This was 4,700 tons less than the previous year and 8,300 tons less than 1948-49, but it should be noted that withdrawals from factory stocks amounting to 15,700 tons were necessary to achieve the high export figure recorded in 1948-49, while during 1950-51 there was an addition to stocks of 13,400 tons.

TABLE XXV : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

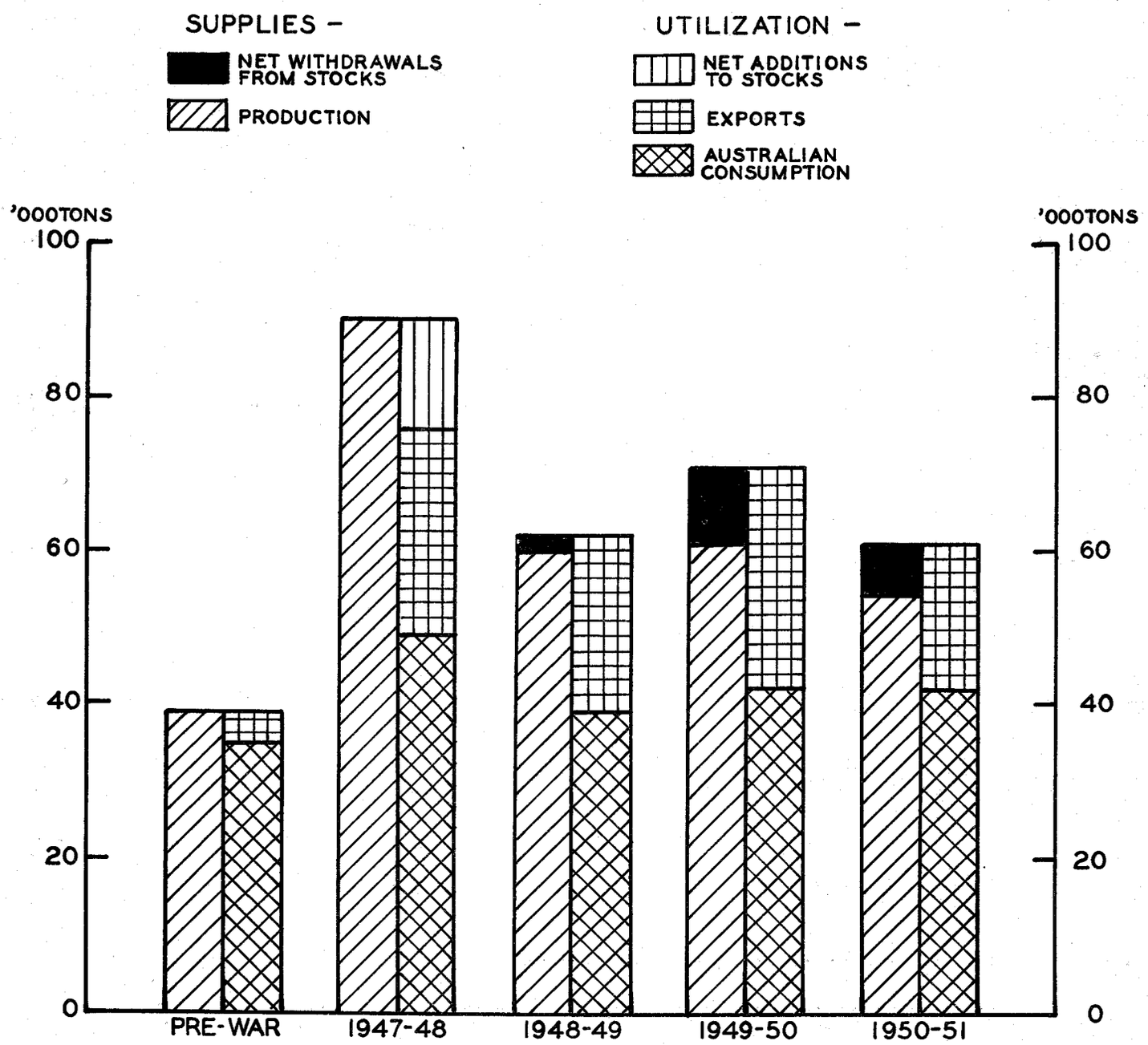
Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	606.5	485.3	501.7	528.9
Total Supplies:	509.5	606.5	485.3	501.7	528.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	73.6	54.9	74.7	83.2
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	104.7	216.3	140.1	147.9	152.8
Australian Consumption	288.2	316.6	290.3	279.1	292.9
JAMS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+)14.4	(-) 2.0	(-) 10.4	(-) 7.2
Production	38.9	89.7	60.4	61.0	53.8
Total Supplies:	38.9	75.3	62.4	71.4	61.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	24.1	29.3	19.0
Australian Consumption	35.1	48.5	38.3	42.1	42.0
DRIED VINE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	(e) 65.2	(f) 84.8	(g) 64.9	(h) 67.9
Total Supplies:	80.5	(e) 65.2	(f) 84.8	(g) 64.9	(h) 67.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	(e) 39.8	(f) 54.6	(g) 35.5	(h) 33.3
Miscellaneous Uses (i)	1.7	(e) 5.7	(f) 4.0	(g) 3.1	(h) 3.1
Australian Consumption	15.8	(e) 19.7	(f) 26.2	(g) 26.3	(h) 31.5
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(-) 5.5	(-) 5.3	(-) 5.1	(-) 4.6	(-) 5.0
Production	5.3	5.7	6.6	4.1	3.3
Total Supplies:	10.8	11.0	11.7	8.7	8.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.1
Australian Consumption	9.0	8.9	9.4	6.9	7.2
CANNED FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 9.0	(-) 15.7	(-) 0.4	(+) 13.4
Production	66.6	84.9	84.4	93.4	99.6
Total Supplies:	66.6	75.9	100.1	93.8	86.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	38.5	53.6	50.0	45.3
Australian Consumption	31.9	37.4	46.5	43.8	40.9

