COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA
AUSTRALIA

REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION

AND THE

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

No. 13 1957-58

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER
BY
S. R. CARVER
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

STATISTICAL BULLETIN : FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

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PREFACE

This Bulletin continues the series of Reports on 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. 13 of the series, refer to the year 1957-58 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 1955-56 and 1956-57.

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 1949-50 to 1957-58 and estimates for 1958-59.

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

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Production

Minus - Exports
Ships' Stores
Industrial Usage
Non-food Usage
Wastage

Plus - Imports

Plus or Minus - Changes in factory or in-store (a) stocks

= Apparent Consumption

(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 and other informed sources in an endeavour to take better account of these deficiencies.

3. In many cases, allowance is not made 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, it should be taken into account 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 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.

There is one further point which should be borne in mind when comparing estimates of consumption (and particularly estimates of consumption per head of population) over a number of years. This is the effect of changes in the composition of the population. There have been two significant changes in post-war years which have undoubtedly had some effect on the consumption pattern. These are, firstly, the changing age distribution of the population (e.g. the number of children under 10 years in 1947 represented 18.0 per cent. of the total population while in 1954 they represented 20.8 per cent.) and, secondly, the increasing proportion of the population born overseas and resident for only a comparatively short period in Australia (e.g. the proportion of the population in 1947 which was born overseas was 9.4 per cent. and in 1954 it was 13.8 per cent.).

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 and dried vine fruits are on the basis of years ending in October and December respectively.

Section 2 of this Bulletin, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled by officers of the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health, to whom I extend my thanks. The estimates of nutrient intake, which are calculated annually to provide a continuing review of the dietary status of the population, are based on the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as calculated by this Bureau. While these estimates are in terms of Commonwealth averages and do not, therefore, provide information regarding the dietary status of individuals or of specific groups within the population, they supply a valuable indication of overall trends and enable comparisons with other data (e.g. special surveys) within Australia and with data for other countries. Studies are made from time to time by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council and by various other health authorities in Australia to determine the adequacy of nutrients in the diet of the population as a whole or of various sections of the population. As a result of such studies, recommendations may be made for varying the diet to counteract any deficiencies revealed e.g. the free distribution of milk to raise the calcium intake of school children.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

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 I : 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	3,210	9,933
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	3,197	12,032
1951-52	10,384	1,118	2,365	281.7	19,683	117.6	3,019	11,874
1952-53	10,209	1,377	2,764	280.0	20,251	123.1	3,134	12,113
1953-54	10,751	1,803	2,137	340.5	21,013	126.9	3,259	12,343
1954-55	10,673	1,691	2,574	374.2	21,695	130.8	3,282	12,554
1955-56	10,166	1,894	3,354	372.8	22,454	139.1	3,403	13,054
1956-57	7,874	2,093	2,556	370.1	19,401	149.8	3,451	13,806
1957-58	8,848	2,121	2,959	375.7	21,471	149.3	3,362	13,530
1958-59 (b)	10,192	2,300	4,000	376.0	(c)	152.7	3,283	12,996

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

Generally adverse seasonal conditions prevailed during 1957-58 over those areas of Australia devoted to agricultural and pastoral production. Due to the reduced sowings and the low average yield, both resulting from the dry conditions experienced during the year, the wheat harvest in 1957-58 was the lowest since 1944-45. Although approximately normal acreages of barley and oats were sown the low average yields obtained reflect the result of moisture deficiency.

Pastures deteriorated during 1957-58 and hand feeding of stock was necessary in many areas. Although the number of cattle slaughtered was higher than in 1956-57 the production of beef and veal fell in 1957-58 due to the lower average carcass weight. Production of mutton and lamb rose in comparison with the previous year, the lower average carcass weight being offset by the increased slaughterings.

Climatic conditions were much more beneficial to rural industry during the 1958-59 season, and this is reflected in the production figures. Production of wheat, estimated at 213.7 million bushels was the highest since 1949-50. Barley production (59.5 million bushels) was approximately 10 million bushels in excess of the previous record of 1956-57 while estimated oat production (72.0 million bushels) exceeded the 1956-57 record by approximately 15.5 million bushels. Dairy production increased by approximately 7 per cent. in comparison with the previous year while production of mutton and lamb and beef and veal both established new records. Production of sugar cane was also the highest ever recorded.

At the close of the year stock and pastures were generally in good condition and agricultural operations had proceeded uninterrupted by unfavourable weather. Dry conditions which had been causing anxiety in some areas of Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania were relieved by general late Autumn and Winter rainfall.

