

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA,
AUSTRALIA.

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

No. 10

1954-55

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

BY

S. R. CARVER,

ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

STATISTICAL BULLETIN : FOOD PRODUCTION

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<u>Section</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1.	General Review of Food Production, Exports and Apparent Consumption	
	(i) Summary	1
	(ii) Wheat	3
	(iii) Sugar	4
	(iv) Milk	5
	(v) Beef and Veal	6
	(vi) Mutton and Lamb	7
	(vii) Other Food Products	8
	(viii) Consumption of Foodstuffs	8
2.	Level of Nutrient Intake	10
3.	Production, Distribution and Apparent Consumption of Individual Commodities -	
	(i) Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter)	16
	(ii) Meat	18
	(iii) Poultry, Game and Fish	23
	(iv) Eggs and Egg Products	24
	(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)	26
	(vi) Sugar and Syrups	28
	(vii) Potatoes (White and Sweet)	29
	(viii) Pulse and Nuts	31
	(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	32
	(x) Fruit and Fruit Products (excl. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit)	33
	(xi) Vegetables - Leafy, Green and Yellow	35
	(xii) Vegetables - Other	37
	(xiii) Grain Products	37
	(xiv) Beverages	40
4.	Rationing of Foodstuffs	42
5.	Detailed Statistical Data showing Estimated Supplies and Utilization of Foodstuffs - Year ended June, 1955.	42

GRAPHS

	<u>Facing Page No.</u>
Indexes of Quantum of Production, Exports and Consumption of Farm Products for Food Use: Australia	3
Source of Calories in the Australian Diet	13
Utilization of Whole Milk : Australia	17
Production and Disposal of Meat : Australia	21
Supplies and Disposal of Sugar : Australia	29
Supplies and Disposal of Fruit : Australia	35

PREFACE

This Bulletin continues the series of Reports of the Production and consumption of foodstuffs and nutrients published annually since the issue made in 1948, which covered the years 1944 to 1946-47 with pre-war comparisons. The statistics published in this Bulletin, No. 10 of the series, refer to the year 1954-55 together with comparative data for the average of the three pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average of the three immediate post-war years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and each of the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

In addition to these general statistics Section I of the Bulletin contains a review of food production, exports and consumption (in terms of farm products) with relevant statistics for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), each year 1946-47 to 1954-55 and estimates for 1955-56.

The method employed in this Bulletin in estimating consumption of each of the various foodstuffs is as follows: -

Production.

Minus Net Exports & Ships' Stores	
" Industrial usage	
" Non-food usage	
" Wastage	

Plus or minus changes in factory or in-store (a) stocks	
--	--

Apparent Australian Consumption	
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(a) In-store stocks in general consist of the stocks reported by marketing authorities although for various reasons such as incomplete coverage adequate information is not available from all marketing authorities in Australia.

There are three significant features about this calculation.

1. Available production statistics are confined mainly to commercial production and are deficient for the purposes of the calculation to the extent of production by householders for their own use. This applies particularly in the case of vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry and fish. In all these cases, however, estimates of non-commercial production have been included, based on somewhat inadequate information obtained from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1944 and other investigations conducted by government departments during the war. Similarly in the case of processed foods little up-to date information is available of the quantities of foodstuffs preserved by householders for their own use. To cover this, estimates have been made on the basis of information collected during the war. Further, it is possible, that there has been some increase in home production of both processed and unprocessed foods in recent years so that the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as shown in the Bulletin may now be deficient to the extent of the increase.

2. Statistics of stocks refer to "in-store (as previously defined) and factory stocks." No details are available of wholesalers', retailers' or householders' stocks". For perishable commodities this point is of little importance since the very nature of the commodity precludes the accumulation of stocks. This is not the case, however, with non-perishable foods, and estimates derived for consumption of such foodstuffs for individual years may not correctly state the position with regard to consumption as ordinarily understood, i.e. foodstuffs consumed by the individual. This difficulty is apparent particularly in the case of canned foodstuffs where in some years it has been necessary to initiate special enquiries from the trade, State Statisticians and other informed sources in an endeavour to take better account of these deficiencies.

3. Allowance is not made in many cases for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. The importance of this factor is difficult to estimate but, since, in some seasons, gluts cause considerable destruction of perishable foodstuffs, some importance should be given to this factor when using these statistics. The effect of ignoring wastage is ultimately to overstate the consumption figures. In recent years, however, it is likely that there has been less wastage of foodstuffs than hitherto because of more efficient storage and distribution methods (including refrigerated transport, air freight and a big increase in household refrigeration).

As a result of the last two of the above qualifications, the term "consumption" is used therefore, in a specialised sense since the quantities actually measured are broadly the quantities available for consumption at a particular level in the process of distribution i.e. ex-markets, ex-store or ex-factory depending on the method of marketing and/or processing. It is thought that in most cases these foodstuffs will find their way to the ultimate individual consumers with little or no time lag and the collected figures accurately represent total consumption in the year to which they relate. In a few cases the annual figures on this basis required some adjustment and the commodities to which adjustments have been considered necessary are referred to specifically throughout the text.

In general the statistics in the bulletin are for fiscal years. However, where there is a marked seasonal pattern in the production or marketing of certain crops, the statistics refer to crop years. For example, statistics relating to potatoes are on the basis of years ending in October and for dried vine fruits of years ending in December.

Section 2 of this Bulletin which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health to whom I extend my thanks. The estimates of nutrient intake included therein are based on the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

18TH JULY, 1956

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AUSTRALIA.

1. GENERAL REVIEW OF FOOD PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION

(i) SUMMARY: The following table shows the variations which have occurred in post-war years in the main sources from which farm products for food use are derived in Australia.

TABLE 1 - PRINCIPAL AREAS CROPPED AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS : AUSTRALIA

Year	Areas sown for Grain			Sugar (Area cut for crushing)	Total Area of Crops	Number of Livestock at end of Season		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats			Sheep (incl. Lambs)	Cattle	
				Dairy Cows (a)	Other Cattle			
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	Million	'000	'000
Average 1936-37 to								
1938-39	13,466	613	1,572	258.1	22,018	111.6	3,211	9,933
1946-47	13,180	748	1,728	227.0	21,013	95.7	3,013	10,414
1947-48	13,880	839	2,105	222.5	22,199	102.6	3,085	10,700
1948-49	12,583	1,012	1,770	266.3	20,559	108.7	3,159	10,965
1949-50	12,240	1,040	1,748	281.3	20,514	112.9	3,191	11,449
1950-51	11,663	1,079	1,757	271.9	19,811	115.6	3,149	12,080
1951-52	10,384	1,118	2,365	281.7	19,683	117.6	2,973	11,920
1952-53	10,209	1,377	2,764	280.0	20,251	123.1	3,087	12,160
1953-54	10,751	1,803	2,137	340.5	21,013	126.9	3,211	12,391
1954-55	10,673	1,691	2,574	374.2	21,696	130.8	3,237	12,600
1955-56(b)	10,093	1,850	2,800	370.0	(c)	137.0	(c)	(c)

(a) In milk and dry. (b) Estimated. (c) Not yet available.

Conditions in the 1954-55 season were not as bountiful as in the two preceding but nevertheless were generally satisfactory. Wheat yields showed a decline on the record levels of the two previous seasons but were equal to the average of the last ten seasons. The yield per acre of barley was 33 per cent. below the record achieved during 1952-53 and was also below the general annual average while the yield per acre of oats was also low. The quantity of maize produced per acre showed an increase on the previous year and was well above average annual yields. Meat production was a record, this being due to the high level of beef and veal output. The yield per acre of potatoes was equal to the record achieved during 1951-52, while sugar production set a new record. Milk production was also a record.

Conditions during 1955-56 were excellent. The yield of grains per acre was generally high, that for wheat being a record. Floods affected crops in some areas, and these played some part in the lower output of sugar. Present estimates indicate that records were established in the output of milk and beef and veal while mutton and lamb production remained at approximately the same level as the previous year.

The index numbers in Table 2 show the quantum of total production of farm products for food use for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 and each year 1946-47 to 1955-56. During the years 1947-48 to 1950-51, generally good seasonal conditions were experienced fairly uniformly throughout farming areas of Australia. In those years the quantum of such production averaged about 12 per cent. more than in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. In 1951-52, the quantum of total farm production of food fell to approximately the same level as in the pre-war period, while in 1952-53, when seasonal conditions were exceptionally good, production rose sharply to 18 per cent. above the pre-war level, followed in 1953-54 by a further increase of 4 per cent. There was a small decline in the quantum during 1954-55 brought about principally by a decrease in the harvest of barley and wheat, very largely offset by increases in sugar, lamb, pigmeats and milk production. An estimate made of the prospects for 1955-56 indicates that, due to excellent seasonal conditions, the quantum will reach a record level 27 per cent. above pre-war. The quantum of farm production of food per head of population during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 averaged about 3 per cent. less than in pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. This was followed in 1951-52 by a decline to 19 per cent. less than pre-war production per head. In 1952-53 and 1953-54 the good seasons and increased farming activity assisted recovery in production per head of population but it was still about 6 per cent. less than the pre-war level falling again in 1954-55 to 9 per cent. below pre-war. However, it is estimated that there was a rise of 3 per cent. during 1955-56 to 94 per cent. of the pre-war level. This comparison is intended to indicate relative growth of total Australian population and of farm production for food use. It is not relevant to the consideration of productivity of farm population.

The quantum of farm food products exported during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 averaged about 11 per cent. more than during the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, but in 1951-52 lower production with about the same quantities consumed in Australia resulted in a pronounced fall in the quantum of food exported to approximately 30 per cent. below the pre-war level. Since then with the exception of 1953-54 when the level returned to

approximately that of pre-war, the quantum of exports has been substantially above pre-war. Estimated exports of farm food products in 1955-56 represent about 36 per cent. of total food production, compared with 38 per cent. in 1954-55, 38 per cent. during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 and 39 per cent. in the pre-war period, 1936-37 to 1938-39. The quantum of farm products exported per head of population has been below pre-war levels in all post-war years except 1947-48; in 1954-55 it was 89 per cent. and in 1955-56, 87 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

The index numbers of quantum of food (in terms of farm products) consumed* in Australia per head of population in Table 2 have been derived by dividing the index of quantum of food available for consumption by the index of population. They indicate that the quantum of food consumed per head in each post-war year has been somewhat below the level of consumption in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. Certain adjustments have been made for unrecorded stock movements in calculating the index numbers for recent years, and the figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 should be regarded as provisional. The index numbers of food available for consumption per head have been about 3 to 5 per cent. lower in the five years ending 1955-56 than in the preceding four years. While there has been a decrease in the quantity of food available for consumption per head it is possible that this may have been offset in part at least by reduced wastage before ultimate consumption within the home. Factors conducing to this are more efficient distribution methods (e.g. refrigerated transport and airfreight of perishable commodities) and the large increase in household refrigeration. In addition there has possibly been increased home production of vegetables, fruit and eggs. It is extremely difficult to gauge this trend and the calculations in this Bulletin contain a constant allowance for supplies from home production.

While there has been a slight downward tendency in consumption of food per head, the increase in the Australian population has resulted in a continuous rise (except in 1951-52 and 1952-53) in the quantum of total consumption of food in Australia in each post-war year and in 1955-56 it was 28 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. The increase in population over the same period was approximately 36 per cent.

The quantum indexes shown in Table 2 have been constructed by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used for each index being constant unit gross values (1936-37 to 1938-39) of each farm product. Tests have disclosed that the use of corresponding weights based on post-war prices (or unit values) would not have affected the indexes materially. The items included in each index comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent, e.g. the quantities of meat exports used in calculating the index include estimated carcass weight equivalents of canned and cured meat exported in addition to the exports of carcass meat as such. The index of quantum of production relates basically to gross output of farm products for food use (including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas) and therefore measures the combined effect of many influences such as (a) trends in farming activity (i.e. areas cropped, livestock raised and/or slaughtered, cows milked etc.), (b) variations in yields of crops per unit of area cropped and of livestock products per unit of livestock, (c) the effects of variable seasonal conditions and (d) changes in farming efficiency, labour supply and the level of internal costs in Australia. Data showing trends in farming activity in the case of principal individual types of farming are included in the sub-sections following.

* See the Preface to this Bulletin for an exposition of the method of arriving at apparent Australian consumption together with a statement of the reservations attaching to the consumption estimates.

**INDEXES OF QUANTUM (a)
OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (b)
OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: AUSTRALIA**

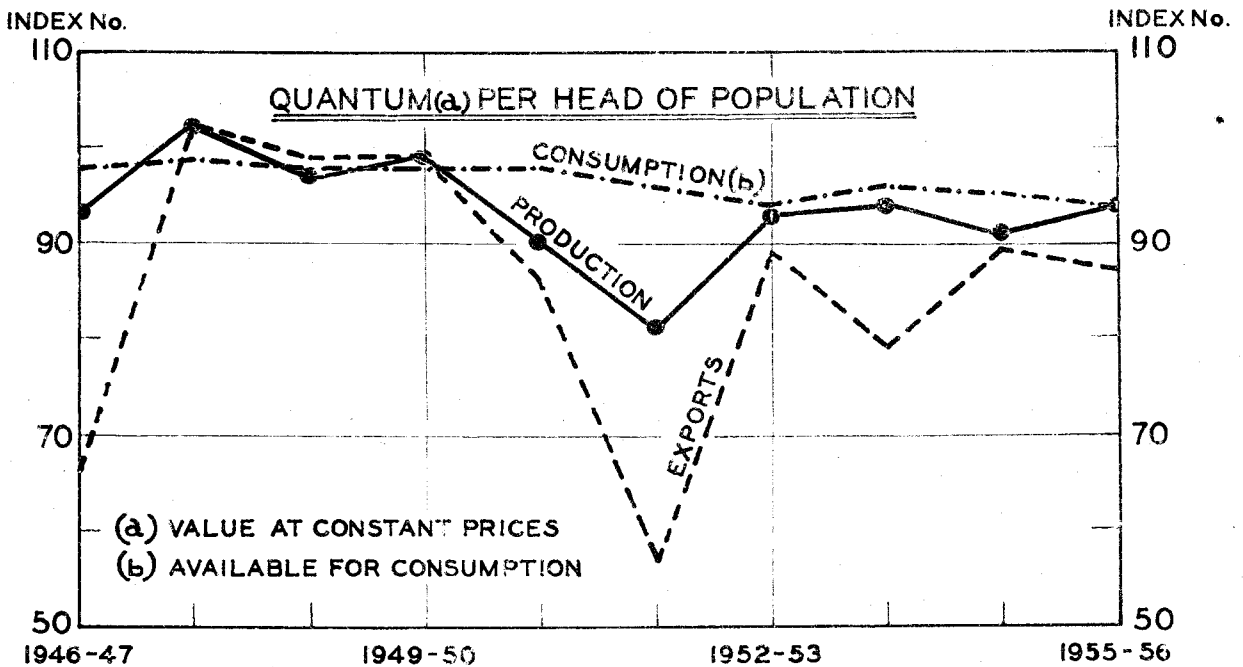
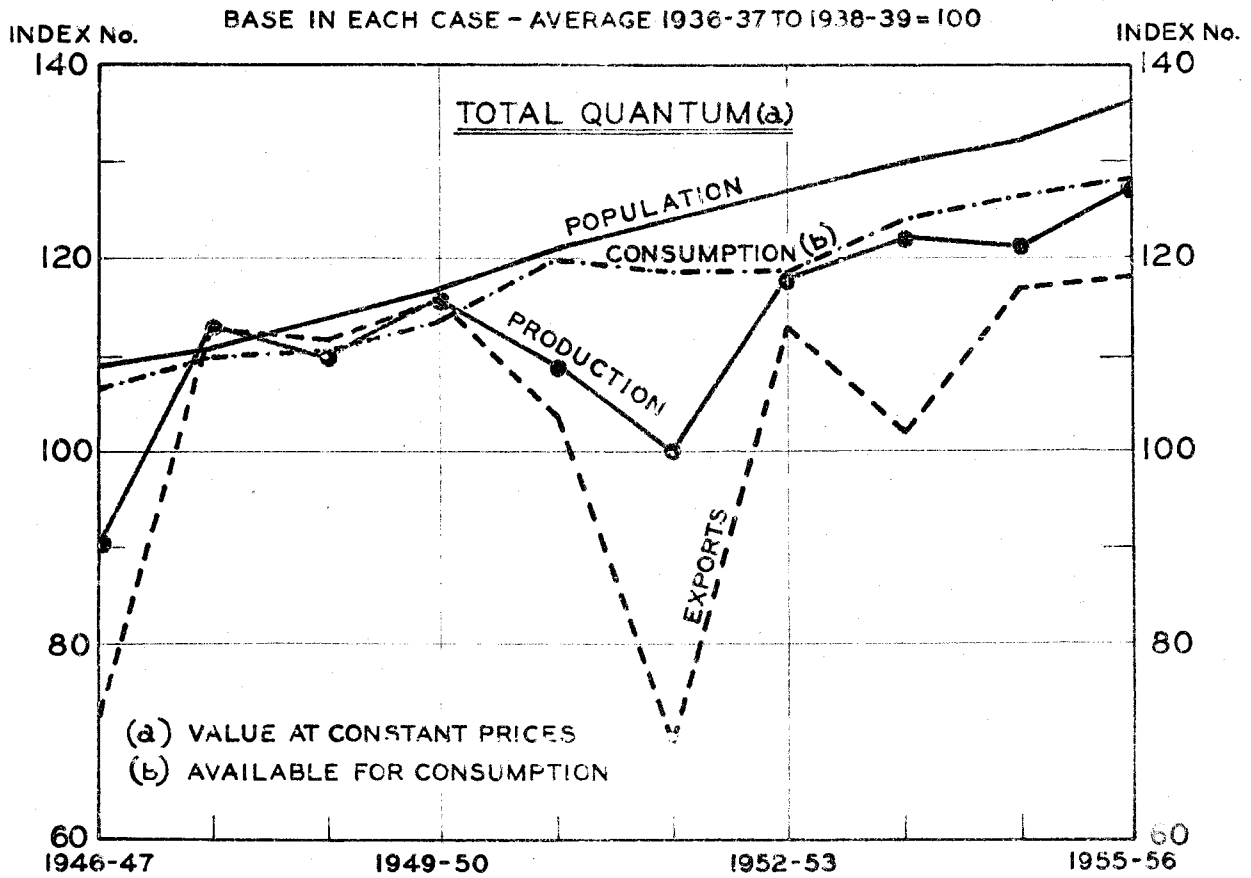


TABLE 2. INDEXES OF MEAN POPULATION AND QUANTUM (a) OF PRODUCTION EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA

(Base in each case - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Index of mean Population	Indexes of Quantum (a) of Farm Products for Food use -					
		Production		Exports		Apparent Consumption	
		Total	Per Head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946-47	109.4	90	82	73	66	107	98
1947-48	111.2	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948-49	113.5	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50	117.1	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51	120.9	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52	124.1	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53	127.1	118	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54	129.5	122	94	102	79	124	96
1954-55(b)	132.3	121	91	117	89	126	95
1955-56(c)	135.6	127	94	118	87	128	94

(a) Value at constant prices; see text preceding the table. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Estimated.