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Processing.
(e) Year 1947.
(f) Year 1948.
(g) Year 1949.
(h) Year 1950.
(i) Duplication and waste.

IX

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF JAMS : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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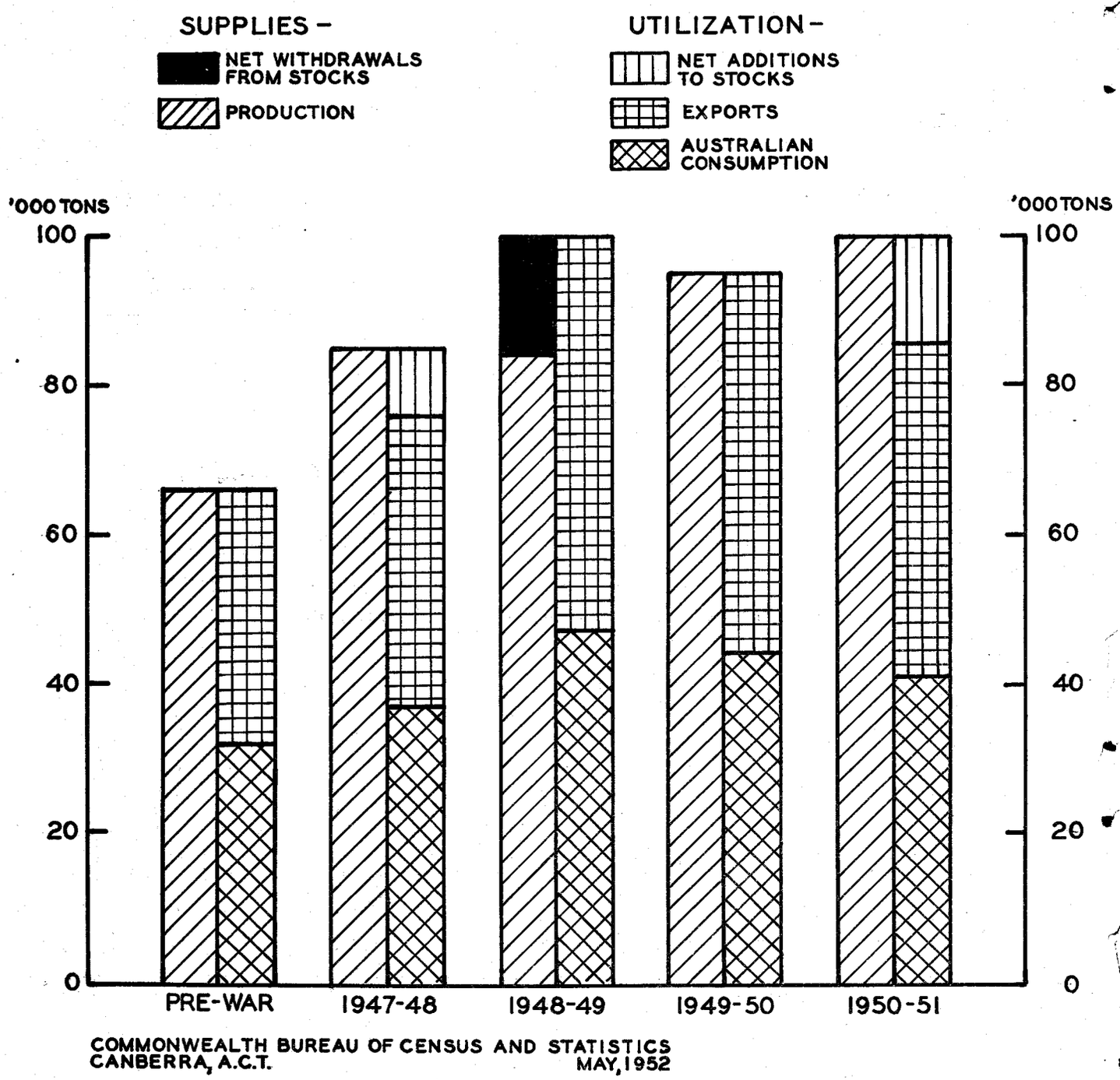
MAY, 1952

X

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CANNED FRUIT: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1947-48 TO 1950-51



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Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. Supplies of jam from factories for consumption fell from 14.2 lb. per head in 1947-48 to 11.3 lb. per head in 1950-51, the latter figure being just below average consumption during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The consumption of fresh fruit and dried tree fruit in 1950-51 was slightly above the 1949-50 level. Dried vine fruit consumption increased from 7.3 lb. per head in 1949 to 8.5 lb. in 1950. On the other hand canned fruit consumption in 1950-51 was somewhat lower than in the preceding two years. Consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, was 136.0 lb. in 1950-51 compared with the post-war peak of 145.0 lb. reached in 1947-48 and an average of 141.8 lb. in the three immediate pre-war years.