The index of production of farm products for food use in 1958-59 is estimated to have been at the record level of 44 per cent. above the pre-war years. The previous highest level achieved was in 1955-56 when the index was 29 per cent. above the pre-war years. A sharp increase was recorded compared with the previous year, 1957-58, when the index was at the lowest level (14 per cent. above pre-war) since 1951-52, both of these years being affected by very dry conditions.

The index of farm production of food per head of population has been below the pre-war level since 1947-48. After falling to its lowest point of 20 per cent. below the average for the pre-war years in 1957-58 it is estimated to have risen in 1958-59 to almost the pre-war level (1 per cent. below).

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 index of farm products for food use exported in 1958-59 is estimated to have been 28 per cent. above the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The level reached in 1958-59 represented a considerable increase in comparison with the previous year when the index was 9 per cent. below the pre-war average and has been exceeded only by the record high level of 1955-56 (31 per cent. above pre-war). The index of farm products exported per head of population has been below pre-war levels in all years under review. In 1957-58 it was 64 per cent. and in 1958-59 was estimated at 88 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

The index numbers of food (in terms of farm products) consumed* in Australia per head of population indicate that the level of food consumed per head in each of the years 1949-50 to 1958-59 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 some years, and the figures for 1957-58 and 1958-59 should be regarded as provisional. While there has been a slight 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 conducive 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 index of total consumption of food in Australia in each post-war year and in 1958-59 it is estimated at 42 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. The increase in population over the same period was approximately 45 per cent.

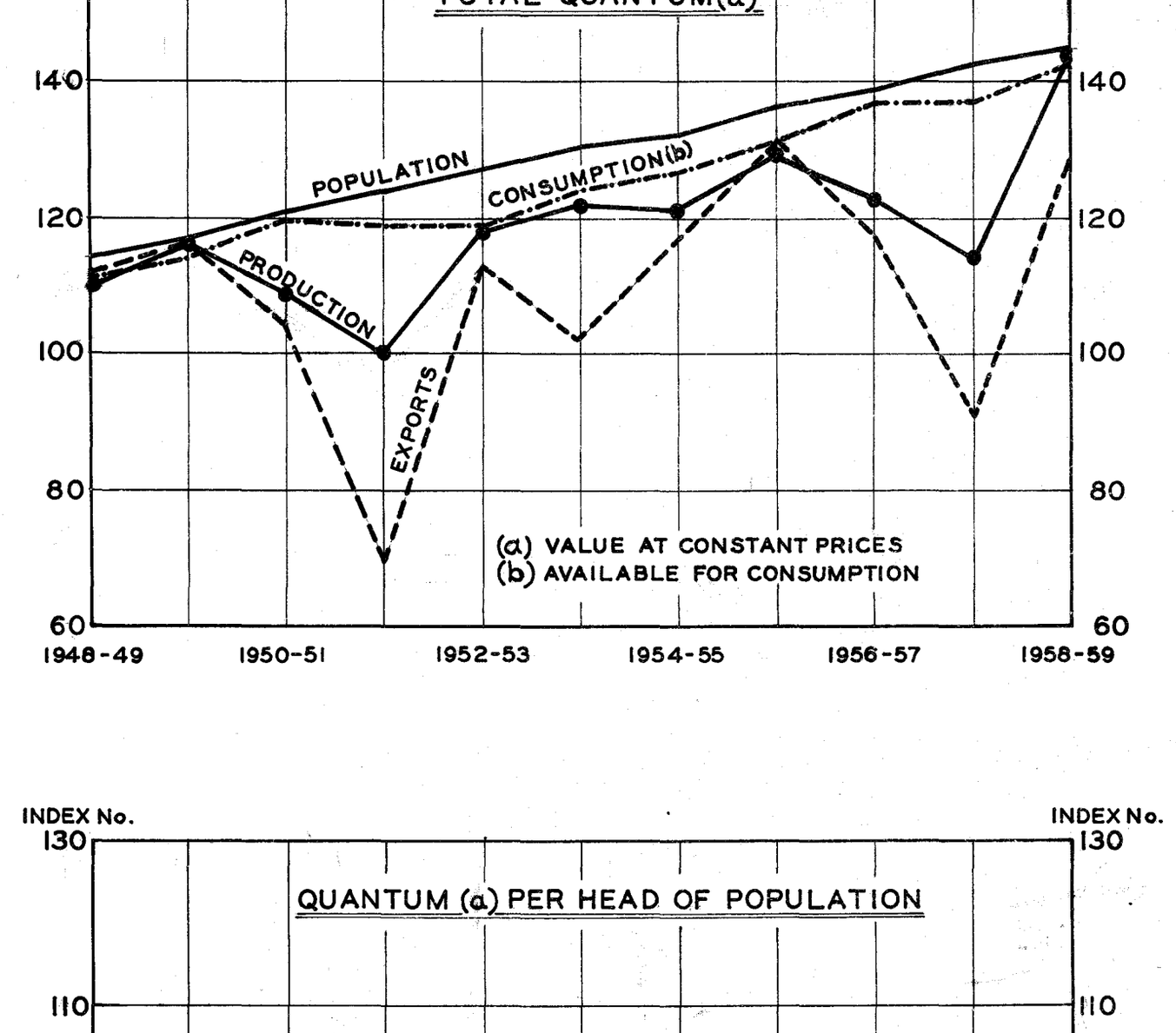
The quantum indexes shown in Table 2 are indexes of total value at constant prices calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