A comparison in trends in food production in Australia and selected overseas countries is provided by the following "Index Numbers of Agricultural Production - Food" published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

TABLE 3. INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - FOOD

(Source : Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations)

(Base in each case: - Pre-war = 100) (a)

Country	Pre-war (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (b)
Argentina	100	101	104	89	113	(d)
Australia (c)	100	109	100	118	122	121
Canada	100	139	147	178	161	(d)
New Zealand	100	114	114	121	122	(d)
Union of South Africa	100	140	145	137	153	(d)
United Kingdom	100	123	123	127	130	(d)
United States of America	100	138	136	148	147	(d)

(a) Pre-war base periods used are: Australia, Average 1936-37 to 1938-39. United Kingdom, Average 1934-38; other countries, Average 1935-39.

(b) Preliminary figures. (c) These are the index numbers (shown in Table 2) compiled in this Bureau for Australian purposes; due to a different method of compilation they differ slightly from the index numbers for Australia compiled by F.A.O. (d) Not yet available.

(ii) WHEAT: Particulars of the area sown to wheat for grain and the production, exports and consumption of wheat are shown below for the pre-war period and each year since 1946-47. The area sown for grain has declined continuously from 1947-48 to 1955-56 with the exception of the two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 when there was a small recovery. The area in 1955-56 was 25 per cent. below average sowings during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Production of wheat during the years 1947-48 to 1955-56 has been at relatively high levels, most years being in the vicinity of 200 million bushels. This has been due to extremely good yields per acre, every year having been in excess of 15 bushels compared with an average of about 12 bushels pre-war. During 1955-56 a record 19.4 bushels per acre from the smallest area sown since 1923-24 (apart from three war-time years) resulted in a harvest of 196 million bushels.

In 1954-55 (cereal year ended 30th November, 1955) exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour and breakfast foods) had recovered from the extremely low levels of the previous year and totalled 101 million bushels. However, this was still below most other post-war years and was also 5 per cent. below the immediate pre-war level. The available supply of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) for export in 1955-56 amounted to about 194 million bushels (after allowing for 20 million bushels as normal carry-over), but it appears evident that much of this wheat will remain unsold at the close of the cereal year. The wheat equivalent of flour consumed in Australia has risen at approximately the same rate as the Australian population and in 1955-56 is estimated to have exceeded pre-war consumption by 33 per cent. Considerably larger quantities of wheat have been fed to stock in Australia in recent years than before the war.

TABLE 4. WHEAT : AREA SOWN, PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Area Sown for Grain		Production of Wheat (a)		Exports of Wheat (b)		Human Consumption of Wheat Products (in terms of Wheat) (c)		
	'000 Acres	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39									
1946-47	13,466	100	164.7	100	105.6	100	30.9	100	100
1947-48	13,180	98	117.3	71	46.0	44	36.4	118	108
1948-49	13,880	103	220.1	134	131.8	125	35.3	114	103
1949-50	12,583	93	190.7	116	120.7	114	35.9	116	102
1950-51	12,240	91	218.2	133	120.5	114	37.7	122	104
1951-52	11,663	87	184.2	112	129.6	123	39.5	128	106
1952-53	10,384	77	159.7	97	82.9	79	40.1	130	105
1953-54	10,209	76	195.2	119	102.9	97	39.9	129	102
1954-55	10,751	80	198.0	120	67.2	64	39.1	127	98
1955-56 (d)	10,673	79	168.6	102	100.8	95	40.0	129	98
1955-56 (d)	10,093	75	195.6	119	(e)	(e)	41.0	133	98

(a) Includes quantities used for stock-feeding and for seed. (b) Includes exports of flour and breakfast foods in terms of wheat. (c) Flour and breakfast foods. (d) Estimated. (e) Not yet available.

(iii) SUGAR: Following reductions during the war years, the area of sugar cane cut for crushing has increased steadily, rising to 377,000 acres in 1955. Production of raw sugar, which was at high levels during the three seasons ended 1950, fell sharply to 745,400 tons (94 net titre) (7 per cent. less than pre-war) in 1951, as a result of drought conditions. This was followed by record crops of 948,900 tons, 1,254,400 tons and 1,327,500 tons in terms of 94 net titre for the three seasons 1952 to 1954. It is estimated that production declined during 1955-56 to 1,185,400 tons

Because of the reduced 1951 crop, exports of sugar (including sugar exported in manufactured products) in 1951-52 were less than half pre-war but since that year there has been a steady increase and during 1954-55 exports are estimated to have reached a record figure of 794,000 tons or 76 per cent. above pre-war. Following decreased production, exports are estimated to have fallen to 551,300 tons in 1955-56. Sugar consumption per head of population in post-war years up to 1951-52 was considerably higher than before the war. Statistics for 1952-53 showed a drop in consumption per head to only 3 per cent. above pre-war level. In the three subsequent years consumption remained steady at a level of from 6 to 7 per cent. above pre-war.

Particulars of the area of sugar cane cut for crushing, and the production, exports and consumption of raw sugar are shown in the table below.

TABLE 5. RAW SUGAR : AREA CUT FOR CRUSHING, AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Index Numbers - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Area of Sugar Cane Cut for Crushing		Production of Raw Sugar (94 net titre)		Exports of Sugar (a)		Apparent Consumption of Sugar (a)		
	'000 Acres	Index	'000 Tons	Index	'000 Tons	Index	'000 Tons	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to									
1938-39	258.1	100	804.4	100	450.0	100	348.6	100	100
1946-47	227.0	88	551.9	69	161.0	36	418.5	120	110
1947-48	222.5	86	605.3	75	147.9	33	462.5	133	119
1948-49	266.3	103	943.1	117	477.1	106	436.4	125	110
1949-50	281.3	109	937.1	116	502.2	112	441.7	127	108
1950-51	271.9	105	921.1	115	447.8	100	478.6	137	114
1951-52	281.7	109	745.4	93	215.2	48	483.1	139	112
1952-53	280.0	108	948.9	118	519.4	115	456.8	131	103
1953-54	340.5	132	1,254.4	156	763.9	170	477.4	137	106
1954-55 (b)	374.2	145	1,327.5	165	794.0	176	490.8	141	106
1955-56 (c)	377.0	146	1,185.4	147	551.3	123	507.3	146	107

(a) Raw and refined sugar and sugar in manufactured products all in terms of raw sugar (94 net titre). (b) Subject to revision. (c) Estimated.

(iv) **MILK:** The number of dairy cows (in milk and dry) rose continuously from the low war-time levels until March, 1950, but declined in the two years following. In March, 1952 (when some major dairying districts were affected by severe drought) the numbers were about 7 per cent. less than the average number for the three years 1937 to 1939. However, there were increases in numbers in the three following years, and the total of 3,237,000 recorded at March, 1955 was the highest since 1942. Following the substantial decline in milk production during 1951-52 due to drought conditions in Northern New South Wales and Queensland there was an increase in 1952-53 of 16 per cent. Further adverse weather conditions during 1953-54 again affected production but this was followed by excellent seasons during 1954-55 and 1955-56 resulting in what is anticipated to be a record production during 1955-56 of 1,341,000 gallons, 17 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Exports of butter, cheese and other milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) fell sharply to 76 per cent. of the pre-war level in 1950-51 mainly because of increased consumption resulting from the lifting of butter rationing on 16th June, 1950. In 1951-52 reduced output of milk caused a further steep fall in exports to 29 per cent. of the pre-war level and despite the high output in 1952-53, exports of all milk products in that year were only 74 per cent. of average exports for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Following another fall in 1953-54 to 61 per cent. of the pre-war levels, exports rose again and in 1955-56 it is estimated that the total was only 7 per cent. below pre-war.

The apparent consumption of milk (including the milk equivalent of milk products) per head of population since the lifting of butter rationing in June, 1950 has been slightly higher than before the war with the exception of two years 1952-53 and 1955-56 when it was 1 per cent below the pre-war level. This, coupled with the increase in population has caused a considerable rise in total quantities of milk products consumed in Australia, which in 1955-56 were estimated to be about 34 per cent. greater than pre-war.

Relevant particulars of dairy cow numbers and production, exports and consumption of milk are shown below.

TABLE 6 : DAIRY COW NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF MILK : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Number of Dairy Cows (In milk & Dry) at March		Production of Milk (All Purposes)		Exports of Milk (a)		Apparent Consumption of Milk (a)		
	'000	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	
								Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	3,211	100	1,142	100	452.2	100	689.4	100	100
1946-47	3,013	94	1,079	94	370.4	82	725.2	105	96
1947-48	3,085	96	1,172	103	477.7	106	726.9	105	95
1948-49	3,159	98	1,209	106	486.1	107	733.3	106	94
1949-50	3,191	99	1,238	108	476.4	105	760.9	110	94
1950-51	3,149	98	1,198	105	342.4	76	885.0	128	106
1951-52	2,973	93	1,047	92	132.6	29	901.2	131	105
1952-53	3,087	96	1,215	106	335.8	74	868.0	126	99
1953-54	3,211	100	1,190	104	275.3	61	929.3	135	104
1954-55 (b)	3,237	101	1,318	115	372.6	82	924.8	134	101
1955-56 (c)	(d)	(d)	1,341	117	418.8	93	926.0	134	99

(a) Includes milk products in terms of milk. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Estimated. (d) Not yet available.

(v) BEEF AND VEAL: Numbers of cattle (other than dairy cows) rose continuously in each post-war year until March, 1951. This was followed by a slight decrease in 1951-52 owing to the effects of drought in northern beef-producing areas, but the numbers rose continuously in subsequent years reaching the record figure of 12.6 million in March, 1955.

Beef and veal production, following the decline in 1951-52, has risen continuously to an estimated 750,000 tons during 1955-56, an all-time record.

Exports of beef and veal (including carcass equivalent weight of canned meat exports) which were consistently higher than pre-war exports in each post-war year up to 1950-51, declined to 14 per cent. less than the pre-war level in 1951-52. From that year however, the quantity exported has been at high levels and in 1955-56 is estimated to be 93 per cent. above pre-war.

Apparent consumption of beef and veal per head of population in Australia was lower than for the pre-war period, by 18 or 19 per cent. in each of the three years 1953-54 to 1955-56. Owing to the increase in population, total supplies consumed exceeded pre-war consumption by 11 per cent. in 1955-56.

Particulars of cattle numbers and production, exports and consumption of beef and veal are shown in the following table.

TABLE 7. CATTLE NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	No. of Cattle (other than Dairy Cows) at March		No. of Cattle Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Beef and Veal		Exports of Beef and Veal (a)		Apparent Consumption of Beef and Veal		
	'000	Index	'000	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	9,933	100	3,605	100	569.1	100	133.6	100	435.5	100	100
1946-47	10,414	105	3,164	88	487.8	86	153.3	115	333.5	77	70
1947-48	10,700	108	3,378	94	562.0	99	164.3	123	386.8	89	80
1948-49	10,965	110	3,494	97	577.3	101	152.9	114	432.4	99	87
1949-50	11,449	115	3,608	100	606.5	107	153.4	115	462.9	106	91
1950-51	12,080	122	3,735	104	651.5	114	138.0	103	503.2	116	96
1951-52	11,921	120	3,686	102	581.9	102	114.3	86	468.6	108	87
1952-53	12,160	122	3,966	110	674.8	119	198.0	148	480.2	110	87
1953-54	12,390	125	4,416	122	704.3	124	249.5	187	459.8	106	82
1954-55 (c)	12,600	127	4,475	124	714.2	125	234.7	176	470.6	108	81
1955-56 (d)	(e)	(e)	4,515	125	750.0	132	258.2	193	482.7	111	82

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Subject to revision. (d) Estimated. (e) Not yet available.

(vi) MUTTON AND LAMB: Particulars of sheep and lamb numbers and mutton and lamb production exports and apparent consumption are shown in the following table. Following the extremely low level of slaughterings and mutton and lamb production in 1950-51 and 1951-52 there was an upward trend in the subsequent year, and in 1954-55 a post-war peak was reached. Present estimates indicate a drop during 1955-56 to 10 per cent. above pre-war. Exports of mutton and lamb represented only 27 per cent. of pre-war exports in 1951-52 but were 5 per cent. greater than the pre-war level in 1952-53. In the last three years, however, exports were 33 per cent., 22 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively below the pre-war level. Seasonal conditions and other factors cause very pronounced fluctuations in slaughterings and exports.

TABLE 8 : SHEEP NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA

(Base of Indexes - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs at March		No. of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Mutton and Lamb		Exports of Mutton and Lamb (a)		Apparent Consumption of Mutton and Lamb		
	Million	Index	Million	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	111.6	100	18.9	100	319.0	100	88.8	100	230.2	100	100
1946-47	95.7	86	17.9	95	302.6	95	80.3	90	231.4	101	92
1947-48	102.6	92	16.6	88	295.3	93	59.0	66	241.5	105	94
1948-49	108.7	97	18.3	97	320.4	100	54.3	61	256.7	112	98
1949-50	112.9	101	20.3	107	358.1	112	101.6	114	264.5	115	98
1950-51	115.6	104	15.7	83	274.3	86	34.2	39	236.4	103	85
1951-52	117.6	105	16.0	85	282.4	89	23.8	27	248.3	108	87
1952-53	123.1	110	21.8	115	395.1	124	93.3	105	306.1	133	105
1953-54	126.9	114	21.0	111	364.8	114	59.1	67	315.1	137	106
1954-55 (c)	130.8	117	22.1	117	379.9	119	68.9	78	311.7	135	102
1955-56 (d)	137.0	123	20.7	110	380.0	119	64.8	73	320.1	139	103

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Subject to revision. (d) Estimated.

(vii) OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS: Particulars of production, exports and consumption of other food products for 1954-55 in comparison with earlier years are shown in detail in later sections of this Bulletin. The production of pigmeats in 1954-55 was the highest since 1945-46. However, the production of potatoes and other vegetables and fresh and dried fruit was lower than in 1953-54.

(viii) CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS: Details of the apparent consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head of population per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table for the average of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and for each year 1952-53 to 1954-55. Apparent consumption per head of population for many commodities during 1954-55 was slightly lower than in the previous year, these items being milk and milk products, sugar and syrup, potatoes, fruit and vegetables and grain products. Small increases were registered in the other commodity groups. The increase in the consumption of beverages was due entirely to a 5 per cent. increase in beer consumption which more than offset the decrease in the intake of tea and wine.

The estimated quantities of foodstuffs entering consumption shown in the various tables throughout this Bulletin are over-stated by the inclusion of food which has been exported in the form of individual gifts forwarded by parcel post. Further reference to these exports will be found in earlier issues of this Bulletin. For details of the method of calculating consumption and the deficiencies in the various statistics see the Preface to this Bulletin.

TABLE 9 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.1	45.3	47.8	45.5
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as carcass weight)	253.0	215.7	227.7	223.5	224.8
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	18.5	16.8	18.6	18.8
4. Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent)	26.6	27.9	22.3	22.3	22.8
5. Oils, and Fats, including Butter (Fat content)	37.6	30.9	35.4	36.8	36.9
6. Sugar and syrups (sugar content)	112.0	125.3	113.5	117.2	116.8
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	125.7	97.8	123.6	104.2
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	9.2	7.5	10.1	10.7
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	47.6	62.5	50.8	56.3	56.9
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	141.7	140.7	111.0	127.5	125.7
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(b)69.1	53.0	46.5	44.6	43.6
12. Other Vegetables	(b)58.9	79.2	65.1	63.9	60.4
13. Grain Products	205.3	218.1	212.4	208.8	203.3
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	130.5	189.9	239.2	252.7	262.2

(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.

2. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE, 1954-55

NOTE: The Analysis in this Section is based on the statistics collected by the Commonwealth Statistician as set out elsewhere in this Bulletin and is therefore subject to the same qualifications. See the Preface for a statement of these qualifications.

In order to determine whether the quantities of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to calculate the amount of nutrients the foods provide. The basis for the calculations in this section of the Bulletin have been changed since issue No. 8, and Nos. 9 and 10 are now based on conversion factors calculated from "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Osmond and Wilson, Canberra, 1954). Comparisons with years prior to 1952-53 (which has been revised on this basis) are therefore not entirely valid. However, with the exception of the figures shown for vitamin A, which have all been revised on the new basis, the change in conversion factors does not seriously affect comparison with years prior to 1952-53.

The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption during the year 1954-55 is shown in Table 13 following, with comparisons for previous years in Table 14 and with other countries in Table 15.

In Tables 13-15 no allowances are made for losses of nutrients due to the effects of storage and cooking. Such losses may be considerable, but they are so variable that precise allowances cannot be estimated. Losses due to processing have been allowed for in the conversion factors used for processed and preserved foods.

Recommended Dietary Allowances.

The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption may be compared with some arbitrary standard such as quantities of nutrients recommended for consumption. The Recommended Dietary Allowances for Australia formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council (Medical Journal of Australia, 2:113, 1954) provide such a yardstick. It must be emphasised that these allowances do not necessarily represent nutrient requirements; rather were they devised for the planning of practical diets within the average Australian food pattern. Precise information concerning human requirements of certain nutrients is far from complete; and no conclusion regarding the nutritional status of the community should be drawn from comparisons with these recommended allowances. A deviation from the recommended allowance of the order of 10-15% is not regarded as a serious deficiency. Even if the nutrient intake is more than 15% below the recommended allowance, a nutritional deficiency cannot be assumed without clinical verification.

The calculated figures, being averages, give no information regarding the food consumption of individuals or of specific groups within the population. Also, the figures represent foods available for consumption, which is not strictly the same as food consumed. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that up to 15% of food available may be wasted in communities with a plentiful food supply.

With these reservations, the nutrients available for consumption are compared in Table 12 with the recommended allowances. The recommended allowances are averages weighted according to the various age groups in the population. Such a comparison is useful as an indication of trends in food consumption even though no inferences of nutritional deficiency are valid.

Losses of Nutrients

As a result of storage and cooking, certain foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, could lose some of their nutritive value. An estimate of possible losses of thiamine and ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in cooking has been made and the factors applied to the nutrients available for consumption. Losses of other nutrients do occur but not in amounts that are likely to be significant. Losses due to storage have not been estimated.

Losses of vitamin C cover a wide range, from almost nil to 100%. The estimates given in the following two tables are applicable to average conditions and methods, but losses could be reduced to less than these figures by careful cooking.

TABLE 10 : AVERAGE LOSS OF VITAMIN C IN COOKING

Food	Estimated average loss of Vitamin C in cooking
Leafy Green Vegetables	60%
Potatoes	50% (Cooked in skin, negligible loss) (Boiled and mashed, 60% or more)
Other Vegetables	50%
Stewed Fruit	50%

Losses from tomatoes, citrus fruit and other uncooked fruits and vegetables are assumed to be negligible while losses in canning and drying of fruit and vegetables have already been accounted for in the calculations made for the figures in Table 13.

TABLE 11 : ESTIMATED VITAMIN C AVAILABLE AFTER ALLOWANCE FOR COOKING LOSSES, 1954-55
(Per Head per Day)

Food	Calculated Value (See Table No. 13)	Amount Available
	mg	
Milk	4	(a)
Meat	2	(a)
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	21	21
Other Fruit -		
Fresh and Canned	4	4
Cooked	4	2
Potatoes	24	12
Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables -		
Cabbage and Greens	6	2
Lettuce, canned vegs.	1	1
Carrots, legumes	3	1
Other Vegetables	14	7
TOTAL:	83	50

(a) Some vitamin C could be retained in these foods.

The table below shows the quantity of nutrients available for intake in the Australian diet (as shown in Table 13) less estimated cooking losses, compared with the desirable quantities recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

There is a significant loss of Thiamine in the cooking of meat and vegetables, the amount of loss depending on the method and duration of cooking. In a normal mixed diet it is accurate enough to allow 15 per cent. deduction from the total Thiamine available. As indicated previously in this section loss of Vitamin C is also experienced in cooking but it will be seen from the data supplied in the table below that there is no loss of the other nutrients listed through cooking.

TABLE 12 : NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA, 1954-55, COMPARED WITH
RECOMMENDED ALLOWANCES
(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Recommended Allowances	Nutrients available less estimated cooking losses
Calories	2260	3296
Protein, g.	61	90
Calcium, mg.	930	758
Vitamin A, I.U.	4480	7084
Thiamine, mg.	1.13	1.09
Riboflavin, mg.	1.5	1.7
Niacin, Mg.	11.3	18.5
Ascorbic acid, mg.	33	50

The number of calories available in 1954-55 measuring the energy-yielding value of the diet, decreased compared with 1953-54, but still reached the high level of almost 3300 calories. The decrease reflects the slightly lower consumption of milk, potatoes and grain products (chiefly flour). The relatively high consumption of fats and sugars, which are concentrated sources of calories, is unchanged.

The Consumption of protein, iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin was not significantly different from that of the previous year.

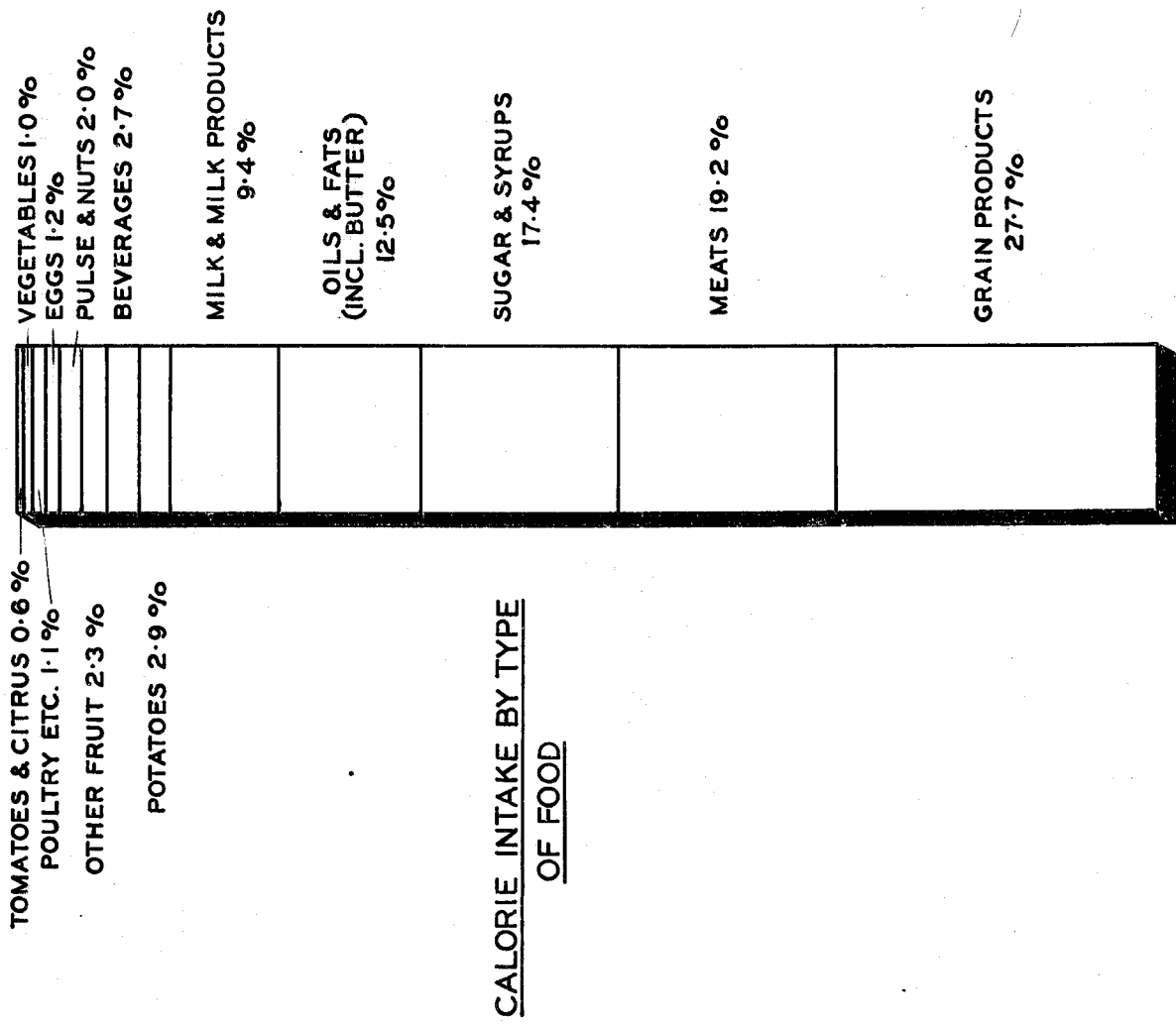
Although the intake of vitamin A was lower, mainly due to the lower consumption of leafy green and yellow vegetables, it was well in excess of the recommended allowance. As a result of our high meat consumption protein and niacin were also well in excess. A satisfactory margin of riboflavin was available.

As a consequence of the lower consumption of milk and milk products, (fluid milk, concentrated milk (used in ice cream), dried milk and cheese), the intake of calcium decreased to 758 mg., a figure lower than the average recommended allowance of 930 mg.

The amount of ascorbic acid available was at a satisfactory level, although it was lower than the previous year as a result of the lower consumption of potatoes. Even when cooking losses are allowed for, there was a satisfactory margin over the recommended allowances. This margin, however, could easily be reduced if unsatisfactory methods of storage and cooking were used.

The amount of thiamine available for consumption could be marginal unless losses were minimised by conservative cooking methods. Table 13 shows that fats (including butter) and sugars, although providing 30% of the calories, provide no thiamine. It is the relatively high consumption of these foods, particularly sugars, that unbalances the thiamine intake rather than the lack of specific thiamine-rich foods.

SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1954-55



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

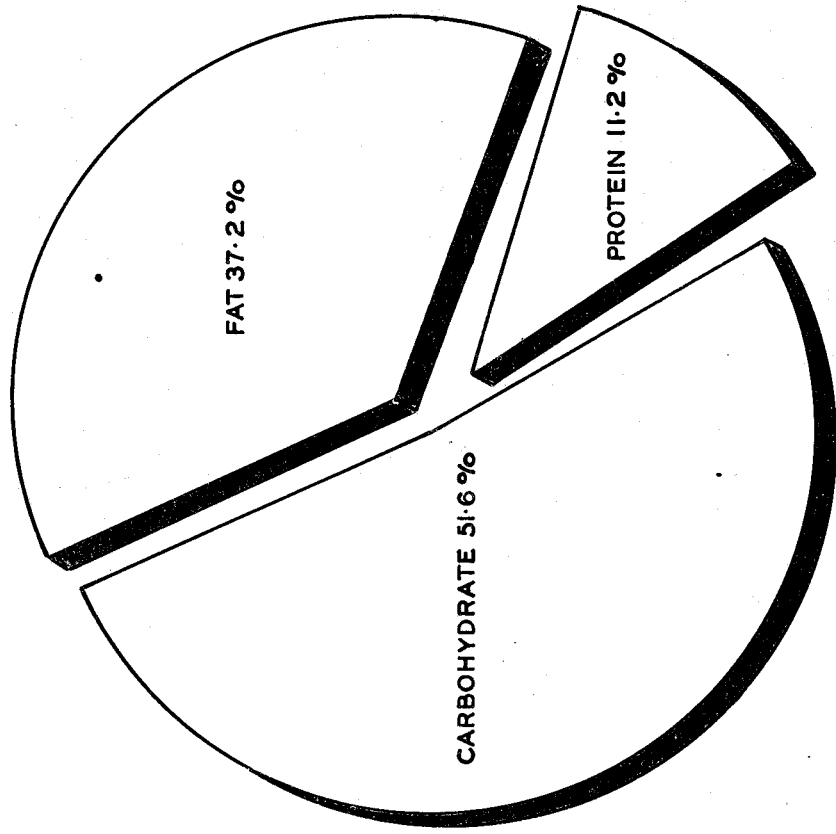


TABLE 13 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA, 1954-55

(Subject to revision)
(Per Head per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein g.	Fat g.	Carbo- hydrate g.	Calcium mg.	Iron mg.	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) mg.	Thiamine (Vita- min B1) mg.	Ribo- flavin mg.	Niacin mg.	Energy Value- Calories
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	16.0	18.9	19.0	574	0.13	896	3.9	.170	.761	0.46	310
Meats, including canned and cured and edible offal (carcass weight)	31.9	55.1	0.4	19	5.39	245	1.8	.295	.499	8.74	633
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	5.3	1.6	-	10	0.57	4	-	.021	.031	1.89	37
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.2	2.9	0.2	13	0.67	282	-	.025	.072	0.02	40
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.4	45.6	-	6	0.08	1,570	-	-	.004	0.04	412
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	145.2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	575
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.3	-	22.6	9	0.80	-	23.8	.136	.046	1.36	97
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	2.7	4.8	4.1	7	0.68	9	0.1	.030	.021	0.76	66
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	0.1	5.1	16	0.24	420	21.3	.039	.019	0.18	20
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.7	-	20.7	13	0.51	301	8.4	.043	.052	0.56	77
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.8	-	2.8	19	0.48	3,112	10.0	.040	.041	0.26	14
Other Vegetables	0.8	-	3.5	16	0.35	245	13.7	.029	.035	0.28	16
Grain Products	25.3	4.1	192.5	54	4.03	-	-	.449	.063	3.44	910
Beverages (Tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.060	0.46	89
TOTAL:	89.9	133.1	416.1	758	13.93	7,084	83.0	1.277	1.704	18.45	3,296

TABLE 14 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrients	Unit	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (a)	1954-55 (a)
Protein Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	59.9	57.6	56.5	57.3	56.8
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	33.5	34.2	33.0	33.8	33.1
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	93.4	91.8	89.5	91.1	89.9
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	128.0	125.6	129.5	132.5	133.1
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	411.6	414.5	421.1	426.8	416.1
Calcium	mg.	642	785	790	784	758	800	758
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.0	14.2	13.9
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,982	8,161	8,083	7,200	7,254	7,084
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	87	83	80	90	83
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.0	19.9	18.1	18.6	18.5
Energy Value - Calories		3,117	3,245	3,269	3,240	3,261	3,338	3,296

(a) Subject to Revision.

NOTE : As from 1952-53 new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954), but the comparison with previous years has not been significantly affected. Vitamin A is on a revised basis for all years shown.

TABLE 15 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	United Kingdom			Canada			U.S.A.			Australia (a)		
		Pre-war (b)	1945 (c)	1954 (d)	Pre-war (e)	1945 (c)	1954	Pre-war (c)	1945 (c)	1955 (d)	Pre-war (f)	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55 (d)
Protein: -													
Animal	g.	43.5	44.3	46.2	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	58.7	57.4	56.8
Vegetable	g.	36.8	46.0	38.5	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	30.9	35.3	33.1
Total	g.	80.3	90.3	84.7	91	99	96	89	103	97	89.6	92.7	89.9
Fat from all sources	g.	130.0	112.0	138.2	116	123	135	132	140	148	133.5	121.7	133.1
Carbohydrate	g.	377.5	376.8	383.2	413	388	380	431	420	384	377.4	424.8	416.1
Calcium	mg.	688	1,078	1,154	829	1,003	1,041	940	1,120	1,040	642	785	758
Iron	mg.	13.2	17.1	14.0	12.9	14.0	13.0	13.6	18.3	17.0	15.4	15.1	13.9
Vitamin A (h)	I.U.	3,699	3,727	4,200	6,682	7,300	6,825	8,100	9,800	7,800	8,457	7,982	7,084
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	93	107	94	77	97	82	115	139	155	86	96	83
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.46	1.66	1.48	1.43	2.09	1.89	1.4	1.5	1.3
Riboflavin	mg.	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.77	2.06	2.06	1.86	2.54	2.36	1.7	1.9	1.7
Niacin	mg.	13.1	17.0	14.7	16.2	17.6	12.6	15.2	21.3	19.9	18.7	17.6	18.5
Energy value - Calories	-	3,000	2,880	3,120	3,064	3,055	3,085	3,280	3,340	3,220	3,117	3,245	3,296

(a) From the year 1953-54 inclusive new conversion factors have been used, based on factors contained in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). Comparison with previous years has not, however, been seriously affected.
 (b) Average, 1934 to 1938. (c) Civilian consumption. (d) Subject to revision. (e) Average, 1935 to 1939. (f) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.
 (c) Not available. (h) There is considerable variation in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Sources: United Kingdom: United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

Canada: (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

(1945: Report to Combined Food Board.