TABLE XXVI : SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (OTHER THAN TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT) AND PRODUCTS THEREOF AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Fresh Fruit	94.0	92.8	83.4	77.7	79.0
Jam	11.4	14.2	11.0	11.7	11.3
Dried Fruit - Vine	5.2	(b) 5.8	(c) 7.5	(d) 7.3	(e) 8.5
Tree	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.0
Canned Fruit	10.7	11.0	13.3	12.2	11.0
Total (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	141.8	145.0	144.2	130.3	136.0

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Year 1947.
(c) Year 1948.
(d) Year 1949.
(e) Year 1950.

(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, to which have been added allowances for production by self-suppliers. The vegetables included in these groups do not include potatoes, which are shown in Section 4 (vii), Pulse shown in Section 4 (viii) and Tomatoes, shown in Section 4 (ix).

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 dozens, whilst 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, and while their precision has not been wholly established, it is accepted that any margin of error is not sufficient to impair their reliability to any extent.

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 and there has been a downward trend in consumption, but this may have been offset to some extent in more recent years by increased home growing of vegetables.

Following the end of the war, production of the canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and (xii) declined from 41,200 tons in 1945 to 22,608 tons in 1950-51, intervening years being somewhat below the latter figure. Green peas comprise the principal portion of vegetables now being canned.

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

TABLE XXVII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES : AUSTRALIA.

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	194.6	203.3	191.3	213.2
Total Supplies:	(b)	194.6	203.3	191.3	213.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	3.1	3.7	3.0
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	27.7	24.6	24.0	29.4
Australian Consumption	(b)	162.5	175.6	163.6	180.8
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 2.0	(-) 2.8	(-) 0.3	(+) 2.2
Production	(b)	12.2	9.7	13.5	16.4
Total Supplies:	(b)	10.2	12.5	13.8	14.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	2.6	3.6	2.4	0.7
Australian Consumption	(b)	7.6	8.9	11.4	13.5

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) For canning, dehydration and waste.

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, the decrease being spread evenly over all items included. It should be noted that no allowance has been made for any upward trend which may have occurred in "back-yard" production to offset the decline in commercial supplies.

TABLE XXVIII : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b)25.9	22.5	23.3	22.6	24.8
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.8
Carrots	(b)10.8	8.7	10.3	8.1	10.0
Fresh Legumes	(b)24.5	12.2	12.4	11.3	10.2
Canned	-	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.6
Total:	(b)69.1	49.9	53.0	48.7	52.4

(a) 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.

(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)), pulse (see group (viii)) 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, but has shown an apparent downward trend in the last two years.

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

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (b)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	306.2	307.1	279.4	277.8
Total Supplies:	(c)	306.2	307.1	279.4	277.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	20.5	13.7	7.6	2.5
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(c)	30.4	14.8	16.2	15.2
Australian Consumption	(c)	255.3	278.6	255.6	260.1
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(+)0.4	(-)0.5	(+)0.1	-
Production	(c)	1.9	5.3	6.6	6.2
Total Supplies:	(c)	1.5	5.8	6.5	6.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Australian Consumption	(c)	1.1	5.3	5.7	5.8

(a) Vegetables other than leafy, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available.
(d) Canning and dehydration and waste.

TABLE XXX : SUPPLIES OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b)58.9	80.1	74.9	80.0	71.2	70.1
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total:	(b)58.9	81.0	75.2	81.5	72.8	71.6

(a) 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 calculation.

(xiii) Grain Products

The harvests for grain of wheat, oats and barley in the 1947-48 season exceeded those of any previous season. In the case of barley, this was followed by slightly smaller crops in the following two seasons, but the 1950-51 crop of 22,841,000 bushels established a new record and exceeded average production for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39 by 134 per cent. Wheat production has been maintained at high levels for each of the four seasons 1947-48 to 1950-51 notwithstanding a progressive decline in acreages sown. In 1951-52 there was a further fall in the acreage sown to wheat and the crop is at present estimated at 161.4 million bushels. Maize production has been below the pre-war level for the past four seasons and dropped sharply to 4,728,000 bushels in 1950-51, this being 35.6 per cent. less than for the five pre-war years.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXXI : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average, Five Years ended 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 (a)
Barley - 2-row	8,459	18,937	15,929	17,568	20,781
6-row	1,293	1,919	1,855	1,975	2,060
Maize	7,338	6,168	5,188	6,313	4,728
Oats	17,002	40,697	23,601	27,421	25,128
Rice	2,274	2,676	2,739	3,783	3,276
Wheat	154,325	220,116	190,703	218,221	184,244

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the average of the three years ended 1938-39 and each year 1947-48 to 1951-52.