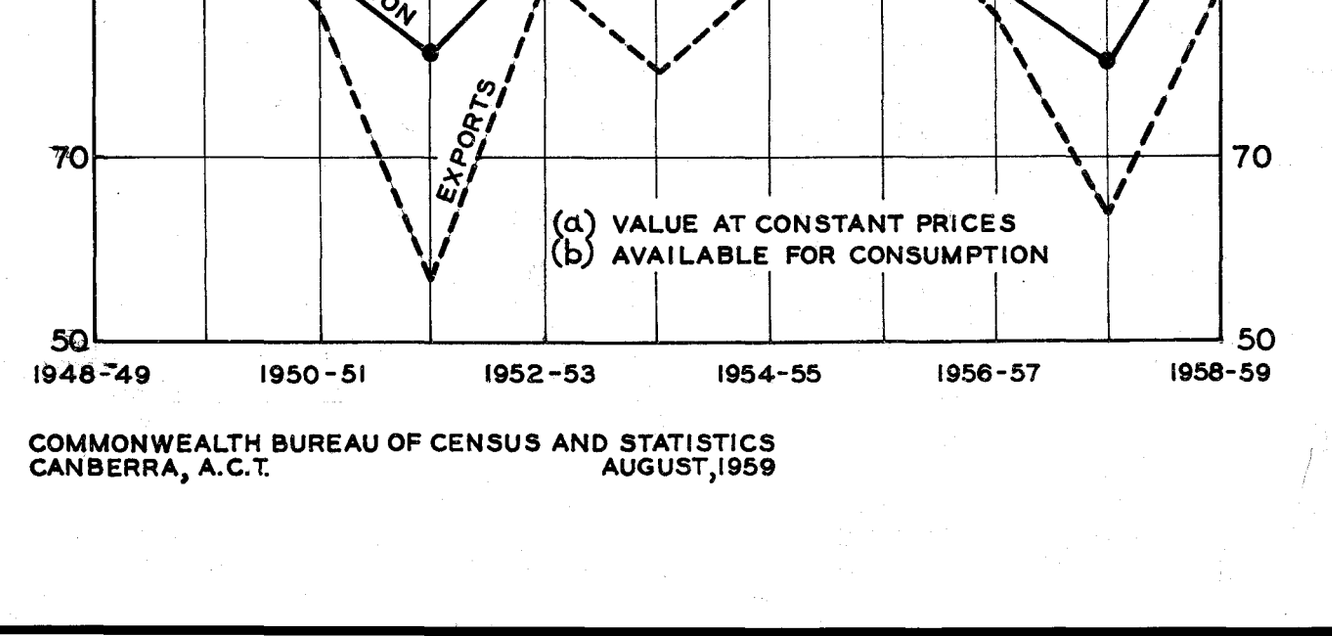
Tests have disclosed that the use of corresponding weights based on post-war prices (or unit values) would not have affected the indexes materially. The items included in each index comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, 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 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

BASE: AVERAGE 1936-37 TO 1938-39 = 100





COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. AUGUST, 1959

TABLE 2 . INDEXES OF MEAN POPULATION AND OF 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
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	132.3	121	91	117	89	127	96
1955-56	135.6	129	95	131	97	131	97
1956-57	138.8	123	88	118	85	137	98
1957-58(b)	141.9	114	80	91	64	137	97
1958-59(c)	144.8	144	99	128	88	142	98