(1954: Canadian Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

United States) U.S. Bureau of Human Nutrition (supplied through U.S. Bureau of
 of America) 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.

3. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES
(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1954-55 was approximately 1,317.5 million gallons. This constituted a record.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 5 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 3 per cent. for condensery products and 14 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. In more recent years, however, there has been a considerable decline in the use of milk for butter, the proportions in 1954-55 being 67 per cent. for butter, 7 per cent. for cheese, 5 per cent. for condensery products and 21 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1950-51 to 1954-55 are shown in the following table in comparison with the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, and the average for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

TABLE 16: WHOLE MILK: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity Used for			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensery Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1,153,236	738,370	91,642	78,739	244,485
1950-51	1,197,818	760,622	96,532	84,828	255,836
1951-52	1,047,376	626,560	87,360	76,324	257,132
1952-53	1,215,241	771,522	100,224	83,411	260,084
1953-54	1,189,652	737,474	105,870	75,773	270,535
1954-55 (a)	1,317,543	886,367	97,430	60,776	272,970

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the tables below for the year 1954-55 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

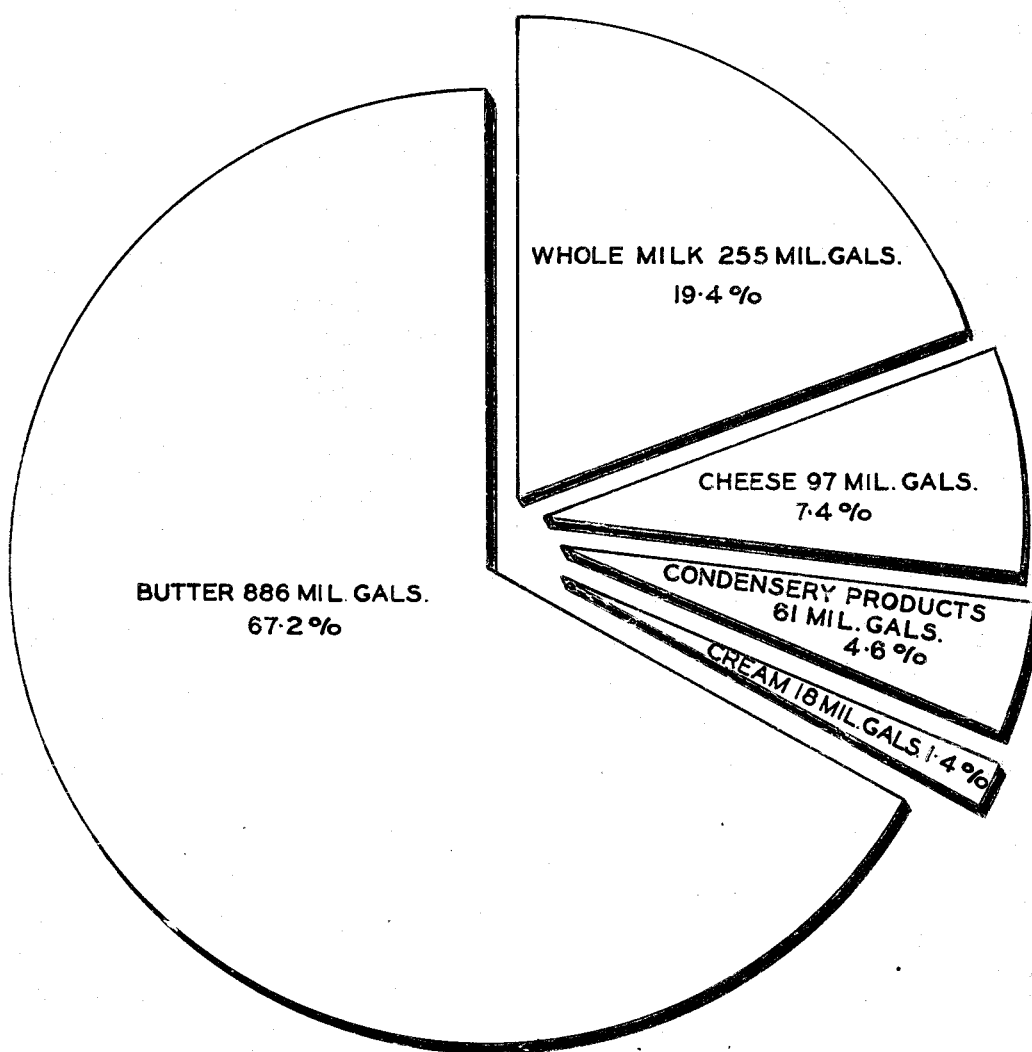
During 1954-55 production of powdered milk at 37,100 tons, was 4 per cent. less than production during the previous year. The production of condensed and concentrated milk was approximately 12,000 tons (19 per cent.) less than the quantity produced during the previous year, and the output of infants' and invalids' foods at 11,400 tons, was 300 tons less than that for the previous year, and 700 tons less than the record production in 1951-52. The output of all preserved milk products expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent amounted to 60.8 million gallons, which was 15.0 million gallons (20 per cent.) less than output in the previous year and 28.8 million gallons (32 per cent.) less than the record production of 1949-50. The decline was largely due to a decrease in the output of concentrated whole milk.

Following the large increase in production of condensery products in post-war years, the quantities of these items exported showed corresponding increases more particularly from 1947-48 to 1952-53. Exports of powdered milk during 1954-55 at 24,700 tons (representing 67 per cent. of total production) were only slightly below the 1952-53 record figure.

The production of cheese in 1954-55 at 45,100 tons was 4,000 tons (8 per cent.) below the record production in the previous year. Exports rose from 18,100 tons in 1951-52 to 23,800 in 1952-53 but fell to 22,800 and 22,200 tons in the two subsequent years. This was below the level recorded in the immediate post-war years.

MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

1954-55



TOTAL PRODUCTION 1,317 MILLION GALLONS

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

JULY, 1956

TABLE 17 : MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
(Million gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,153	1,215	1,190	1,318
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,142	1,153	1,215	1,190	1,318
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	920	973	937	1,063
Apparent Consumption (c)	161	233	242	253	255

(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 for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes and fed whole to livestock.

TABLE 18 : MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
(Note: Butter is included with Oils and Fats; see Section v)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55(a)
<u>CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 Tons)</u>					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 1.1	(+) 1.6	(-) 1.0	(+) 1.3
Production	21.7	56.9	69.9	61.9	50.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	21.7	58.0	68.3	62.9	48.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	40.8	27.7	20.4
Apparent Consumption	13.2	25.6	27.5	35.2	28.3

POWDERED MILK (d) ('000 tons)

Net Change in Factory Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.8	(+) 0.1
Production	9.5	21.4	38.3	38.7	37.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	9.5	21.6	37.8	37.9	37.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	25.7	23.6	24.7
Apparent Consumption	8.1	12.9	12.1	14.3	12.3

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) (e) ('000 tons)

Net Change in Factory Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 0.2	(-) 1.0	(-) 1.7	(-) 0.5
Production	3.2	9.3	10.0	11.7	11.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	9.5	11.0	13.4	11.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.9
Apparent Consumption	3.0	4.3	5.6	7.6	6.0

CHEESE ('000 Tons)

Net Change in Cold Store Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.9
Production	24.9	42.3	46.6	49.1	45.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	24.9	43.3	46.7	49.0	46.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	23.7	22.8	22.2
Apparent Consumption	13.4	19.0	23.0	26.2	23.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Including Imports. (c) Not available. (d) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey. (e) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk.

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 1952-53 to 1954-55 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1933-39 and the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

**TABLE 19 : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER)
AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**

(lb. per head per annum)

(Note : Butter is included with Oils and Fats; see Section v)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk -					
Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	312.6	285.0	291.1	287.0
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(30.5)	(27.8)	(28.4)	(28.0)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk					
Full Cream -					
Unsweetened					
Sweetened	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.1
Skim Sweetened					
Concentrated Whole Milk (c)	1.1	3.5	3.7	4.9	2.9
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.3
Skim	-	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk) (d)	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.5
Cheese	4.4	5.6	5.9	6.6	5.9
Total - As Milk Solids (e)	39.3	49.1	45.3	47.8	45.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb. (c) Mainly consumed as ice-cream. (d) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk. (e) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The apparent consumption per head of fluid milk increased from 240.2 lb. pre-war to a peak of 316.7 lb. in 1948-49, but has since declined to 287.0 lb. in 1954-55. The lowest post-war level was reached in 1952-53 at 285.0 lb. Consumption per head in 1954-55 was 9 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 19 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 49.5 lb. in 1948-49 but subsequently declined to 45.3 lb. in 1952-53. There was a small rise in 1953-54 but during 1954-55 consumption dropped again to 45.5 lb. per head.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1954-55 is estimated at 1,191,500 tons exclusive of approximately 60,300 tons of edible offal. This was 3 per cent. above the previous record level achieved in 1952-53 and 1953-54 and 27 per cent. above average production over the three years ended 1948-49.

The production of beef and veal was a record at 714,200 tons, being 9,900 tons above the previous record achieved in 1953-54 and 171,800 tons (32 per cent.) above the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

During 1954-55 there was a decline in the production of mutton to 2 per cent. below the previous year, and 6 per cent. below 1952-53 but lamb output increased to a level slightly above that of 1952-53.

The production of pork at 45,500 tons reached a post-war peak during 1954-55. This was an increase of 36 per cent. on the previous year and 44 per cent. on average production during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49. It was approximately at the same level as the production during the immediate pre-war period.

Bacon and Ham production at 38,200 tons was slightly above that for the previous year, but was still considerably below the average production of 45,100 tons over the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

The production of edible offal, which is not included with the carcass weight, is estimated at 60,300 tons in 1954-55 compared with 57,700 tons in 1953-54 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 20 : PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	674.8	704.3	714.2
Mutton	201.4	176.5	249.0	237.6	233.2
Lamb	117.6	129.6	146.1	127.2	146.7
Pork (b)	45.4	31.5	30.4	33.4	45.5
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight)(c)	32.5	45.1	38.5	37.0	38.2
Total Figmeats (as Pork)	94.1	92.8	82.9	83.7	97.4
<u>Total:</u>	982.2	941.3	1,152.8	1,152.8	1,191.5
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	55.7	57.7	60.3

- (a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.
(c) Includes pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to bone-in weight.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the three tables following. In the first table 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. The next table shows particulars of the production and utilization of processed meat, (canned meat and bacon and ham) and total output of processed meat in terms of carcass equivalent weight. Total production and utilization of all meat (excluding offal) expressed in terms of carcass equivalent weight is shown in the third table.

During 1954-55 exports of carcass meat amounted to 197,800 tons. This was just over 1 per cent. below the previous year, but still in excess of any other post-war year. This level was maintained by a 115 per cent. increase in lamb exports, the quantity of beef, veal and mutton exported being considerably reduced. Exports of canned meat at 62,000 tons were still at a relatively high level.

Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat), are estimated at 315,000 tons in 1954-55, which was slightly below the record exports of the previous year.

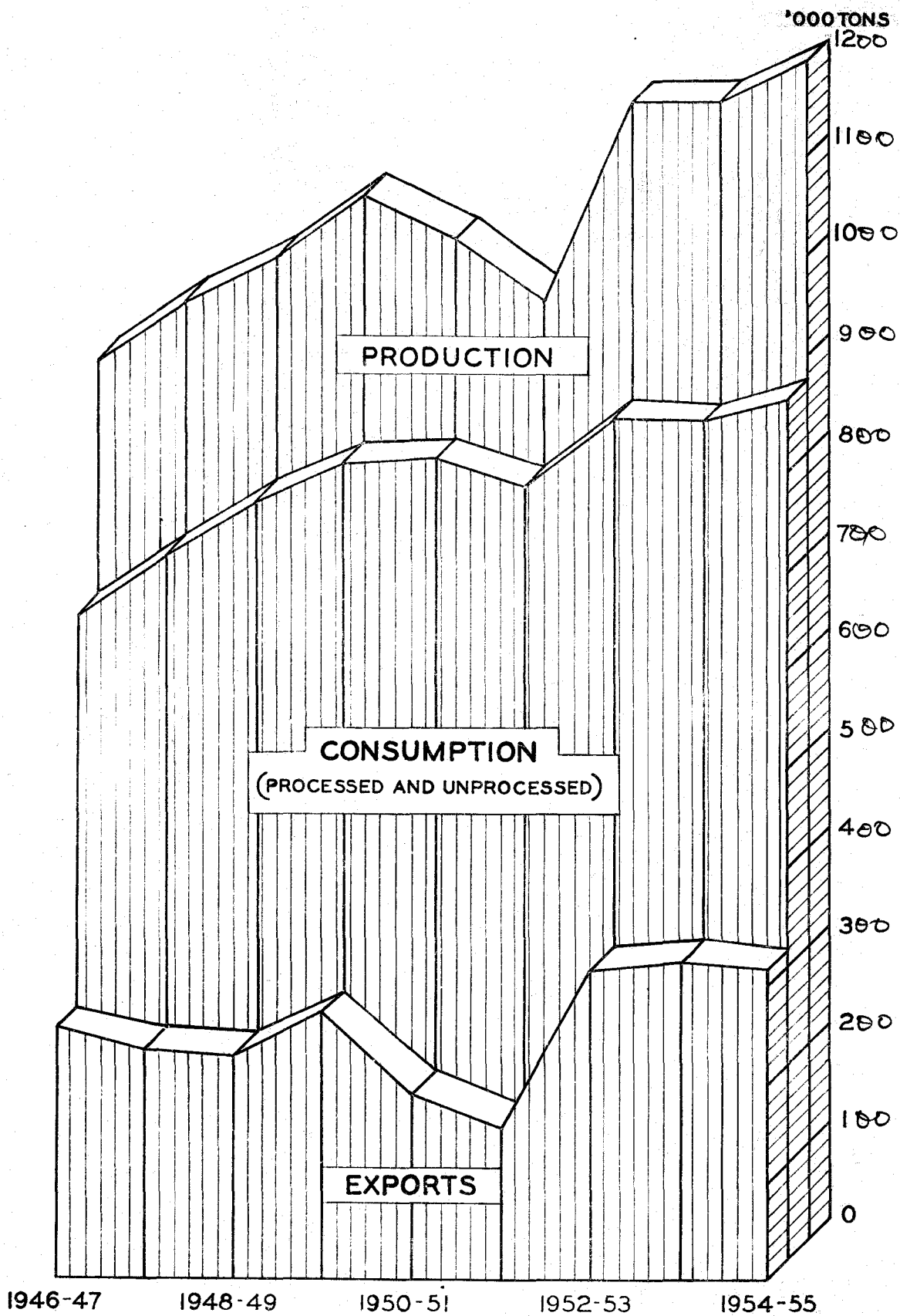
Apparent Australian Consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) was a record at 868,900 tons in 1954-55 compared with 845,900 tons in 1953-54 and average consumption for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 of 706,600 tons.

TABLE 21 : CARCASS MEAT (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons, Bone-in weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (b)
<u>BEEF AND VEAL</u>					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c) Production	(d) 569.1	(+) 1.5 542.4	(+) 6.0 674.8	(-) 7.1 704.3	(+) 3.5 714.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	569.1	540.9	668.8	711.4	710.7
Exports (including Ships' Stores) For Canning	120.8 18.0	101.6 66.6	96.1 106.0	154.8 101.4	137.5 107.0
Apparent Consumption	430.3	372.7	466.7	455.2	466.2
<u>MUTTON</u>					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks Production	(d) 201.4	(-) 0.5 176.5	(+) 0.5 249.0	(-) 7.2 237.6	(-) 0.7 233.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	201.4	177.0	248.5	244.8	233.9
Exports For Canning	17.3 -	14.8 8.2	36.0 19.5	24.9 15.5	15.1 14.3
Apparent Consumption	184.1	154.0	193.0	204.4	204.5
<u>LAMB</u>					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks Production	(d) 117.6	(-) 1.5 129.6	(-) 4.7 146.1	(+) 0.7 127.2	(-) 0.4 146.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	117.6	131.1	150.8	126.5	147.1
Exports Apparent Consumption	71.6 46.0	45.0 86.1	38.4 112.4	19.7 106.8	42.4 104.7
<u>PIGMEATS (AS PORK)</u>					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks Production	(d) 94.1	(-) 1.2 92.8	(+) 0.7 82.9	(-) 1.1 83.7	(-) 0.5 97.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	94.1	94.0	82.2	84.8	97.9
Exports For Canning and Curing	13.7 48.6	6.3 63.4	1.5 58.0	1.2 53.1	2.8 55.4
Apparent Consumption	31.8	24.3	22.7	30.5	39.7
<u>TOTAL CARCASS MEAT</u>					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c) Production	(d) 982.2	(-) 1.7 941.3	(+) 2.5 1,152.8	(-) 14.7 1,152.8	(+) 1.9 1,191.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	943.0	1,150.3	1,167.5	1,189.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Canning and Curing	223.4 66.6	167.7 138.2	172.1 183.4	200.6 170.0	197.8 176.7
Apparent Consumption	692.2	637.1	794.8	796.9	815.1

(a) Excludes offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.
(e) Pork, including smallgoods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

MEAT: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. JULY, 1956

TABLE 22 : PROCESSED MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (b)
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 12.0	(-) 2.8 49.0	(-)(b) 7.1 91.3	(-)(b) 3.4 69.5	(+) 3.3 75.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.0	51.8	98.4	72.9	71.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	90.6	65.0	62.0
Apparent Consumption	6.5	9.0	(b) 7.8	7.9	9.9
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks Production	(d) 32.5	- 45.1	(-) 0.7 38.5	(+) 0.4 37.0	(-) 0.2 38.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	32.5	45.1	39.2	36.6	38.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Canning	1.0 -	3.1 2.1	2.0 8.9	1.6 6.5	0.9 5.5
Apparent Consumption	31.5	39.9	28.3	28.5	32.0
TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 66.6	(-) 1.6 138.2	(-) 11.6 183.4	(-) 1.2 170.0	(+) 5.7 176.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	139.8	195.0	171.2	171.0
Exports	9.0	70.3	141.9	122.2	117.2
Apparent Consumption	57.6	69.5	53.1	49.0	53.8

(a) Excluding offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

TABLE 23 : TOTAL MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : IN TERMS OF CARCASS WEIGHT (a) :
AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (b)
Net Change in Stocks (c) Production	(d) 982.2	(-) 3.3 941.3	(-) 9.1 1,152.8	(-) 15.9 1,152.8	(+) 7.6 1,191.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	944.6	1,161.9	1,168.7	1,183.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	232.4	238.0	314.0	322.8	315.0
Apparent Consumption	749.8	706.6	847.9	845.9	868.9

(a) Excludes offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

As a result of the rationing of meat, the apparent consumption per head fell during the 1939-45 war and immediate post-war years, and has since remained at a lower level than pre-war. Consumption in 1954-55 was 224.8 lb. per head carcass weight. This is slightly higher than the previous year when 223.5 lb. were consumed but well below the post-war record consumption of 232.9 lb during 1949-50.