TABLE XXXII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average three Years ended 30th Nov.1939	Year ended 30th November - 1948	1949	1950	1951(a)	1952(b)
Opening Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	10.2	13.3	26.3	19.0	43.8	19.4
Production	164.7	220.1	190.7	218.2	184.2	161.4
Total Available Supplies:	174.9	233.4	217.0	237.2	228.0	180.8
Exports - Wheat	75.0	86.9	82.5	82.8	85.9	(e)74.1
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	43.0	35.7	36.9	41.6	
Local Consumption -						
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.6	34.5	35.5	37.6	(e)38.5
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	20.7	22.6	23.5	27.4	(e)26.5
Seed	14.6	12.5	12.2	11.6	10.7	11.0
Retained on Farm	(c)	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.4
Breakfast Foods & Other Uses	(d)	4.2	4.2	3.0	4.3	(e) 4.4
Closing Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	14.5	26.3	19.0	43.8	19.4	(e)20.0
Total Disposals:	174.9	231.1	214.9	241.8	230.9	178.9
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (f)	-	(-) 2.3	(-)2.1	(+)4.6	(+)2.9	(-)1.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated. (c) Included with stock feed. (d) Included with Flour. (e) Allocations. (f) Includes allowance for unrecorded movements in stocks, gain or loss in outturn, etc.

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

The production of flour (including wheatmeal for baking) in 1950-51 reached the record total of 1,508,200 long tons, this being an increase of 160,700 long tons (11.9 per cent.) on 1949-50, but an increase of only 13,300 long tons (0.9 per cent.) on the previous record production during 1948-49. However, despite the variations in production, the local consumption per head over the three years ended 1950-51 has shown a steady decline from 203.7 lb. in 1948-49 to 198.9 lb. in 1949-50, and to 196.5 lb. in 1950-51. During this period the percentage of total production exported remained fairly constant at slightly over 50 per cent., and in 1950-51 was 234,200 long tons or 40.7 per cent. greater than average exports during the three immediate pre-war years.

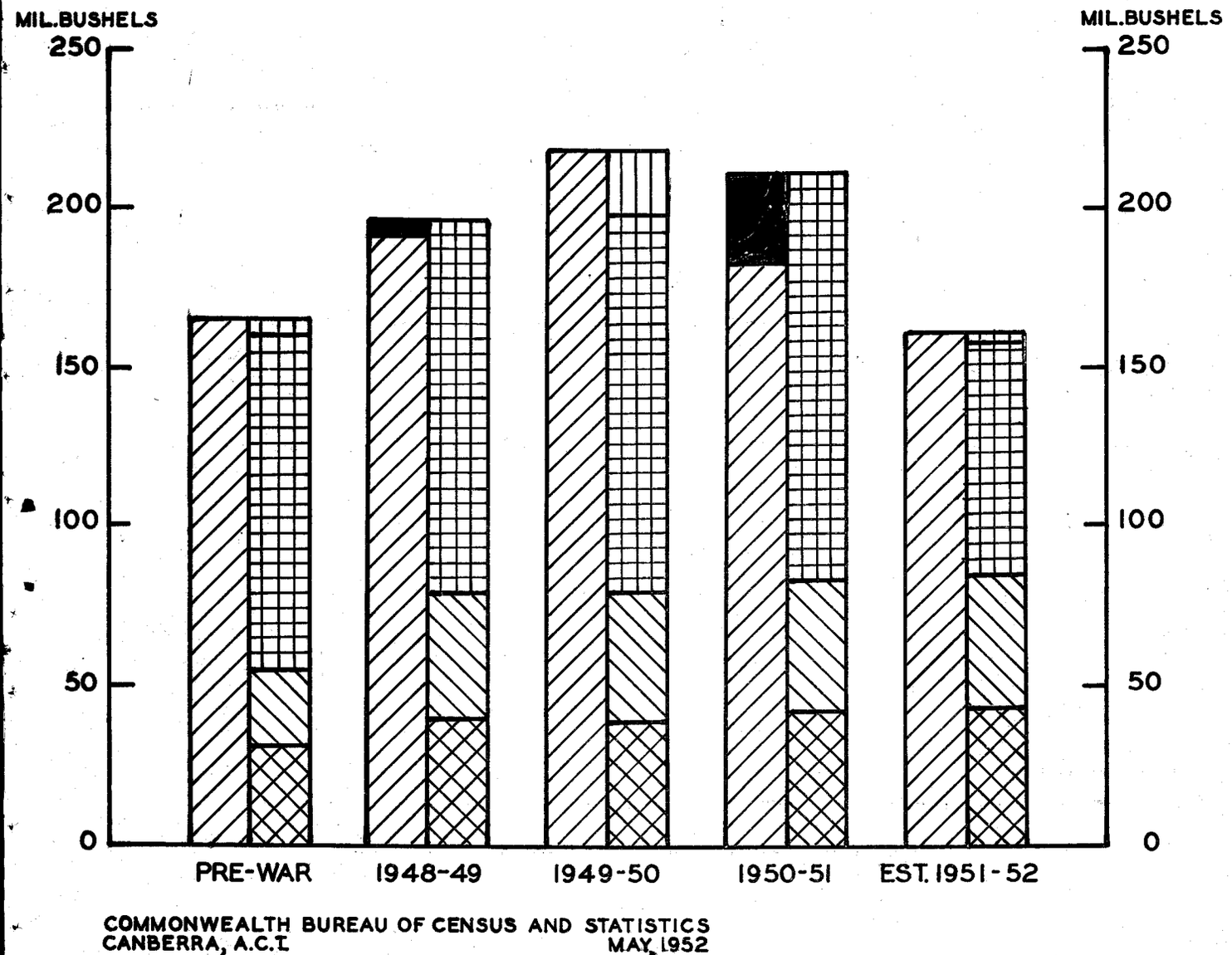
During the three years ended 1949-50, the production of rice remained fairly constant at a level of some 6,000 tons above that of the three pre-war years, but in 1950-51 production increased sharply to 44,600 tons, an increase of 8,900 tons (24.9 per cent.) on the previous year. The increase coincided with the lifting, on 3rd October, 1950, of restrictions on the free sale of rice to the public, and thus, during this year, 14,700 tons were made available for local consumption as compared with approximately 3,000 tons per annum since the war, when local distribution was confined mainly to essential consumers, such as hospitals and Asiatics resident in Australia, the balance being exported. During 1950-51, 36,700 tons were exported as compared with 29,900 tons in 1949-50, and an average of 14,300 tons in the three pre-war years.