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

A comparison in trends in food production in Australia and selected oversea 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)	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (b)	1957-58
Argentina	100	121	116	126	130	(d)
Australia (c)	100	122	121	129	123	114
Canada	100	165	118	152	169	(d)
New Zealand	100	120	117	122	127	(d)
Union of South Africa	100	157	176	171	179	(d)
United Kingdom	100	139	138	138	146	(d)
United States of America	100	145	146	150	156	(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 of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) compiled in this Bureau for Australian purposes (see Table 2), 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 1949-50. The area sown for grain declined continuously from 1947-48 to 1956-57 with the exception of the two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 when there was a small recovery.

In 1956-57, sowings were the lowest for 43 years and although a considerable increase occurred in 1957-58 the area sown in that year was still 34 per per cent. below the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. A further increase of 15 per cent. in comparison with the previous year took place in 1958-59 but sowings were still 24 per cent. below the average for the three pre-war years. The generally lower sowings since the war have been offset by very high average yields, every year except 1957-58 having been in excess of 15 bushels per acre compared with an average of about 12 bushels pre-war. Consequently, production up to 1955-56 remained at the high level of about 200 million bushels. Production fell in 1956-57 to 135 million bushels and again in 1957-58 to 98 million bushels, the lowest recorded since 1944-45. In 1958-59 however, the increased acreage and high average yields resulted in a harvest of 214 million bushels, the highest since 1949-50.

In 1957-58 (cereal year ended 30th November, 1958), exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour and breakfast foods), amounted to only 53 million bushels. This was approximately half the recorded exports in the previous year and the pre-war average. The available supply of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) for export in 1958-59 amounted to about 141 million bushels after allowing for 20 million bushels as normal carry-over.

The wheat equivalent of flour and wheaten breakfast foods consumed in Australia rose at approximately the same rate as the Australian population until 1957-58 when the steady increase was interrupted. In 1958-59 it is estimated to have exceeded pre-war consumption by 35 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)		
								Index	
	'000 Acres	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Index	Million Bushels	Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	13,466	100	164.7	100	105.6	100	30.9	100	100
1949-50	12,240	91	218.2	133	120.5	114	37.7	122	104
1950-51	11,663	87	184.2	112	129.6	123	39.5	128	106
1951-52	10,384	77	159.7	97	82.9	79	40.1	130	105
1952-53	10,209	76	195.2	119	102.9	97	39.9	129	102
1953-54	10,751	80	198.0	120	67.2	64	39.1	127	98
1954-55	10,673	79	168.6	102	100.5	95	40.0	129	98
1955-56	10,166	75	195.4	119	131.9	125	41.5	134	99
1956-57	7,874	58	134.5	82	104.6	99	43.1	139	100
1957-58	8,848	66	97.6	59	52.9	50	41.1	133	93
1958-59 (d)	10,192	76	213.7	130	(e)	(e)	41.7	135	93

(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 increased to 374,200 acres by 1954. In both 1955 and 1956, slight reductions in area were recorded but it is estimated that in 1958 the acreage increased to 376,400.

Production has also increased during the post-war period, the peak figure of 1,327,500 tons in terms of 94 net titre being recorded in 1954-55. Some reduction in production occurred in years following 1954-55 but the estimated output of 1,409,900 tons for 1958-59 created a new record.

Exports of sugar (including sugar exported in manufactured products) have varied considerably since the war, the lowest being 215,200 tons in 1951-52. Estimated exports in 1958-59 reached the record high level of 829,300 tons.

Sugar consumption per head has been consistently higher than in the pre-war period and reached a peak of 14 per cent. above the pre-war level in 1950-51. In recent years consumption per head has been somewhat lower and in 1958-59 is estimated at 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)		
								Index	
	'000 Acres	Index	'000 Tons	Index	'000 Tons	Index	'000 Tons	Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	258.1	100	804.4	100	450.0	100	348.6	100	100
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	477.9	137	106
1954-55	374.2	145	1,327.5	165	790.6	176	499.9	143	108
1955-56	372.8	144	1,171.7	146	631.5	140	512.0	147	108
1956-57	370.1	143	1,207.8	150	720.8	160	514.0	147	106
1957-58 (b)	375.7	146	1,293.1	161	755.0	168	524.0	150	106
1958-59 (c)	376.4	146	1,409.9	175	829.3	184	541.2	155	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, 1951, when the total was 3,197,000. In March, 1952, when some major dairying districts were affected by severe drought, the numbers were about 6 per cent. less than the average number for the three years ending March 1937 to 1939. In the years following 1951-52 numbers increased steadily and reached 3,451,000 in 1956-57 but in the next two years declined to 3,283,000 at March, 1959.