Beef and veal consumption per head increased continuously from 86.7 lb. (carcass weight) in 1945 to 131.6 lb. in 1950-51. However, in succeeding years, consumption was lower, declining to 114.6 lb. and 114.9 lb. during 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively. The consumption of mutton at 50.4 lb. per head carcass weight during 1954-55, while slightly below that for the previous year was still above the general post-war level. Lamb consumption reached a post-war peak during 1952-53 at 28.8 lb. per head, but fell to 26.9 lb. during 1953-54 and again to 25.8 lb. in 1954-55. This was still considerably above the pre-war level.

Pork consumption (at 5.8 lb. per head) in 1952-53 was at the lowest level recorded for any post-war year, but increased to 7.7 lb. per head in 1953-54 and again to 9.8 lb. in 1954-55 the highest recorded since the war. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for small goods. At 7.9 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption was 38 per cent. below the 1946-47 peak of 12.7 lb.

Owing to divergent cutting practices by various butchers in this country and because of the difficulty of clearly defining the term "retail weight of meat", it is considered impracticable to derive a satisfactory factor for the purposes of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. Depending on cutting practices employed and whether or not bones etc. sold to customers are included in retail weight of meat, the retail weight as a proportion of carcass weight ranges from about 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. for beef, from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. for mutton and lamb and from 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. for pork. However, approximate estimates of the edible weight of meat consumed have been used for the purpose of calculating nutrient intake.

TABLE 24 : 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	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	108.9	119.7	114.6	114.9
Mutton (b)	59.8	45.1	49.5	51.4	50.4
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	28.8	26.9	25.8
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	5.8	7.7	9.8
Offal	8.4	8.9	10.3	10.6	10.7
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.4
Bacon and Ham (e)	10.2	11.7	7.3	7.2	7.9
Total (b) (f)	253.0	215.7	227.7	223.5	224.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Canned weight. (d) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (e) Cured weight. (f) Includes Offal.

(iii) Poultry, Game and Fish

Although details of the quantities of poultry and game entering consumption in Australia cannot be measured precisely*, evidence available suggest 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 1954-55 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.

Although an important foodstuff in many countries, fish is not a staple item in the diet of Australians. During the war while meat was rationed, the demand for fish increased, but owing to shortage of manpower and equipment, production declined, and it continued to be in short supply. Away from the seaboard, fish is considered somewhat of a luxury.

The production of fish in Australia over the last few years has generally increased. During 1952-53 the recorded catch was 81.3 million lb. (fresh round weight), but during 1953-54 there was a drop of 3 per cent. to 79.0 million lb. followed in 1954-55 by a further drop of 13 per cent. to 68.7 million lb. These figures exclude the catch by fishermen other than commercial fishermen, the production by "amateurs" being estimated as equal to 10 per cent. of commercial production for the purpose of this Bulletin. The production of crustaceans and molluscs during 1954-55 totalled 43.2 million lb. (fresh round weight), this being 7.5 million lb. (21 per cent.) greater than in 1953-54. The consumption of fresh fish per head of population, at 5.1 lb. edible weight during 1954-55 was 10 per cent. less than that of the previous year. Imports rose substantially during 1954-55 from the previous year (from 28.7 million lb. to 33.6 million lb.) but this was offset by the decline in production. Separate data for fresh and cured fish are not available prior to 1950-51 but consumption of the latter from that year, decreased from 1.0 lb. to 0.8 lb. per head in 1952-53, rising again to 1.0 lb. in 1954-55. The consumption of crustaceans and molluscs per head remained fairly steady up to 1953-54, but during 1954-55 due to a general increase in all types caught, consumption per head rose to 1.1 lb.

Prior to the war, the consumption of canned fish in Australia was almost entirely from imported supplies but since the war, fish canning in Australia has shown a marked development, and in 1951-52, 22 per cent. of total canned fish consumed was from local supplies. Following the substantial reduction in imports during 1952-53 (to only 25 per cent. of the average of the two previous years) there was a return during subsequent years towards the general post-war level, although imports still only amounted to 19.7 million lb. in 1954-55 compared with approximately 22 million lb. during 1950-51 and 1951-52. During 1954-55, 22 % of canned fish consumed was from local supplies, consumption per head being 2.8 lb. (0.6 lb. local and 2.2 lb. imported).

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1954-55 is estimated at 90.7 million lb. edible weight (10.0 lb. per head) as compared with 87.3 million lb. edible weight (9.8 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 179.2 million lb. fresh round weight and 172.3 million lb. fresh round weight respectively. Most of the increase occurred in canned fish as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

* See the preface of this Bulletin for an exposition of the methods of arriving at apparent consumption.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group available for consumption during the three pre-war years, the three post-war years and in each year 1952-53 to 1954-55 are shown in the table below.

TABLE 25 : SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	} 9.7{	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (b)	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.1
Cured (incl. Smoked & Salted) (b)	(c)	(c)	0.9	0.8	1.0
Crustaceans & Molluscs (b)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1
Canned - Australian Origin (b)	} 4.1	3.0{	0.7	0.8	0.6
Imported (b)			0.6	1.7	2.2
Total Edible Weight:	16.8	18.5	16.8	18.6	18.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Edible weight. (c) Included with Fresh.

(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 1954-55 was about 115,400 tons (equivalent to about 197 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 very largely on trends in commercial production (controlled by Egg Boards). Data as to the trend in non-controlled production are at present very inadequate.

Exports of shell eggs during 1954-55 amounted to 12,300 tons, compared with 12,600 tons during the previous year and average exports of 10,400 tons during the three years ended 1948-49. The post-war peak was during 1949-50 when 14,000 tons were exported.

Since the war the production of egg pulp expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs has ranged between 14,400 tons and 21,200 tons, 17,100 tons being produced during 1954-55. The quantity of egg pulp exported was negligible prior to the war, but in 1954-55 amounted to 9,800 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) which was 6,900 tons or 41 per cent. below the record exports of the previous year.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and has since continued on a reduced scale. During 1954-55, 613 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) were produced, 467 tons of which were exported.

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

TABLE 26 : EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.2
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	108.6	111.8	115.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	119.8	109.8	111.6	115.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	12.6	7.9	12.2
For pulp and powder and waste	3.2	22.9	16.8	20.9	17.5
Apparent Consumption	78.7	86.5	80.4	82.8	85.9
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	(-) 0.9	(-) 1.7	(+) 0.2
Production	3.2	20.0	16.4	20.6	17.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	21.4	17.3	22.3	16.9
Exports	0.3	12.0	10.6	16.7	9.8
Used for powder	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Apparent Consumption	2.9	8.6	6.5	5.4	6.5
EGG POWDER (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	-	-	-
Production	-	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	-	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Exports	-	4.4	-	-	0.5
Apparent Consumption	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
TOTAL EGGS (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.5	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.5	-
Production	89.5	119.9	108.6	111.8	115.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	122.4	110.7	113.3	115.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	23.2	24.6	22.5
Wastage	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Apparent Consumption	81.6	95.1	87.1	88.4	92.5

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Not available
 (c) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers.
 (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs.

Apparent consumption of eggs (shell eggs, powder and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head was 22.8 lb. (209 eggs) during 1954-55. 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 27 : SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF SHELL
EGGS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**

(Per head per annum)

Commodity		Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	25.4	20.6	20.8	21.2
Egg Powder	lb.	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
Total:	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.3	22.3	22.8
	No.(b)	243	255	204	203	209

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) 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 3 (i) to the decline in the production of milk for butter since 1938-39 and the factors contributing to this decline. Production of butter declined during 1951-52 to 135,300 tons, the lowest recorded since 1929-30. During 1952-53 there was an increase to 167,500 tons, with a subsequent decline in 1953-54 to 159,500 tons. During 1954-55, however, there was a marked increase in production (20 per cent) to 191,400 tons. This is far in excess of any post-war year and approaches the high levels obtaining in most of the years 1933-34 to 1940-41.

With the lifting of butter rationing in June, 1950, local consumption during 1950-51 increased sharply, and exports decreased to 55,200 tons, followed in 1951-52 by a further fall (to 12,900 tons) brought about by the increased home demand and a substantial decrease in production. With subsequent increases in output, exports also rose and in 1954-55 stood at 63,700 tons.

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 was 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. Principally because of the acute shortage of butter during 1951-52, State legislation was introduced to increase the maximum allowable production of table margarine. As a result, production increased from the post-war low of 3,800 tons during 1950-51 to 7,100 tons during 1951-52 and 1952-53. This increase was further maintained when 9,800 tons were produced in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

The production of margarine other than table, amounted to 22,200 tons in 1954-55, which was at about the same level as in other post-war years, but 10,000 tons above the average for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

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

TABLE 28 : BUTTER AND MARGARINE : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
<u>BUTTER</u>					
Net Change in Cold Store Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.6	(+) 2.5	(-) 3.0	(+) 4.9
Production	191.0	157.1	167.5	159.5	191.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	191.0	160.7	165.0	162.5	186.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(c)	90.0	76.0	50.5	40.9	63.7
Apparent Consumption	101.0	84.7	114.5	121.6	122.8
<u>MARGARINE - TABLE</u>					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.6	0.7	(+) 0.9	(-) 0.1
Production	2.8	6.4	7.1	9.8	9.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	2.8	7.0	6.4	8.9	9.9
Exports	-	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Apparent Consumption	2.8	3.0	6.2	8.5	9.6
<u>MARGARINE - OTHER</u>					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	-	(+) 0.3	-	-
Production	12.2	18.9	22.0	22.3	22.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.2	18.9	21.7	22.3	22.2
Exports	-	0.2	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	12.2	18.7	21.7	22.3	22.2

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.

As previously mentioned, the termination of butter rationing was followed by a sharp increase in consumption of butter during 1950-51 to 30.9 lb. per head of population, with another increase to 31.2 lb. per head in 1951-52. Probably due to some buyer resistance to increased prices, consumption fell to 29.4 lb. per head during 1952-53, followed by a small increase to 30.6 lb. during 1953-54. This level was largely maintained during 1954-55 when consumption was 30.3 lb. per head.

With increased supplies of butter available, the consumption of margarine per head fell during 1950-51 by 17 per cent. to 0.5 lb. in the case of table grade and by 8 per cent. to 6.0 lb. in the case of industrial grade as compared with the previous year. However, during 1951-52, a pronounced shortage of butter in certain areas followed by a substantial increase in its price was, no doubt, largely responsible for an increased consumption of table margarine (up to 1.2 lb. per head). There were further increases during the years 1952-53 to 1954-55 to 1.6 lb., 2.1 lb. and 2.4 lb. per head respectively. During each of these three years the consumption per head of other margarine was 5.6 lb., 5.6 lb. and 5.5 lb. as compared with 6.5 lb. in 1951-52.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39, the three years ended 1948-49 and for each year 1952-53 to 1954-55.

TABLE 29 : SUPPLIES OF "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION -

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	29.4	30.6	30.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.4
Other	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats (b)	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total Fat Content:	37.6	30.9	35.4	36.8	36.9

(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

During the war, due to labour shortages, adverse seasonal conditions, etc. the output of cane sugar fell to levels well below those ruling in the immediate pre-war period. In post-war years, however, the position improved and during 1948-49 production amounted to 897,400 tons of raw sugar (924,900 tons at 94 n.t.). There was a subsequent decline to 702,200 tons raw (725,800 tons at 94 n.t.) in 1951-52, but by 1953-54 production had risen to a record 1,243,600 tons raw (1,283,500 tons at 94 n.t.). During 1954-55, there was a small decline to 1,218,100 tons raw, or 1,263,200 tons at 94 n.t. These figures are on a year ending June basis and are not comparable with the figures shown in Section I of this Bulletin, which are on a seasonal basis.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1954-55, with comparative details for the previous years indicated. Beet sugar is included.

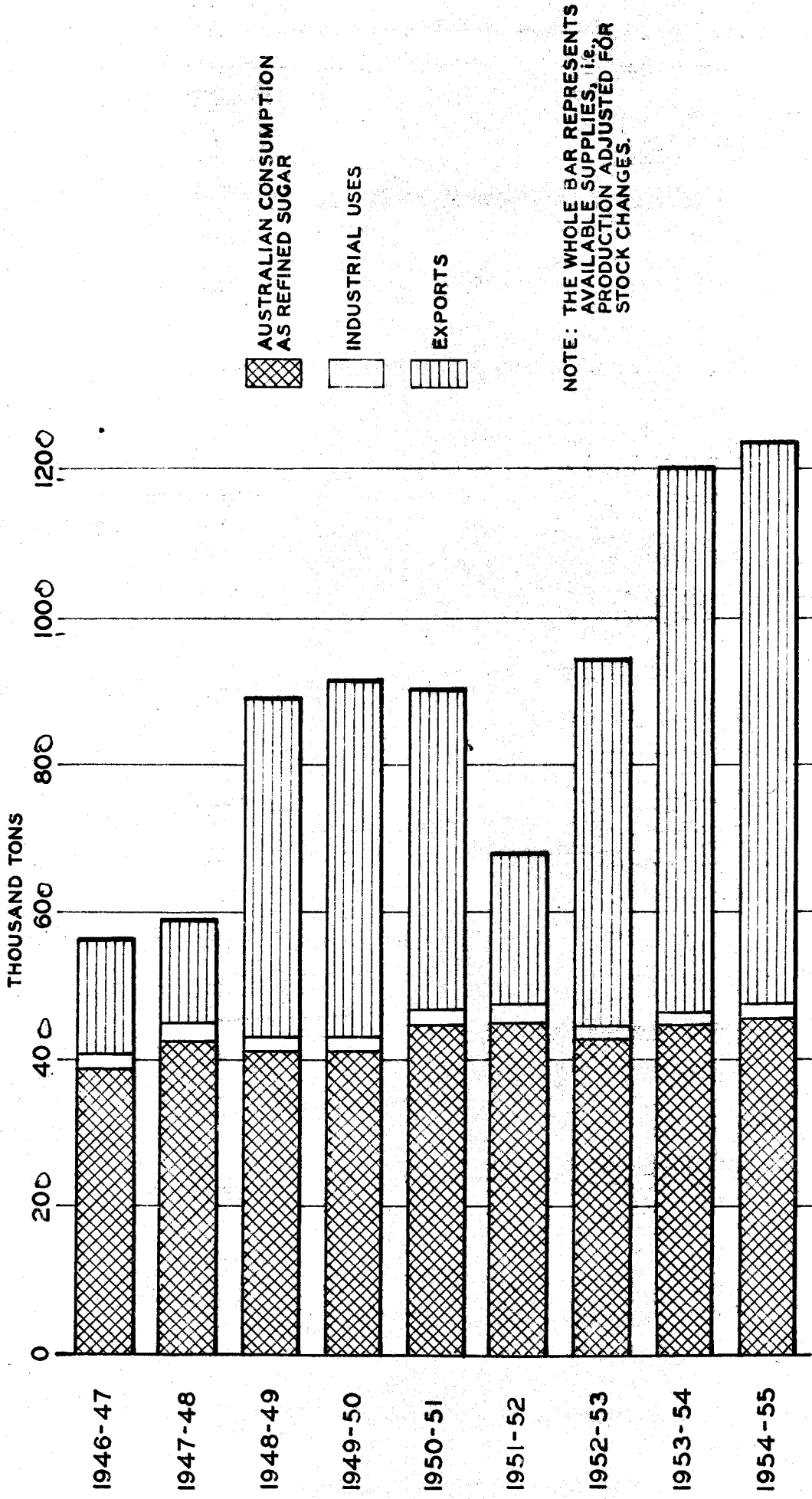
TABLE 30 : RAW SUGAR : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(+)24.7	(+) 3.8	(+)41.3	(-)18.5
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	702.2	948.3	1,243.6	1,218.1
Total Supplies:	773.1	681.4	677.5	944.5	1,202.3	1,236.6
Exports (e)(including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	206.1	500.8	738.7	761.5
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	23.8	18.6	17.8	18.0
Apparent Consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	408.8	447.6	425.1	445.8	457.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Stocks of raw sugar at refineries, mills, ports and in transit, and of refined sugar at refineries. Sugar content of imported foodstuffs is included. (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 50. (g) In terms of refined.