The production of oatmeal (including rolled or crushed oats) reached the record level of 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Output during the subsequent three years was considerably lower, standing at 20,800 tons in 1950-51. This exceeded the pre-war average however, by 3,600 tons(20.9 per cent). Exports increased from 1,900 tons pre-war to 9,100 tons in 1950-51 while consumption declined from 15,300 tons to 12,100 tons.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1948-49 TO 1951-52



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MAY, 1952

The output of wheaten breakfast foods rose during the war years to a peak of 36,100 tons during 1945. This increase resulted mainly from the expansion in output of wheatmeal for porridge as a substitute for oatmeal for the Armed Services and subsequent curtailment in wheatmeal production has caused a reduction in output of all wheaten breakfast foods. In 1950-51 output amounted to 19,700 tons. Consumption of the group at 19,700 tons in 1950-51 was, however, much above the pre-war figure of 12,500 tons.

TABLE XXXIII : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+)41.2	(+)17.5	(-)70.4	(-)29.7
Production	1,149.0	1,426.9	1,494.9	1,347.5	1,508.2
Total Supplies:	1,149.0	1,385.7	1,477.4	1,417.9	1,537.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	705.5	768.1	703.1	809.2
Australian Consumption	574.0	680.2	709.3	714.8	728.7
RICE (MILLED)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 1.0	(+) 1.5	(+) 1.9	(-) 6.8
Production	28.1	33.4	33.6	35.7	44.6
Total Supplies:	28.1	32.4	32.1	33.8	51.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	29.6	29.2	29.9	36.7
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	12.2	2.8	2.9	3.9	14.7
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.1	-	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.4
Production	17.2	34.0	22.3	21.0	20.8
Total Supplies:	17.2	34.1	22.3	20.7	21.2
Exports	1.9	17.2	11.0	8.4	9.1
Australian Consumption	15.3	16.9	11.3	12.3	12.1
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.2
Production	12.5	19.1	20.1	20.9	19.7
Total Supplies:	12.5	19.2	20.2	20.6	19.9
Exports	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Consumption	12.5	19.0	20.0	20.4	19.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes imports.

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Total consumption per head of the group in 1950-51 was 214.6 lb. compared with 214.9 lb. in 1949-50 and 203.7 lb. pre-war. Since the pre-war period there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from wheat, mainly prepared foods. The increase in the consumption per head of rice from 1.1 lb. in 1948-49 to the pre-war level of 4.0 lb. in 1950-51 is directly attributable to the lifting of restrictions on sale to the public on 3rd October, 1950.

The importation of sago and tapioca, which ceased during the war years, was resumed in 1946-47. Consumption per head during 1950-51 was 0.8 lb. compared with 1.2 lb. pre-war.

TABLE XXXIV : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Flour	187.1	199.4	203.7	198.9	196.5
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	4.0
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.3
From Wheat (including Wheatmeal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.3
Other	(b)	(b)	(b)	2.4	2.4
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (c)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total:	203.7	214.1	216.5	214.9	214.6

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available for publication.
(c) Of maize origin.

(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 1950-51 was a record at 173.4 million gallons, and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 90.0 million gallons (107.8 per cent.) As the quantity of beer exported is small, most of this increase was consumed in Australia.

Compared with pre-war, wine production has also increased greatly, although production during 1950-51, at 12.4 million gallons, was approximately 2 million gallons less than the average recorded during the previous three years. Exports have declined and although there was a considerable accretion in stocks of fortified wine in bond during the period 1946-47 to 1949-50, local consumption of wine has risen from 4.2 million gallons pre-war to 12.9 million gallons in 1950-51.