Production of milk, influenced as it is by prevailing seasonal conditions, has shown considerable variation since the war. The lowest production (1,047 million gallons) was recorded in 1951-52 and the highest (1,402 million gallons) in 1955-56. Production fell in the two subsequent years but the preliminary figures for 1958-59 indicate a return to the comparatively high level of 1,344,000 gallons.

Exports of butter, cheese and other milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) fell sharply in 1951-52 to 29 per cent. of the pre-war average due to the low production mentioned above, but rose against subsequent years and, in 1955-56, exceeded the average pre-war figures for the first time since 1949-50. In 1956-57 and 1957-58, however, reduced exports were recorded and although preliminary estimates for 1958-59 show a sharp increase, a level of 17 per cent. below the pre-war period is indicated.

The apparent consumption of milk (including the milk equivalent of milk products) per head of population rose following the lifting of butter rationing in June, 1950. Since 1954-55, however, consumption per head has declined again and in 1958-59 was 3 per cent. below the pre-war average.

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 and Dry) at March		Production of Milk (All Purposes)		Exports of Milk (a)		Apparent Consumption of Milk (a)		
								Index	
	'000	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Total	Per Head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	3,211	100	1,142	100	452.2	100	689.4	100	100
1949-50	3,191	99	1,238	108	476.4	105	760.9	110	94
1950-51	3,197	100	1,198	105	342.4	76	885.0	128	106
1951-52	3,019	94	1,047	92	132.6	29	899.7	131	106
1952-53	3,134	98	1,215	106	335.8	74	865.1	125	98
1953-54	3,259	101	1,190	104	275.3	61	924.5	134	103
1954-55	3,282	102	1,326	116	373.8	83	935.3	136	103
1955-56	3,404	106	1,402	123	454.9	101	930.6	135	100
1956-57	3,451	107	1,358	119	433.9	96	930.5	135	97
1957-58 (b)	3,362	105	1,261	110	297.8	66	959.8	139	98
1958-59 (c)	3,283	102	1,344	118	375.0	83	968.9	141	97

(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 steadily in post-war years reaching a peak of 13,806,000 in 1956-57. Largely as a result of adverse climatic conditions numbers declined in the two years following and at March, 1959, stood at 12,996,000.

Beef and veal production has risen continuously (except in 1951-52 and 1957-58) and in 1958-59 reached a new peak of 892,300 tons.

Exports of beef and veal (including carcass equivalent weight of canned meat exports) have increased greatly since 1951-52 and in 1958-59 it is estimated that they were about two and a half times the pre-war level.

Apparent consumption of beef and veal per head of population in Australia has been lower in all post-war years than in the pre-war period. In 1957-58 consumption per head was 11 per cent. below the pre-war level and in 1957-58 is estimated to have fallen further to 12 per cent. below. Owing to the increase in population, total supplies consumed exceeded pre-war consumption by an estimated 27 per cent. in 1958-59.

Particulars of cattle numbers and production, and 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	Index 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
1949-50	11,449	115	3,608	100	606.5	107	153.4	115	462.9	106	91
1950-51	12,032	121	3,735	104	651.5	114	138.0	103	503.2	116	96
1951-52	11,874	120	3,686	102	581.9	102	114.3	86	468.6	108	87
1952-53	12,113	122	3,966	110	674.8	119	198.0	148	480.2	110	87
1953-54	12,343	124	4,416	122	704.3	124	249.5	187	459.8	106	82
1954-55	12,554	126	4,485	124	719.9	126	226.8	170	488.0	112	85
1955-56	13,053	131	4,612	128	751.1	132	246.6	185	518.2	119	88
1956-57	13,806	139	4,952	137	814.6	143	240.9	180	564.7	130	94
1957-58(c)	13,530	136	5,339	148	777.3	137	227.2	170	548.7	126	89
1958-59(d)	12,996	131	5,896	164	892.3	157	341.4	256	551.9	127	88

(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.

Numbers of sheep and lambs during the period March, 1947 to March, 1957, rose steadily from 95.7 million to 149.8 million. A slight decrease occurred during the year ended March, 1958 but numbers at March, 1959 had again increased and were estimated at 152.7 million.