RAW SUGAR: SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

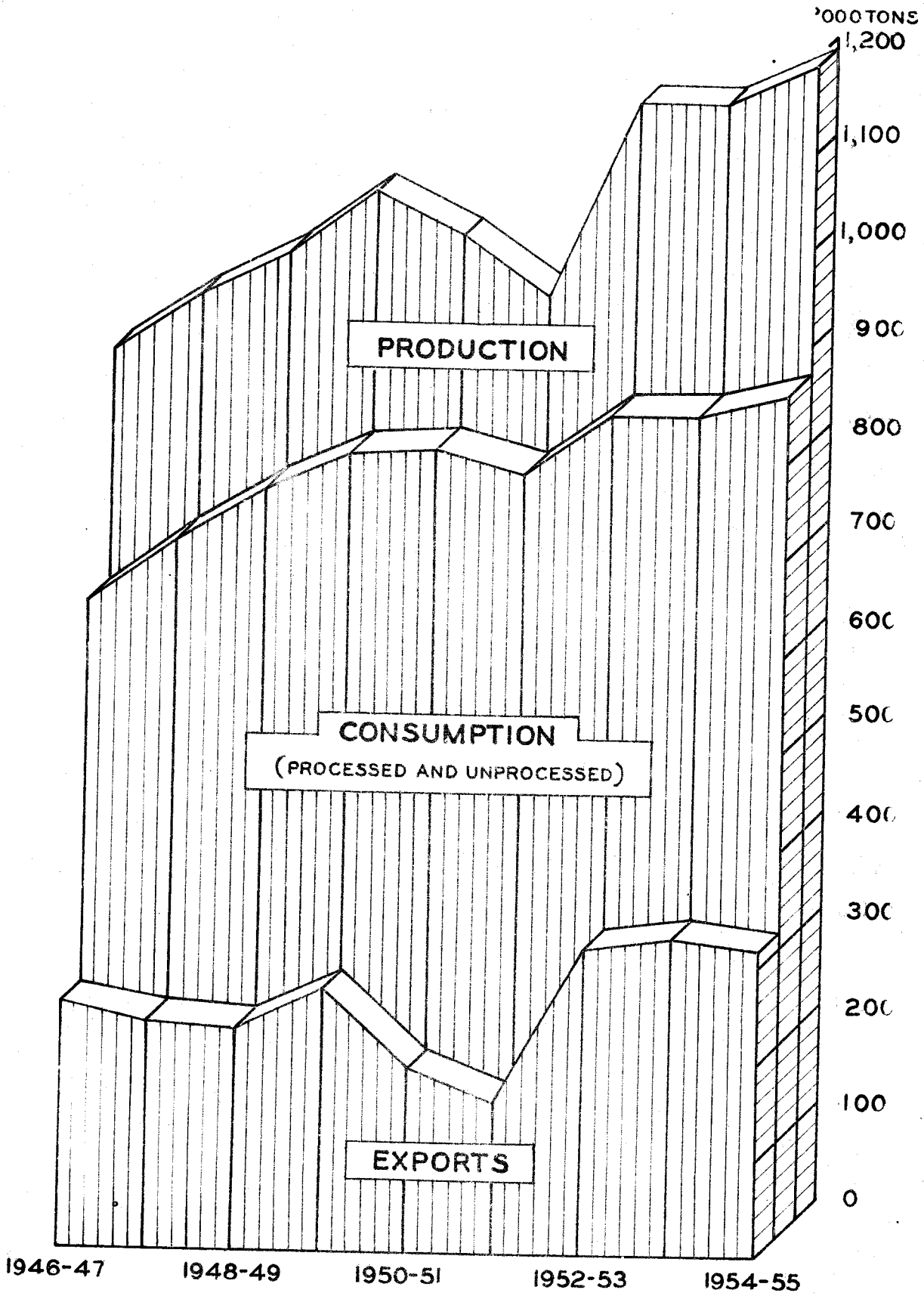
REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE CONSUMPTION OF
FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA : NO. 10 : 1954-55.

The attached graphs are to be substituted for those facing pages 21 and 29.

S.R. CARVER
ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

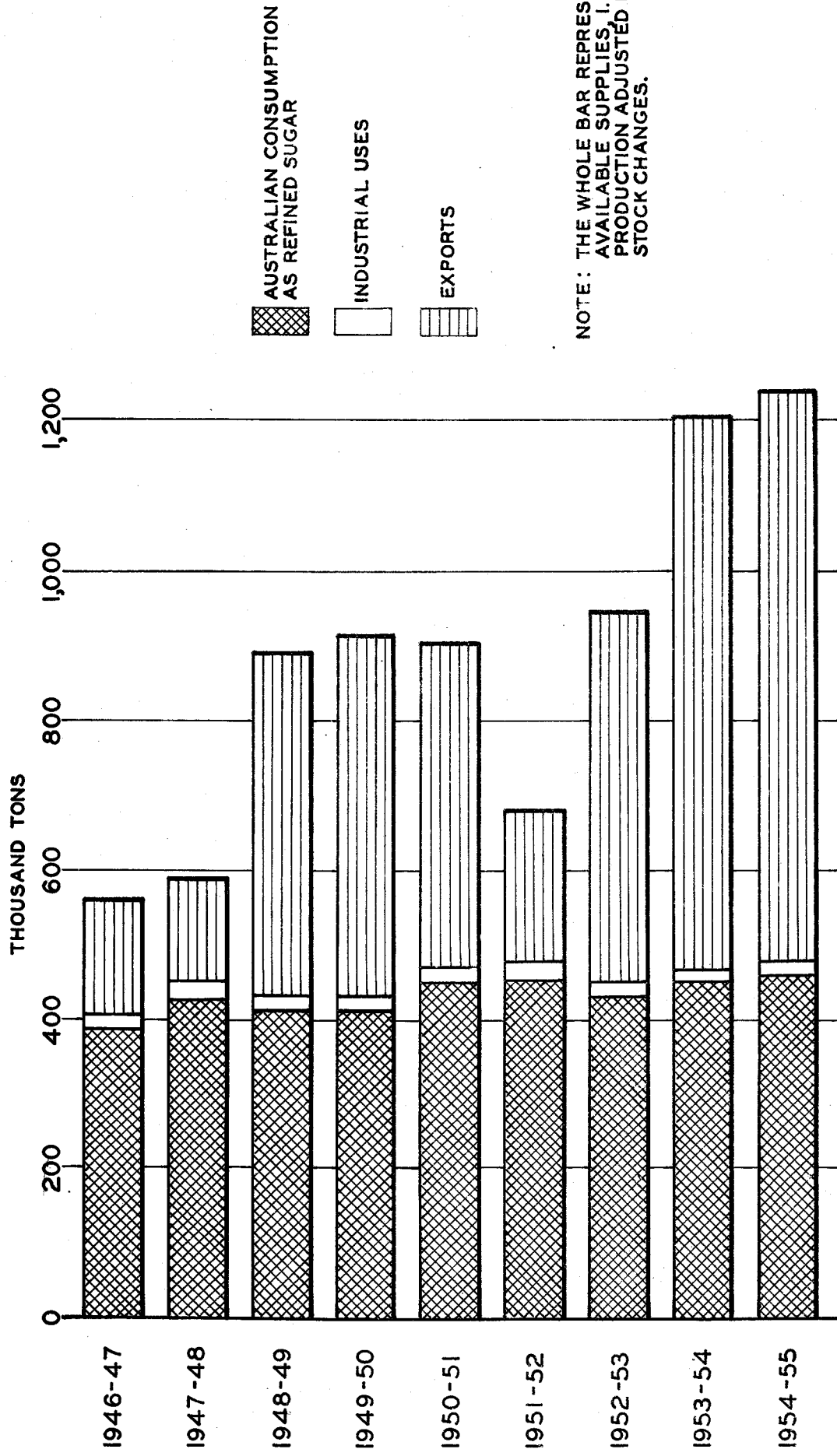
13th August, 1956.

MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T.
AUGUST, 1956

RAW SUGAR: SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION



NOTE: THE WHOLE BAR REPRESENTS AVAILABLE SUPPLIES, I. E., PRODUCTION ADJUSTED FOR STOCK CHANGES.

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 specified years.

TABLE 31 : SUPPLIES OF SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54 (a)	1954-55 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	64.3	64.9	61.9
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	44.7	47.3	50.7
Total:	106.5	119.7	109.0	112.2	112.6
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.2
Total Sugar Content:	112.0	125.3	113.5	117.2	116.8

(a) Subject to revision.

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 consumption rose to 72.1 lb. per head, but declined to 68.0 lb. during 1948-49, remaining at about that figure until 1950-51. In the following three years, consumption was slightly lower at 64.2 lb., 64.3 lb. and 64.9 lb. respectively. There was a further fall to 61.9 lb. during 1954-55.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products rose from 35.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 51.0 lb. per head during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49. Following a decline in 1949-50 to 46.7 lb. per head, consumption rose to 53.4 lb. in 1951-52, but declined again during 1952-53 to 44.7 lb., rising again to 47.3 lb. in 1953-54, and 50.7 lb. in 1954-55.

The estimates of sugar consumption given in this Bulletin represent apparent consumption measured in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. In general, the estimates do not take into account stocks in the following categories in respect of which inadequate data are available:-

- (i) Wholesalers', retailers' and householders' stocks of sugar.
- (ii) Sugar content of stocks of manufactured products held by producers, wholesalers, retailers and householders.

However, in certain cases, estimates have been made on the basis of the best available evidence of the movement in these stocks and these have been taken into account to avoid marked distortion in annual consumption estimates.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 4.2 lb. per head in 1954-55 compared with 5.6 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) per head of population, amounted to 116.8 lb. in 1954-55 compared with 117.2 lb. in 1953-54, 125.3 in the post-war period 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, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and each of the potato years ended October, 1952 to 1955. The data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by State Statisticians, plus an estimate for self-suppliers.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 686,400 tons of marketable potatoes in 1944-45. Production declined in each succeeding year to 1950-51, when the marketable crop amounted to 408,900 tons. In subsequent years production fluctuated and in 1954-55 amounted to 483,200 tons, which was 13 per cent. below the high level of the previous year.

After the war, a small export trade in potatoes was built up, but by 1951 quantities exported to all destinations had fallen to 7,200 tons. During 1951-52 41,000 tons were exported, but by 1954-55 the level had fallen again and in that year 6,100 tons only were exported.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1954-55 is estimated at 5,700 tons compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE 32 : POTATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October				
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 (a)
POTATOES, WHITE						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c)(-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (d)	360.4	506.4	513.9	451.1	553.0	483.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	360.4	522.2	513.9	451.1	553.0	483.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	41.0	15.0	7.5	6.1
Seed and Waste	37.0	(e) 72.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Apparent Consumption (f)	318.5	424.3	412.9	376.1	485.5	417.1
POTATOES, SWEET (g)						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Stocks in Potato Committee Store and carry-over on farms. Comparable figures for other periods are not available.
(d) Marketable production. (e) Including quantities used for canning and dehydration.
(f) Fresh potatoes only. (g) Years ended June.

The estimated consumption of potatoes rose continuously from the pre-war 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. was consumed. Between 1948-49 and 1952-53 consumption varied between 110.4 lb. (in 1949-50) and 93.5 lb. (in 1950-51), but with increased production during 1953-54, consumption per head rose to 123.6 lb. (122.2 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet) falling again to 104.2 lb. (102.8 lb. and 1.4 lb.) during 1954-55. Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table. It should be noted that little information is available concerning recent trends in home growing of potatoes and the estimates of total consumption shown below must therefore be regarded as approximate.

TABLE 33 : 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			
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1953	1954	1955 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	96.4	122.2	102.8
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
<u>Total:</u>	106.2	125.7	97.8	123.6	104.2

(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 peanuts, the principal locally-produced commodities in this group, are shown in the following table. Prior to the war, Australia's supplies of navy beans were entirely imported, but the development of local production during and after the war has reduced import requirements to some extent. Formerly, large quantities of peanuts were imported from India for oil extraction, but because of food shortages in that country, exports of these nuts have been withheld since January, 1946. Australia's supplies were then confined mainly to local production, which rose from 7,000 tons pre-war to 22,800 tons harvested in April-May, 1947, falling to 4,800 tons during 1952, but rising again in 1953 to 8,800 tons, with a substantial increase to 18,600 tons during the 1954 season. To make up, in some part, the deficiency caused by the decline in production, Australia imported during 1951-52, 3,878 tons, (in-shell equivalent of kernels), during 1952-53, 4,127 tons, and during 1953-54 3,873 tons. Imports during 1954-55, however, amounted to only 873 tons.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa (raw beans). 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 34 : PULSE AND PEANUTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-46 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
<u>DRIED PULSE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(o)	(-) 3.0	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.6	-
Imports	(o)	1.9	1.5	4.2	2.2
Production	(o)	12.0	9.7	11.3	13.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	16.9	12.3	16.1	15.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	8.6	2.6	4.0	2.6
Seed and Wastage	(c)	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Apparent Consumption	(d) 4.5	7.2	8.9	11.3	12.3
<u>PEANUTS (IN SHELL)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(e) (-) 0.4	-	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	4.1	3.9	0.9
Production	7.0	17.3	4.8	8.8	18.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	11.1	17.7	8.9	12.7	19.5
Exports	-	0.4	-	-	-
Used for oil extraction and seed	6.9	4.4	1.0	1.4	1.4
Apparent Consumption	4.2	12.9	7.9	11.3	18.1

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Held by the Field Peas Marketing Board of Tasmania.
 (c) Not available
 (d) Estimate based on 1936 Survey of household consumption.
 (e) Held by Peanut Board. Comparable figures are not available for later years.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group, available for consumption per head of population, are shown in the following table. The apparent consumption of dried pulse per head increased considerably after the war and at 3.0 lb. in 1954-55 was twice the pre-war figure. The consumption of peanuts (including salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) showed remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 2.5 lb. per head over the three years ended 1948-49, but owing mainly to restricted supplies, the consumption during the subsequent years declined, and in 1952-53 was 1.3 lb. per head. An increase in production during 1953-54 resulted in consumption rising to 1.9 lb. per head, followed during 1954-55 by a further substantial increase to 3.0 lb. 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. A sharp decline in 1951-52 to 1.3 lb. per head was followed by increases to 1.8 lb. in 1954-55. The consumption of cocoa beans during 1954-55 declined from an average of 3.4 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 2.9 lb. per head.

Apparent consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 9.2 lb. during the three years ended 1948-49 to a post-war peak of 11.7 lb. during 1949-50. Consumption in subsequent years has been below this level and during 1954-55 was 10.7 lb. per head.

TABLE 35 : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

AUSTRALIA					
(lb. per head per annum)					
Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.7	3.0
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.0
Edible Tree Nuts (b)	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.9
Total: Edible Weight	5.3	9.2	7.5	10.1	10.7

(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 under-stated, 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). Allowance for wastage of both products is also shown.

Tomato production during 1954-55 at 86,400 tons was 10 per cent. above the total for the previous year but still well below that for any other post-war year. This was the direct result of a reduction in area and the adverse seasonal conditions. During 1951-52 and 1952-53, citrus production declined considerably, but due to an increase in yields in 1953-54, production once more approached the high level of 1950-51. This was followed during 1954-55 by a 5 per cent. decline.

The quantity of 7,400 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1954-55 includes 7,087 tons of estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products, most of which was tomato juice exported to the United Kingdom. Exports of citrus fruit during 1954-55 totalled 12,000 tons (11,200 tons as fresh and 800 tons fresh equivalent of natural citrus juice), compared with average exports of 14,000 tons of fresh citrus fruit during the three years ended 1948-49.

TABLE 36 : TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION :

AUSTRALIA					
('000 Tons)					
Particulars	Average 1936-38 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
TOMATOES, FRESH (b)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 4.5	(+) 3.2	(-) 7.0	(-) 12.2
Production	(e) 50.0	104.0	103.8	78.7	86.4
Total Supplies:	50.0	108.5	100.6	85.7	98.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	12.0	9.6	7.4
Waste	2.0	4.6	4.5	3.0	3.8
Apparent Consumption	48.0	86.3	84.1	73.1	87.4
CITRUS FRUIT (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Production	111.0	144.6	135.7	166.8	158.6
Total Supplies:	111.0	144.6	135.7	166.8	158.6
Exports	13.2	14.0	19.5	13.1	12.0
Waste	-	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.0
Apparent Consumption	97.8	127.2	113.6	150.7	143.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

(c) Stocks of tomato products held by factories at fresh equivalent weight. (d) Not available. (e) 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 understated, owing to the absence of complete data relating to production. There was, however, a distinct upward trend in the apparent consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb. in 1945 to 30.6 lb. in 1946-47. This subsequently declined to 21.7 lb. in 1951-52, 21.6 lb. in 1952-53 and 18.4 lb. in 1953-54, recovering slightly to 21.5 lb. during 1954-55.