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

('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
BEER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,468	126,728	146,047	156,118	173,423
Imports	124	126	522	1,014	1,002
Total Supplies:	83,592	126,854	146,569	157,132	174,425
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	550	554	574	453	452
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	5,114	8,093	6,635	9,935	10,040
Consumption in Australia	77,928	118,207	139,360	146,744	163,933
WINE					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+)1,534	(+)1,911	(+)1,434	(-)1,660
Production (e)	8,442	14,679	14,586	14,612	12,415
Imports	42	19	44	27	46
Total Supplies:	8,156	13,164	12,719	13,205	14,121
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,697	1,895	1,128	1,251
Consumption in Australia	4,245	10,467	10,824	12,077	12,870

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available. See footnote (c)
(c) Balance figure; includes beer waste and allowance for net change in brewery stocks.
(d) Movement in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond.
(e) Production of beverage wine.

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

Data covering the consumption of tea and coffee (up to the year 1946-47) are based on civilian sales of imported supplies, as recorded by the Tea Control Board. In the case of coffee, control of supplies by the Tea Control Board ceased in October, 1947, and the consumption figures for later periods have been based on imports of coffee cleared during the year. The details in the table disclose that consumption per head of tea was 7.5 lb. in 1950-51, rationing having been lifted on 2nd July, 1950, compared with 6.8 lb. in 1949-50 and 6.9 lb. pre-war, while that of coffee was 0.7 lb. in 1950-51, 1.0 lb. in 1949-50 and 0.6 lb. pre-war.

The figures for beer consumption represent quantities on which excise duty was paid, to which has been added the small quantities imported. Consumption of beer per head was 19.7 gallons (197.3 lb.) in 1950-51, compared with 18.2 gallons (182.3 lb.) in 1949-50 and 11.3 gallons (113.4 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1950-51 at 1.6 gallons (16.5 lb.) per head. This compares with 1.5 gallons (15.6 lb.) in 1949-50 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

TABLE XXXVI : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51(a)
Tea	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.5
Coffee	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.3)	(15.5)	(17.9)	(18.2)	(19.7)
Estimated wt. in lb.(b)	113.4	154.7	178.7	182.3	197.3
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.6)
Estimated wt. in lb.(c)	6.4	14.1	14.3	15.6	16.5

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of beer: 10 lb.

(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine : 10.3 lb.

5. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

Particulars relating to the rationing of foodstuffs during and subsequent to the 1939-45 War may be found in previous issues of this Report.

6. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1950-51

The data presented in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1950-51 are based upon the statistics shown in the following table, which shows, for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, the supply position in Australia and provides a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1951. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature, e.g. tomatoes, citrus and other fresh fruit and vegetables including potatoes, it is not possible to relate production and distribution strictly to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary, therefore, to apply details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by the years specified.

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

The data included in the following table in respect of the year 1950-51 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE XXXVII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1951

(Tons 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
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS													lb.
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a)1,200	(b)	-	(a)1,200	-	-	-	(a)967	(a)233	(c)287.0
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	8,905	(b)	-	8,905	-	-	-	-	8,905	2.4
Condensed Milk- Full Cream Sweetened Unsweetened	3,077	2,346	(-)731	48,462	-	-	49,193	35,425	-	-	-	13,768	3.7
Condensed Milk- Skim - Sweetened													
Concentrated Whole Milk	19	25	(+) 6	18,142	-	-	18,136	-	-	-	-	18,136	4.9
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	815	665	(-)150	18,501	-	166	18,817	8,001	-	-	-	10,816	2.9
Skim	305	470	(+)165	5,903	-	-	5,738	3,677	-	-	-	2,061	0.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,841	1,241	(-)600	10,457	-	669	11,726	6,568	-	-	-	5,158	1.4
Cheese	1,681	1,694	(+) 13	44,557	21	89	44,654	20,173	-	-	-	24,481	6.6
2. MEAT													
Beef and Veal (d)	15,529	25,877	(+)10,348	652,109	(b)	-	641,761	81,223	-	-	69,073	491,465	132.5
Mutton (d)	4,144	6,952	(+) 2,808	164,293	(b)	-	161,485	3,761	-	-	7,148	150,576	40.6
Lamb (d)	1,127	1,977	(+) 850	112,585	(b)	-	111,735	20,395	-	-	-	91,340	24.6
Pigmeats (as Pork) (d)	2,047	2,497	(+) 450	84,858	(b)	-	84,408	5,568	-	-	(e)53,049	(f)25,791	7.0
Total Carcass Meat (d)	22,847	37,303	(+)14,456	1,013,845	(b)	-	999,389	110,947	-	-	129,270	759,172	204.7
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(g)	(g)	(-) 542	56,338	-	50	56,930	44,777	-	-	-	12,153	3.3
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	977	1,171	(+) 194	37,297	(b)	-	37,103	2,980	-	-	2,910	31,213	8.4
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight) (h)	(g)	(g)	(+)12,660	1,013,845	(b)	69	1,001,254	186,188	-	-	-	815,066	219.7
Offal	2,178	3,090	(+) 912	48,118	(b)	-	47,206	11,413	3,000	-	-	32,793	8.8

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 28.0 gallons. (d) Carcass weight. (e) Includes pork used for curing. (f) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (g) Not available. (h) Excludes offal, shown below.