Mutton and lamb production reached the comparatively high figure of 395,100 tons in 1952-53 but in subsequent years was at a reduced level. In 1957-58 and 1958-59, however, it increased substantially and in 1958-59 created a new record of 481,500 tons.

Exports of mutton and lamb (including carcass equivalent of canned meat exports) had until 1958-59 exceeded the pre-war level only in 1949-50 and 1952-53. Exports in 1958-59, however, were considerably greater than the previous year and were 15 per cent. above the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Apparent consumption of mutton and lamb per head of population has fluctuated considerably since the war. Until 1951-52 it was below the pre-war average, but in each of the following six years it was either at or slightly above this level. In 1958-59 apparent consumption showed a comparatively large increase and is estimated to have risen to 17 per cent. above the pre-war average.

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		
										Index	
	Million	Index	Million	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	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
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	130.8	117	22.2	117	388.2	122	68.9	78	320.0	139	105
1955-56	139.1	125	20.8	110	380.1	119	65.0	73	316.5	137	101
1956-57	149.8	134	20.2	107	366.8	115	43.7	49	319.7	139	100
1957-58(c)	149.3	134	24.7	131	411.2	129	66.9	75	339.9	148	104
1958-59(d)	152.7	137	26.7	141	481.5	151	101.7	115	389.8	169	117

(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 1957-58 in comparison with earlier years are shown in detail in later sections of this Bulletin.

(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 1955-56 to 1957-58. Apparent consumption per head of population for several commodities during 1957-58 was slightly lower than in the previous year, these items being meat, eggs, sugar, tomatoes and citrus fruit, leafy, green and yellow vegetables and grain products. Consumption of all other commodity groups either increased or remained unchanged in 1957-58.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.1	48.2	48.2	48.9
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as carcass weight)	253.0	215.7	231.6	237.4	236.7
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight) ..	16.8	18.5	18.9	17.8	18.6
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent) ..	26.6	27.9	22.4	23.0	22.2
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content) ..	37.6	30.9	35.6	35.3	35.3
6. Sugar and syrups (sugar content) ..	112.0	125.3	119.1	118.4	117.6
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes ..	106.2	125.7	90.1	109.4	120.5
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) ..	5.3	9.2	8.0	8.4	9.8
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	47.6	62.5	66.2	70.1	61.2
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	141.7	140.7	133.4	113.1	132.5
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables ..	(b)69.1	53.0	45.0	49.8	46.8
12. Other Vegetables ..	(b)58.9	79.2	56.2	65.5	69.0
13. Grain Products ..	205.3	218.1	201.0	205.8	199.2
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine) ..	130.5	189.9	260.2	248.5	249.2

(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, 1957-58

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 from No. 9 onwards are based on conversion factors calculated from "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). 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, but the fact that the comparison is not entirely valid should be kept in mind.

The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption during the year 1957-58 is shown in Table 13 following, and comparisons with previous years and with other countries in Tables 14 and 15 respectively.

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, Vol.2,P113, 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, neglibible 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 neglibible 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, 1957-58

(Milligrammes Per Head per Day)

Food	Calculated Value (See Table No. 13)	Amount Available
Milk	4	(a)
Meat	2	(a)
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	22	22
Other Fruit -		
Fresh and Canned	4	4
Cooked	4	2
Potatoes	27	13
Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables -		
Cabbage and Greens	6	3
Lettuce, canned vegs.	1	1
Carrots, legumes	3	1
Other Vegetables	16	8
TOTAL:	89	54

(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.

TABLE 12 : NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA, 1957-58, COMPARED WITH RECOMMENDED ALLOWANCES

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Recommended Allowances	Nutrients available less estimated cooking losses
Calories	2,260	3,307
Protein, (grammes)	61	92
Calcium, (milligrammes)	930	827
Vitamin A, (International units)	4,480	7,937
Thiamine, (milligrammes)	1.13	1.08
Riboflavin,(milligrammes)	1.5	1.8
Niacin,(milligrammes)	11.3	18.4
Ascorbic acid, (milligrammes)	33	54

There was a slight increase in the number of calories, measuring the energy-yielding value of the diet, available in 1957-58 compared with 1956-57. This increase from 3,291 to 3,307 calories reflected a slightly higher consumption of calories from milk and meat products, potatoes and sweet potatoes, fruit and fruit products (other than tomatoes and citrus fruit) and pulse and nuts. A great part of this gain was offset by the decrease in consumption of calories from grain products.