Consumption of citrus fruit rose to 37.9 lb. per head during 1953-54 from the low level of the two previous years, but fell slightly to 35.4 lb. during 1954-55. The highest recorded per capita consumption was during 1950-51 at 40.2 lb.

It should be noted that the figures relating to consumption of citrus fruit are slightly overstated, as no allowance has been made for fruit used in jam which has been exported.

TABLE 37 : SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a)
AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (b)
Fresh Tomatoes	(c) 15.7	25.3	21.6	18.4	21.5
Fresh Citrus	31.9	37.2	29.2	37.9	35.4
<u>Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent</u>	47.6	62.5	50.8	56.3	56.9

- (a) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Probably under-stated owing to absence of complete data.

(x) Fruit and Fruit Products (excluding Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit)

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

The production of fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit and tomatoes) during 1954-55, amounted to 629,100 tons which was 21,000 tons or 3 per cent. below the record production of the previous year. The total decrease was brought about by a decline in the production of most varieties of fruit, offset to some extent by rises in pineapples, pears and a few minor types. Compared with earlier periods, production during 1954-55 was 26 per cent. above production during 1952-53 and 18 per cent. above the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

Exports during 1954-55 remained at the same level as the previous year. This was 130 per cent. more than the average quantity exported during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49, and slightly above the pre-war level of 116,600 tons.

Jam production expanded greatly after 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 subsequent years and by 1952-53 output had fallen to 35,600 tons, rising to 39,200 tons in 1953-54. During 1954-55 there was a further decline to 36,200 tons. Exports of jam in 1954-55 at 3,200 tons were small in relation to early post-war years, but were at about the same level as in more recent years.

The production of dried vine fruit was 89,900 tons in 1954, compared with 100,700 tons in 1953, and an average production of 74,600 tons during the three years ended 1948. The production during 1953 was a record with the exception of 1943, when 103,400 tons were produced. Exports at 66,500 tons during 1954-55, while below the previous year, were well above the general level of recent years, and also above the pre-war level of 63,000 tons.

The production of dried tree fruit in 1954-55 (5,600 tons) was below the previous year, but comparable with earlier periods. Imports (5,900 tons) however, had more than doubled from the low level imposed by restrictions in 1952-53.

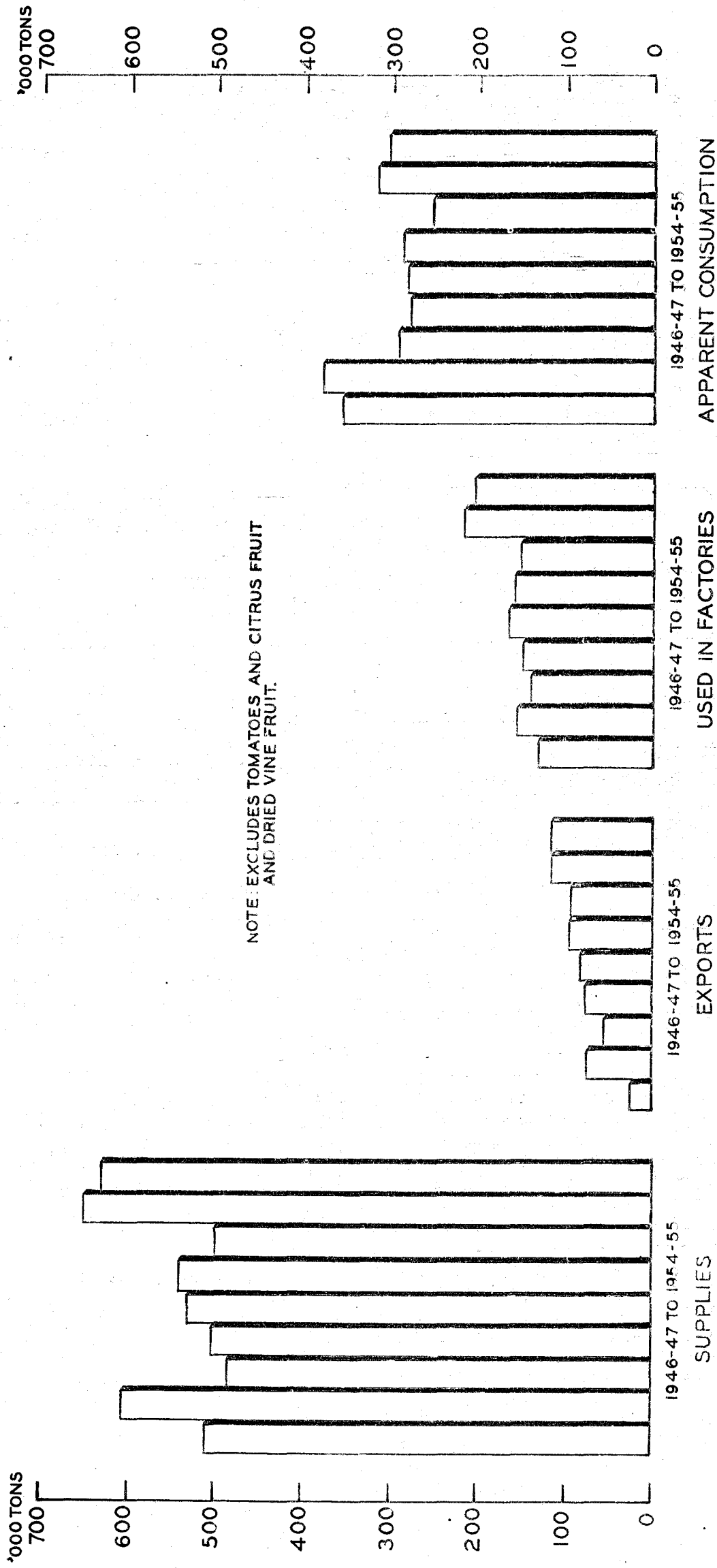
Canned fruit output during 1954-55 was 6 per cent. below that for 1953-54, which was a record at 151,600 tons. The main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) accounted for 97,900 tons in 1954-55, compared with the record output of 115,400 tons in 1953-54. Exports of 96,500 tons of all canned fruit were at a record level.

TABLE 38 : FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS
FRUIT) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	533.9	498.7	650.1	629.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	509.5	533.9	498.7	650.1	629.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	93.7	116.9	116.8
For Jam, Canned Fruit and Dried Tree Fruit	104.7	(d) 185.7	151.5	216.9	208.5
Apparent Consumption	288.2	297.5	253.5	316.3	303.8
JAMS					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 4.9	(-) 3.0	(+) 0.2	(-) 3.2
Production	38.9	74.2	35.6	39.2	36.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	38.9	69.3	38.6	39.0	39.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	4.9	2.9	3.2
Apparent Consumption	35.1	42.5	33.7	36.1	36.2
DRIED VINE FRUIT (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	74.6	72.0	100.7	89.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	80.5	74.6	72.0	100.7	89.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	48.5	49.2	78.1	66.5
For Winemaking	1.7	(d) 4.4	1.6	3.0	2.0
Apparent Consumption	15.8	21.7	21.2	19.6	21.4
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(f)(-) 0.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	5.5	4.5	2.6	5.2	5.9
Production	5.3	5.9	5.6	7.4	5.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	10.8	10.8	8.2	12.6	11.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.8
Apparent Consumption	9.0	8.7	6.8	9.6	8.7
CANNED FRUIT					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.7	(-) 11.0	(+) 14.2	(-) 9.8
Production	66.6	80.2	102.4	151.6	142.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	80.9	113.4	137.4	152.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	43.6	65.5	89.1	96.5
Apparent Consumption	31.9	37.3	47.9	48.3	55.8

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Not available.
 (c) Includes imports.
 (d) Includes wastage.
 (e) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December.
 (f) Packing house stocks; comparable information is not available for other periods.

FRUIT: SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
 CANBERRA, A.C.T.
 JULY, 1956

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The apparent consumption of fresh fruit per head during 1954-55 was 74.9 lb. This was 6 per cent. below the previous year and 14 per cent. below average consumption over the three years ended 1948-49. There has been a decline in the consumption of Jam per head since the war, which stood at 8.9 lb. in 1954-55.

Available statistics indicate that the consumption of canned fruit was 13.8 lb. per head during 1954-55, which was higher than all other post-war years, with the exception of 1951-52. It must be emphasised, that, as mentioned in the preface to this Bulletin, data used in calculating consumption are deficient to the extent that no information is available on changes in wholesalers' or retailers' stocks. Estimates have, however, been made on the basis of the best available evidence of changes in these stocks and taken into account in certain cases to avoid marked distortion of the annual consumption estimates.

Estimated consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, was 125.7 lb. in 1954-55, compared with the post-war peak of 145.0 lb. reached in 1947-48 and an average of 140.7 lb. in the three years ended 1948-49.

**TABLE 39 : SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)
AND FRUIT PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA**

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Fresh Fruit	94.0	87.1	65.0	79.6	74.9
Jam	11.4	12.4	8.6	9.1	8.9
Dried Fruit - Vine (b)	5.2	6.3	5.4	4.9	5.3
Tree	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.1
Canned Fruit	10.4	10.9	12.3	12.2	13.8
Total: (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	141.7	140.7	111.0	127.5	125.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Data for post-war years relate to year ended December.

(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 3 (vii); Pulse, shown in Section 3 (viii); and Tomatoes, shown in Section 3 (ix).

It should be pointed out that the annual census makes provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed, e.g. details of 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 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 war, 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. However, data concerning recent trends in "back-yard" vegetable production are not at present available and no change has been made to the allowance for this production.

Following the end of the war, the production of canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and (xii) declined from 41,000 tons in 1945 to 13,500 tons in 1954-55. Green peas comprise the principal portion of vegetables now being canned.

Attention is directed to the qualification relating to stocks (viz. lack of data on retailers' and wholesalers' stocks), mentioned in the preface to this Bulletin. As a result of the deficiency in stock data, the actual consumption of canned vegetables may possibly vary somewhat from the official figures. However, in certain cases estimates have been made on the basis of the best available evidence of the movement in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks, and these have been taken into account to avoid marked distortion in annual consumption estimates.

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 40 : VEGETABLES, LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
<u>FRESH</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	204.5	208.7	188.9	187.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	204.5	208.7	188.9	187.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	2.4	3.0	2.7
For Canning and Waste	(b)	27.7	33.4	19.4	20.8
Apparent Consumption	(b)	172.4	172.9	166.5	164.3
<u>CANNED</u>					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.3	(+) 6.0	(-) 6.1	(-) 5.9
Production	(b)	12.0	15.1	6.3	7.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	13.3	9.1	12.4	13.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.5	0.6	2.1	0.7
Apparent Consumption	(b)	8.8	8.5	10.3	12.4

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

In the next table, details are shown of the apparent consumption per head of population, of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943, owing principally to the reduced supplies of fresh legumes and cabbages and greens available.

TABLE 41 : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES
AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b) 25.9	24.7	20.1	17.4	16.3
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.7
Carrots	(b) 10.8	9.9	8.3	8.3	7.8
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.7
Canned	-	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.1
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 69.1	53.0	46.5	44.6	43.6

(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 pumpkins, white and swede turnips, beetroot, onions, parsnips, cauliflowers, cucumbers, marrows, squashes and sweet corn.

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 of population are shown in the two tables following. Consumption of this group per head has decreased by 24 per cent. since the three immediate post-war years.

TABLE 42 : "OTHER VEGETABLES", (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (b)
<u>FRESH</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	302.7	273.9	262.3	256.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	302.7	273.9	262.3	256.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	14.8	9.4	4.8	4.2
Canning and Waste	(c)	20.4	15.0	11.6	13.5
Apparent Consumption	(c)	267.5	249.5	245.9	238.4
<u>CANNED</u>					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.3	(+) 0.7	(-) 3.0	(-) 0.7
Production	(c)	3.3	6.2	5.3	6.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	3.6	5.5	8.3	7.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Apparent Consumption	(c)	3.1	4.6	7.9	6.5

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

TABLE 43 : SUPPLIES OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	78.3	63.9	61.9	58.8
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.6
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 58.9	79.2	65.1	63.9	60.4

(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 calculations.

(xiii) Grain Products

Wheat production at 168,606,000 bushels in 1954-55 was well below production for the two previous seasons but slightly above average production of 167,873,000 bushels for the ten seasons 1945 to 1954. Acreage sown in 1954-55 was only slightly below the previous year, but yield per acre was considerably reduced.

The harvest of barley for grain during 1954-55 at 29,400,000 bushels was well below the record production of the previous year. The decrease was due to greatly reduced yield from a lower acreage. Maize production during 1954-55 was 5,076,000 bushels, only slightly below the level of the previous year. Acreage was reduced, production being maintained by an increase in yield. The harvest of oats during 1954-55 was 32,831,000 bushels which was at the same level as the previous year. The yield per acre was much lower in 1954-55 but production was sustained by increased acreage. Rice production was a record at 5,080,000 bushels.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1952-53 to 1954-55 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 and the three years ended 1948-49 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 44: PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average	Average	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
	Five Years ended 1938-39	Three Years ended 1948-49			
Barley - 2 row	8,459	15,141	29,633	35,923	25,622
6 row	1,293	1,604	5,412	5,349	3,778
Maize	7,338	5,721	4,967	5,079	5,076
Oats	17,002	26,621	43,623	32,961	32,831
Rice	2,274	2,798	3,964	4,069	5,080
Wheat	154,325	176,027	195,208	197,961	168,606

(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, the average for the three years ended 1948-49 and each year 1952-53 to 1954-55.

TABLE 45 : WHEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average Three Years ended 30th Nov. 1939	Average Three Years ended 30th Nov. 1949	Year ended 30th November		
			1953	1954	1955 (a)
Opening Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	16.9	37.7	94.9
Production	164.7	176.0	195.2	198.0	168.6
Total available Supplies:	174.9	195.9	212.1	235.7	263.5
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	60.7	38.5	64.8
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	41.4	27.9	35.0
- Breakfast Foods and other uses	(b)	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Local Consumption -					
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	39.1	34.4	38.0
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	18.4	17.6	16.5
Seed	14.6	12.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
Retained on Farm for Stock Feed	(c)	4.3	4.6	4.0	5.0
Breakfast Foods and other uses	(b)	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.0
Closing Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	37.7	94.9	95.0
Total Disposals:	174.9	194.1	215.7	230.5	268.2
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	-	(-) 1.8	(+) 3.6	(-) 5.2	(+) 4.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with Flour. (c) Included with stock feed.

(d) Includes allowances for unrecorded movements in stocks, gain or loss in out-turn, etc.

Details of the production and utilization of the principal products from wheat and other cereals are shown in the table on page 39.

The production of flour (including sharps and wheatmeal for baking) during 1954-55 at 1,370,100 long tons was 66,600 long tons (5 per cent.) below the previous year and 174,600 long tons (11 per cent.) below the record production of 1951-52.

Since the war, the quantity of flour exported varied between about 700,000 and 800,000 long tons, up to 1953-54, but during 1954-55 amounted to only 612,900 long tons.

During the five years 1946-47 to 1950-51, the production of milled rice increased steadily from 29,600 tons to 38,700 tons, falling sharply to 33,000 tons during 1951-52. There were increases in subsequent years, and in 1954-55 it is estimated that 48,000 tons were milled.

Restrictions on the free sale of rice to the public were lifted on 3rd. October, 1950, and in conjunction with this during 1950-51, 14,700 tons were made available for Australian consumption as compared with approximately 3,000 tons per annum in previous post-war years when consumption was confined mainly to essential consumers. During 1951-52, 17,900 tons were consumed locally, but this fell to 15,200, 14,700 and

14,200 in the three following years. The high consumption during 1950-51 was made possible by heavy net withdrawals from stock. Exports reached a post-war peak of 35,700 tons in 1953-54, declining in 1954-55 to average post-war levels of 28,700 tons.

The production of oatmeal (including rolled or crushed oats) reached the record level of 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Output during subsequent years was considerably less, standing at 16,700 tons in 1954-55.

The output of other grain breakfast foods amounted to 41,300 tons in 1954-55. Consumption at 39,400 tons was much above the pre-war figure of 17,200 tons.