TABLE XXXVII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA.

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1951 (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.
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	43,405	(b)	-	43,405	7,266	-	-	-	36,139	9.7
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	33,639	(b)	-	33,639	13,604	-	-	-	20,035	5.4
Fish - Fresh	(a)	(a)	(a)	30,837	3,500	14,312	48,649	594	-	(c)19,017	5,796	(d)23,242	(d) 6.3
Shell	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,990	(b)	-	11,990	1,756	-	(c) 7,088	-	(d) 3,146	(d) 0.8
Canned (canned weight)	508	424	(-) 84	3,220	-	9,819	13,123	447	-	-	-	12,676	3.4
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS													
Shell	254	439	(+) 185	62,867	51,969	-	114,651	8,436	-	548	(f)16,462	89,205	24.0
Powder (e)	198	20	(-) 178	703	-	-	881	679	-	-	-	202	0.1
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (e)	2,594	2,039	(-) 555	15,959	-	-	16,514	8,435	-	1	(g) 200	7,878	2.1
Total Eggs (e)	3,046	2,498	(-) 548	62,867	51,969	-	115,384	17,550	-	549	-	97,285	26.2
5. OILS AND FATS													
Butter	(h)8,324	(h)3,458	(i)(-)6,273	159,865	5,106	4	171,248	(j)55,635	-	-	-	115,613	31.2
Margarine - Table	(k) 158	(k) 337	(l)(+) 267	3,412	-	-	3,145	1,747	-	-	-	1,398	0.4
- Other	784	493	(-) 291	21,517	-	-	21,808	24	-	-	(a)	21,78	5.9
Lard	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,004	-	-	4,004	297	-	-	(a)	3,707	1.1
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(m)14,814	(m) 4.0

(a) Not available.
(b) Included with Commercial Production.
(c) Inedible portion of quantity consumed in Australia.
(d) Edible weight.
(e) In terms of weight of shell eggs.
(f) For pulp and powder.
(g) For powder manufacture.
(h) Stocks held in main cold stores.
(i) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.
(j) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.
(k) Factory Stocks.
(l) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by factories.
(m) Based on survey data.

TABLE XXXVII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1951. (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.
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	95,723	99,887	(a)(+)6,250	906,895	-	(b)1,127	901,772	(c)433,255	(d)	(e)10,340	8,320	(f)449,857	(f)121.2
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(g)	(g)	(g)	30,373	-	-	30,373	3,423	-	-	-	26,950	(h) 7.3
7. POTATOES													
White (i)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(j)388,942	20,000	-	408,942	7,274	-	(k)	(l)60,000	341,668	92.1
Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,195	-	-	5,195	-	-	-	-	5,195	1.4
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	1,146	1,662	(+) 516	13,943	-	12,281	25,708	4,757	-	(m) 20	(n) 895	20,036	5.4
Peanuts (o)	-	-	-	7,968	-	2,232	10,200	(p) 69	-	-	(q)1,404	8,727	(r) 2.4
Tree Nuts (o)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,156	-	10,263	11,419	-	-	-	-	11,419	(s) 3.1
Cocoa (raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(t)(-)4,194	-	-	9,665	(u)13,859	96	-	-	-	13,763	3.7

(a) Includes allowance for changes in refined sugar stocks.
(b) Sugar content of imported foodstuffs.
(c) Includes sugar in exported products.
(d) Included with waste.
(e) Refining losses and industrial use.
(f) In terms of refined sugar, including 33,391 tons (9.0 lb. per head) used for making beer.
(g) Not available.
(h) Sugar content 5.7 lb.
(i) Year ended 31st October, 1951.
(j) Production marketed.
(k) Wastage in marketing assumed to be "nil".
(l) Seed.
(m) Waste in cleaning blue peas.
(n) Retained on farms and seed sold.
(o) In terms of nuts in shell.
(p) Peanut butter expressed as peanuts.
(q) Includes 1,100 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 304 tons for seed.
(r) Kernel equivalent, 1.6 lb.
(s) Kernel equivalent 2.3 lb.
(t) Balance figure.
(u) Estimated quantity used in factories.