The protein available in 1957-58 remained at a high level and as in 1956-57 and previous years was well in excess of the recommended allowance.

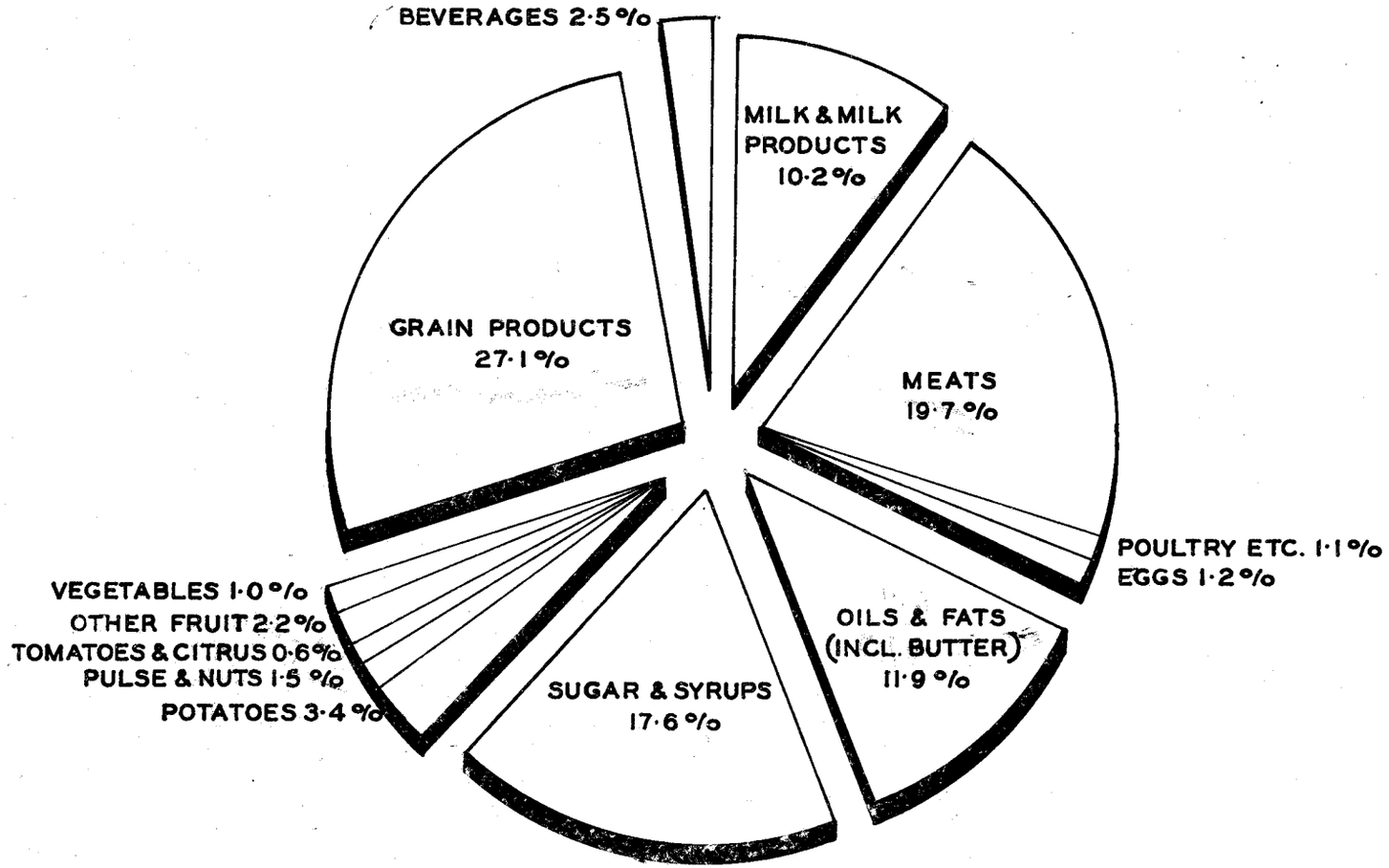
A small increase in thiamine contributed by meat and potatoes and sweet potatoes was observed. This increase from meat was primarily due to small increases in the consumption of pork, bacon and ham. However, this increase has been offset by decreased thiamine from grain sources. Riboflavin increased over the 1956-57 level, and much of this increase was due to milk and milk products, meats, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pulse and nuts. Meats, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pulse and nuts contributed more niacin than in the previous year, but the total increase in niacin has been lessened by a decrease in niacin from grain products. There was no significant difference in total iron available from that of 1956-57.