TABLE 46 : GRAIN PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
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FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING AND SHARPS) (b)

Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+)19.5	(+)0.2	(-)21.6	(+) 4.4
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,541.3	1,436.7	1,370.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,541.1	1,458.3	1,365.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	787.8	703.5	612.9
Apparent Consumption	574.0	689.7	753.3	754.8	752.8

RICE (MILLED)

Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.0	(-) 4.3	(-) 5.2	(+) 5.0
Production	28.1	32.2	35.9	45.2	47.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	28.1	31.2	40.2	50.4	42.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	25.0	35.7	28.7
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	12.2	3.0	15.2	14.7	14.2

BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS) ✓

Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.1	-
Production	17.2	27.0	19.1	20.0	16.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	27.1	19.2	19.9	16.7
Exports	1.9	13.5	8.7	8.5	5.3
Apparent Consumption	15.3	13.6	10.5	11.4	11.4

OTHER BREAKFAST FOODS FROM GRAIN (e) ✓

Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	-	(+) 0.1	-	(-) 0.1
Production	17.2	28.5	42.4	42.6	41.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	28.5	42.3	42.6	41.4
Exports	-	0.3	1.6	2.3	2.0
Apparent Consumption	17.2	28.2	40.7	40.3	39.4

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Sharps are included as from 1952-53 only.
 (c) Includes imports.
 (d) Not available.
 (e) Prior to 1951-52 wheatmeal for porridge only.
 From 1951-52 includes also invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ.

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Total consumption of the group per head in 1954-55 was 203.3 lb. compared with 208.8 lb. in 1953-54 and an average of 218.1 lb. during the three years ending 1948-49. The decline in 1954-55 was due principally to a decrease in the consumption of flour which fell to 185.5 lb. per head from 190.0 lb. in the previous year and average consumption of 201.9 lb. in the three immediate post-war years. 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 other grains, mainly prepared foods. The consumption of rice per head increased from 1.1 lb. in 1949-50 to the record level of 4.7 lb. in 1951-52, an increase which is directly attributable to the lifting of restrictions on sale to the public from 3rd October, 1950. There has since been a decrease of 26 per cent. to 3.5 lb. in 1954-55.

TABLE 47 : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION:

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Flour	187.1	201.9	193.2	190.0	185.5
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	3.9	3.7	3.5
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
From Other Grains	5.6	8.2	10.5	10.1	9.6
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (b)	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total:	205.3	218.1	212.4	208.8	203.3

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) 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 1954-55 was a record at 228.8 million gallons, and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 145.3 million gallons (174 per cent.), and for the three years ended 1948-49 by 95.2 million gallons (71 per cent.). As the quantity of beer exported is small, most of this increase was consumed in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1954-55 is estimated at 12.0 million gallons. This was 5.0 million gallons (30 per cent.) below the record production of 1951-52, but 3.6 million gallons (42 per cent.) greater than the average production during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports have declined by 67 per cent. since the pre-war years.

TABLE 48 : BEER AND WINE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
<u>BEER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,467	133,553	197,355	213,509	228,794
Imports	126	258	56	95	96
Total Supplies:	83,593	133,811	197,411	213,604	228,890
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	553	719	1,252	1,590	1,824
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	2,963	3,619	5,445	6,836	6,582
Apparent Consumption	80,077	129,473	190,714	205,178	220,484
<u>WINE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+) 1,887	(+) 2,352	(+) 1,453	(-) 323
Production (e)	8,442	14,134	14,475	15,196	12,000
Imports	42	22	14	40	53
Total Supplies:	8,156	12,269	13,137	13,783	12,376
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,204	1,428	1,299
Apparent Consumption	4,245	9,830	11,933	12,355	11,077

(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) Movements in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond.

(e) Production of beverage wine.

Details of the apparent consumption of each commodity included in the group, per head of population, 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. With the ending of tea rationing on 2nd July, 1950, consumption during 1950-51 increased to 7.5 lb. per head, but during 1951-52 and 1952-53 decreased again to the post-war level of 6.5 lb. per head. In 1953-54 there was a slight upward movement to 6.8 lb. followed during 1954-55 by a fall to 6.0 lb. per head. Coffee consumption declined from the level of 1.0 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 0.7 lb. per head during 1952-53, but in 1953-54 and 1954-55, due to substantial increases in imports, the quantity available for consumption increased to 1.1 lb. per head. Pre-war consumption was 0.6 lb.

Beer consumption statistics are based on the quantity of beer removed from breweries, duty paid, plus the quantity removed free of duty for consumption in Australia, with the addition of small quantities of imports cleared for home consumption. This method was adopted in 1953-54 as it was considered to give a more accurate result than the method previously in use. Adjustments have been made on this basis to details for earlier years. Consumption of beer per head was 24.3 gallons (242.5 lb.) in 1954-55 compared with an average of 16.9 gallons (169.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and 11.7 gallons (116.6 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons (18.4 lb.) per head. This compares with an average of 1.3 gallons (13.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. During 1952-53 and 1953-54 consumption was 1.4 gallons per head, falling during 1954-55 to an estimated 1.2 gallons.

TABLE 49 : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.0
Coffee	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.7)	(16.9)	(21.8)	(23.1)	(24.3)
Estimated wt. in lb.(b)	116.6	169.2	218.0	230.5	242.5
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)
Estimated wt. in lb.(c)	6.4	13.2	14.0	14.3	12.6

(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.

4. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

Particulars relating to the rationing of foodstuffs during and subsequent to the 1939-45 War may be found in No.5 and earlier issues of this Bulletin.

5. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1954-55.

The data presented in the previous pages of this Bulletin for the year 1954-55 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which show the supply position in Australia for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, and provide a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the apparent quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1955. 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 1954-55 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1955

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Waste	Duplication	Utilization			
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers					Imports	Total	Human Food	Per Head per annum
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a) 1,318	(b)	(a) 1,318	-	-	(a) 1,063	(a) 255	287.0		
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	8,117	(b)	8,117	-	-	-	8,117	2.0		
Condensed Milk - Full Cream	2,432	3,787	(+) 1,355	38,332	-	36,977	20,371	-	-	16,606	4.1		
Sweetened													
Unsweetened													
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened	17	3	(-) 14	11,618	-	11,632	-	-	-	11,632	2.9		
Concentrated Whole Milk	1,134	557	(-) 577	15,400	-	15,977	6,547	-	-	9,430	2.3		
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	1,251	1,921	(+) 670	21,733	-	21,063	18,210	-	-	2,853	0.7		
Skim													
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,043	1,362	(+) 319	11,366	876	11,923	5,909	-	-	6,014	1.5		
Cheese	1,945	1,887	(-) 58	45,092	14	45,971	22,218	-	-	23,753	5.9		
2. MEAT													
Beef and Veal (d)	20,990	24,464	(+) 3,474	714,169	(b)	710,695	137,410	-	107,045	466,240	114.9		
Lutton (d)	5,486	4,800	(-) 686	233,181	(b)	233,867	15,095	-	14,257	204,515	50.4		
Lamb (d)	1,577	1,166	(-) 411	146,674	(b)	147,085	42,403	-	-	104,682	25.8		
Pigmeats (as Pork) (d)	2,464	1,956	(-) 508	97,477	(b)	97,985	2,908	-	(e) 55,436	(f) 39,641	9.8		
Total Carcass Meat (d)	30,517	32,386	(+) 1,869	1,191,501	(b)	1,189,632	197,816	-	176,738	815,078	200.9		
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(g)	(g)	(h) (+)	75,166	-	74,910	61,968	-	-	9,942	2.4		
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,434	1,192	(-) 242	38,244	(b)	38,486	995	-	5,465	32,026	7.9		
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight)(i)	(g)	(g)	(h) (+)	1,191,501	-	1,183,916	315,036	-	-	868,880	214.1		
Offal	3,353	2,843	(-) 510	60,284	-	60,794	14,515	3,000	-	43,279	10.7		

(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 yet available. (h) Partly estimated. (i) Excludes offal, shown below.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1955 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Net Change in Stocks	Production			Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Utilization				Per Head per annum			
	Opening	Closing	Net Change in Stocks		Commercial	Self-suppliers	Imports				Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste		Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
																	Total	Per Head per annum
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH																		
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	40,828	(b)	-	40,828	1,300	-	-	-	39,528	9.7				
Game-Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	28,651	(b)	-	28,651	6,736	-	-	-	21,915	5.4				
Fish-Fresh (Fresh round weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	30,673	3,067	15,007	48,747	1,402	-	5,669	(c) 20,832	(c) 5.1					
Crustaceans and Molluscs (Fresh round weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	19,285	-	-	19,285	6,538	-	50	(c) 4,268	(c) 1.1					
Cured (incl. Salted) (Cured weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18	-	3,972	8,990	5	-	-	3,985	1.0					
Canned (Canned weight) Australian - Imported	478	813	(a)	(+)	2,982	-	8,902	2,647	157	-	-	2,490	0.6					
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	-	8,902	78	-	-	8,824	2.2					
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS																		
Shell	471	309	(-)	(-)	65,568	49,869	-	115,599	12,255	-	434	(a) 17,059	85,851	21.2				
Powder (e)	11	11	(-)	(-)	613	-	-	613	467	-	-	-	146	-				
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (e)	360	532	(+)	(+)	17,059	-	-	16,887	9,821	-	3	(f) 613	6,450	1.6				
Total Eggs (e)	842	852	(+)	(+)	65,568	49,869	-	115,427	22,543	-	437	-	92,447	22.8				
OILS AND FATS																		
Butter	(g) 8,059	(g) 11,710	(h) (+) 4,923	(h) (+) 4,923	188,192	3,275	-	186,544	(i) 63,698	-	-	-	122,846	30.3				
Margarine - Table	(j) 210	(j) 204	(k) (-) 139	(k) (-) 139	9,744	-	-	9,883	319	-	-	-	9,564	2.4				
- Other	(j) 918	(j) 891	(-)	(-)	22,195	-	-	22,222	-	-	-	-	22,222	5.5				
Lard	-	-	-	-	5,048	-	-	5,048	93	-	-	-	4,955	1.2				
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(1) 16,233	(1) 4.0				

(a) Not available. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Edible weight. (d) For pulp. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) For powder manufacture. (g) Stocks held in main cold stores. (h) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores. (i) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (j) Factory Stocks. (k) Includes allowance for stocks other than those held in factories. (l) Based on consumer survey data of 1944.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1955 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food		
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers						Imports	Total	Per head
	(g)	(g)		(g)	(g)						(g)	(f)	per annum
<u>6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS</u>													
Raw Sugar	(a) 160,310 (g)	(a) 120,072 (g)	(a) (-) 7,657 (g)	1,218,063	-	1,236,660	(c) 761,526	(d)	(e) 11,950	6,098	(f) 457,086	(f) 112.6	
Syrups, Honey and Glucose				31,493	-	31,893	10,479	-	-	-	21,414	(h) 5.3	
<u>7. POTATOES</u>													
White-(i) Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	(j) 458,189	25,000	483,189	6,053	-	(k)	(l) 60,000	417,136	102.8	
				5,682	-	5,682	-	-	-	-	5,682	1.4	
<u>8. PULSE AND NUTS</u>													
Dried Pulse	247	200	(-) 47	13,019	-	15,294	2,660	-	(m) 20	(n) 350	12,264	3.0	
Peanuts (o)	-	-	-	18,585	873	19,458	-	-	-	(p) 1,400	18,058	4.4	
Tree Nuts (o)	-	-	-	1,115	8,704	9,819	242	-	-	-	9,577	(q) 2.4	
Cocoa (raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(s)(+) 359	-	12,708	12,349	453	-	-	-	11,896	(r) 2.9	

(a) Includes refined sugar stock at its raw equivalent. Net change also includes an allowance for movement in unrecorded 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 45,900 tons (11.3 lb. per head) used for making beer. (g) Not available. (h) Sugar content 4.2 lb. (i) Year ended 31st October, 1955. (j) Production marketed. (k) Waste 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) Comprises 750 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 650 tons for seed. (q) Kernel equivalent 3.0 lb. (r) Kernel equivalent 1.8 lb. (s) Balance figure.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1955 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers						Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS												
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)17,468	(b)5,302	(-)12,166	84,343	2,100	-	98,609	7,422	-	3,800	-	87,387
Citrus Fruit (a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	151,055	7,500	-	158,555	11,976	-	3,000	-	143,579
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS												
Fresh Fruit	(c)	(c)	(c)	614,094	15,000	(c)	629,094	116,793	-	-	(d)208,502	303,799
Jam	(b)21,829	(b)18,960	(-)2,869	35,143	1,000	371	39,383	3,198	-	-	-	36,185
Dried Fruit, Vine(f)	(c)	(c)	(c)	89,914	-	-	89,914	66,524	-	-	(g) 2,000	21,390
Tree	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,603	-	5,884	11,487	2,767	-	-	-	8,720
Canned Fruit	(b)65,314	(b)55,679	(-)9,635	142,038	500	197	152,370	96,565	-	-	-	55,805
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES												
Cabbage and Greens	(c)	(c)	(c)	67,761	3,400	-	71,161	(h)1,666	-	3,400	95	66,000
Lettuce	(c)	(c)	(c)	14,313	1,400	-	15,713	(h) 39	-	700	-	14,974
Carrots	(c)	(c)	(c)	32,223	1,600	-	33,823	(h) 784	-	1,000	251	31,788
Fresh Legumes	(c)	(c)	(c)	55,869	11,200	-	67,069	(h) 174	-	5,600	9,727	51,568
Total:	(c)	(c)	(c)	170,166	17,600	-	187,766	(h)2,663	-	10,700	10,073	164,330
Canned (canned weight)	(b)7,779	(b)1,855	(-)5,924	7,183	-	-	13,107	672	-	-	-	12,435
												40.5
												16.3
												3.7
												7.8
												12.7
												74.9
												(e) 8.9
												5.3
												2.1
												13.8

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Factory stocks only. (c) Not available. (d) For the manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit. (e) Fresh equivalent 3.6 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (f) Year 1954. (g) For the manufacture of wine. (h) Partly estimated.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1955 (Continued)
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers	Duplication						Total	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food	
													Total	Per head per annum
12. OTHER VEGETABLES														
Pumpkins				3,000	60,428		-	63,428	(b) 78	-	-	-	63,350	15.6
Turnips, White and Swede				1,100	21,967		-	23,067	(b) 472	-	-	-	22,595	5.6
Beetroot				600	11,172		-	11,772	(b) 196	-	-	1,465	10,111	2.5
Onions			(a)	5,000	49,964		-	54,964	(b) 2,945	-	2,500	-	49,519	12.2
Parsnips				500	10,679		-	11,179	(b) 98	-	-	-	11,081	2.7
Cauliflowers				3,600	72,488		-	76,088	(b) 294	-	7,000	-	68,794	17.0
Cucumbers				250	5,065		-	5,315	(b) 39	-	-	-	5,276	1.3
Marrows and Squashes				294	5,874		-	6,168	(b) 81	-	-	-	6,087	1.5
Sweet Corn				196	3,913		-	4,109	(b) -	-	-	2,486	1,623	0.4
Total:	(a)	(a)	(a)	14,540	241,550		-	256,090	(b) 4,203	-	9,500	3,951	238,436	58.8
Canned (canned weight)	(c) 2,391	(c) 1,692	(-)	-	6,280	699	-	6,979	500	-	-	-	6,479	1.6
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS														
Flour - white	(d) 58,272	(d) 57,106	(e)(+) 9,823	-	1,320,541		-	1,310,718	588,874	(f)	-	-	721,844	177.9
wheatmeal for baking sharps	(d) 1,113	(d) 1,036	(e)(+) 74	-	42,673		-	42,599	13,212	(f)	-	-	29,387	7.2
	(d) 253	(d) 262	(e)(-) 5,476	-	6,895		-	12,371	10,820	(f)	-	-	1,551	0.4
Total:	(d) 60,638	(d) 58,404	(e)(+) 4,421	-	1,370,109		-	1,365,688	612,906	(f)	-	-	752,782	185.5
Rice (Milled)	(a)	(a)	(e)(+) 5,000	-	(b) 47,910		-	42,910	28,707	-	-	-	14,203	3.5

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

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1955 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	In-dustrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Utilization		
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-suppliers	Imports						Total	Per head	per annum
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Cont.)														
Breakfast Foods -														
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rrolled Oats)	492	456	{ - } 36	16,653	-	16,689	5,326	-	-	-	-	11,363	2.8	
From Other Grains	806	683	{ - } 123	41,279	-	41,402	1,983	-	-	-	-	39,419	9.6	
Pearl Barley	124	127	{ + } 3	2,294	-	2,291	104	-	-	-	-	2,187	0.5	
Barley Meal and Polished	42	11	{ - } 31	1,144	-	1,175	363	-	-	-	-	812	0.2	
Wheat (Rice Substitute)	315	513	{ + } 198	3,825	-	3,627	-	-	-	-	-	3,627	0.9	
Edible Starch (Cornflour)(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	-	1,382	1,382	-	-	-	-	-	1,382	0.3	
Sago and Tapioca														
14. BEVERAGES														
Tea	(b)	(b)	{ (c) (+) } 4,333	-	29,113	24,780	431	-	-	-	-	(d) 24,349	6.0	
Coffee	(b)	(b)	{ (c) (+) } 3	-	4,497	4,494	15	-	-	-	-	(e) 4,479	1.1	
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	{ (b) } 323	228,794	96	228,890	1,824	-	(g) 6,582	-	-	(h) 220,484	(i) 242.5	
Wine (f)	(J) 24,092	(j) 23,769	{ (-) } 323	(k) 12,000	53	12,376	1,299	-	-	-	-	11,077	(l) 12.6	

(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 of beer removed, duty paid and free of duty for consumption in Australia, and imports cleared. (i) Equivalent to 24.3 gallons. (j) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Equivalent to 1.2 gallons.