TABLE XXXVII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1951. (Continued)
(Unit : Ton of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization			
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers					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)	89,342	2,234	-	91,576	4,076	-	4,000	-	83,500	22.5
Citrus Fruit (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	163,149	8,157	-	171,306	29,335	-	3,256	-	138,715	37.4
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS													
Fresh Fruit	(b)	(b)	(b)	513,925	15,000	2	528,927	83,180	-	-	(c)152,751	292,996	79.0
Jam	25,637	18,450	(-)7,187	52,875	878	38	60,978	18,984	-	-	-	41,994	(d)11.3
Dried Fruit - Vine (e)	(b)	(b)	(b)	67,856	-	-	67,856	33,334	-	-	(f) 3,000	31,522	8.5
Tree	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,305	-	4,999	8,304	1,059	-	-	-	7,245	2.0
Canned Fruit	36,932	51,305	(+)14,373	99,133	500	977	86,237	45,337	-	-	-	40,900	11.0
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES													
Cabbage and Greens	(b)	(b)	(b)	93,736	4,600	-	98,336	(g)1,844	-	4,600	-	91,892	24.8
Lettuce	(b)	(b)	(b)	13,678	1,300	-	14,978	(g) 44	-	700	-	14,234	3.8
Carrots	(b)	(b)	(b)	39,139	2,000	-	41,139	(g) 867	-	1,200	2,036	37,036	10.0
Fresh Legumes	(b)	(b)	(b)	48,715	10,000	-	58,715	(g) 196		5,000	15,833	37,686	10.2
Total:	(b)	(b)	(b)	195,268	17,900	-	213,168	(g)2,951	-	11,500	17,869	180,848	48.8
Canned (canned weight)	1,540	3,775	(+)2,235	16,399	-	-	14,164	639	-	-	-	13,525	3.6
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
(b) Not available.
(c) For the manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit.
(d) Fresh equivalent 4.5 lb.; sugar content included with sugar.
(e) Year 1950.
(f) For the manufacture of wine.
(g) Partly estimated.

TABLE XXXVII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1951. (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				70,316	3,000	-	73,316	(b) 87	-	-	-	73,229	19.7
Turnips, White and Swede				26,938	1,300	-	28,238	(b)521	-	-	-	27,717	7.5
Beetroot				13,116	600	-	13,716	(b)218	-	-	2,091	11,407	3.1
Onions				35,366	3,500	114	38,980	1,086	-	1,500	-	36,394	9.8
Parsnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,224	600	-	12,824	(b)109	-	-	-	12,715	3.4
Cauliflowers				92,163	4,600	-	96,763	(b)324	-	9,500	-	86,939	23.4
Cucumbers				(b)4,600	224	-	4,824	(b) 44	-	-	-	4,780	1.3
Marrows and Squashes				(b)5,300	266	-	5,566	(b) 88	-	-	-	5,478	1.5
Sweet Corn				(b)3,100	500	-	3,600	-	-	-	2,116	1,484	0.4
Total:	(a)	(a)	(a)	263,123	14,590	114	277,827	2,477	-	11,000	4,207	260,143	70.1
Canned (canned weight)	1,080	1,114	(+) 34	6,209	-	-	6,175	443	-	-	-	5,732	1.5
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Flour - White	(c) 64,071	(c)55,013	(d)(-)36,092	1,449,127	-	-	1,485,219	790,441	(e)	-	-	694,778	187.3
- Wheatmeal for baking	(c) 2,738	(c) 1,479	(d)(+) 6,357	59,053	-	-	52,696	18,735	-	-	-	33,961	9.2
Total:	(c) 66,809	(c)56,492	(d)(-)29,735	1,508,180	-	-	1,537,915	809,176	-	-	-	728,739	196.5
Rice (Milled)	(c) 3,623	(c) 1,431	(d)(-) 6,771	44,557	-	104	51,432	36,738	-	-	-	14,694	4.0

(a) Not available.
(b) Partly estimated.
(c) Mill stocks only.
(d) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers.
(d) Complete details are not available.

TABLE XXXVII : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1951. (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.
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Cont'd)													
Breakfast Foods -													
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	765	360	(-)405	20,785	-	1	21,191	9,077	-	-	-	12,114	3.3
From Wheat (including wheatmeal)	579	374	(-)205	19,650	-	20	19,875	200	-	-	-	19,675	5.3
Other	416	234	(-)182	9,692	-	-	9,874	60	-	-	-	9,814	2.4
Pearl Barley	120	106	(-) 14	2,500	-	2	2,516	558	-	-	-	1,958	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished wheat (Rice Substitute)	13	386	(+)373	4,889	-	-	4,516	3,403	-	-	-	1,113	0.3
Edible Starch (Cornflour)(a)	315	189	(-)126	6,084	-	-	6,210	539	-	-	-	5,671	1.5
Sago and Tapioca	(b)	(b)	(b)	-	-	2,858	2,858	6	-	-	-	2,852	0.8
14. BEVERAGES													
Tea	(b)	(b)	(c)(-)950	-	-	27,337	28,287	480	-	-	-	(d) 27,807	7.5
Coffee	(b)	(b)	(c)(-)180	-	-	2,670	2,850	115	-	-	-	2,735	0.7
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	(b)	173,423	-	1,002	174,425	452	-	(g)10,040	-	(h)163,933	(i)197.3
Wine (f)	(j)22,371	(j)20,711	(-) 1,660	(k)12,415	-	46	14,121	1,251	-	-	-	12,870	(l) 16.5

(a) Of maize origin. (b) Not available. (c) Balance figure. (d) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (e) Imports cleared. (f) Unit : '000 gallons. (g) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in stocks. (h) Quantity on which excise duty was paid, plus imports. (i) Unit : lb.; equivalent to 19.7 gallons. (j) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Unit : lb.; equivalent to 1.6 gallons.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 6th JUNE, 1952