Although there was an increased amount of vitamin A contributed by meats and milk products this increase was more than offset by decreases from vegetables, tomatoes, and citrus and other fruits. It is to the slightly greater consumption of milk products that the greater part of the increase in calcium is due.

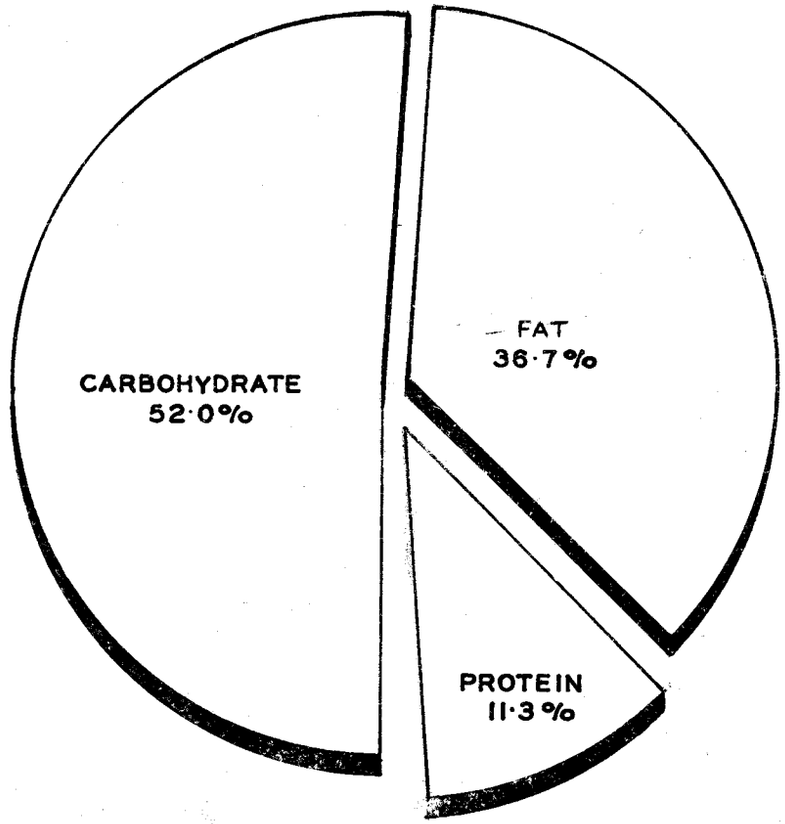
The amount of ascorbic acid was of a satisfactory level, and only slightly higher than in 1956-57. This intake could be attributed to an increase in availability of potatoes and sweet potatoes and certain vegetables, not quite offset by a decrease in consumption of tomatoes and citrus fruit.

Thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and ascorbic acid were all above the recommended allowance. The thiamine and ascorbic levels would be reduced by cooking (see page 11) but even with this reduction made, ascorbic acid was available in amounts greater than the level recommended. This level could be further lowered by unsatisfactory methods of storage and cooking.

SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1957-58



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF FOOD



CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. AUGUST, 1959

TABLE 13 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA, 1957-58 (a)

(Per Head per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Thiamine (Vita-min B1)	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Energy Value-Calories
	g.	g.	g.	mg.	mg.	I.U.	mg.	mg.	mg.	mg.	
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	17.8	20.0	21.2	639	0.12	950	3.9	0.19	0.85	0.52	337
Meats, including canned and cured and edible offal (carcass weight)	33.3	56.5	0.5	21	5.65	266	1.9	0.30	0.53	9.14	652
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	5.1	1.5	-	9	0.56	3	-	0.02	0.03	1.86	36
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.1	2.8	0.2	13	0.66	277	-	0.02	0.07	0.02	39
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.3	43.5	-	6	0.07	1,471	-	-	-	0.04	393
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	147.3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.6	-	26.1	11	0.92	-	27.4	0.16	0.05	1.58	112
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	1.9	3.1	3.8	6	0.58	9	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.38	49
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	0.1	5.2	16	0.25	473	21.9	0.04	0.02	0.20	21
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.6	-	19.8	12	0.49	208	8.3	0.04	0.05	0.50	73
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.8	-	3.1	21	0.50	3,998	10.1	0.04	0.04	0.29	15
Other Vegetables	0.9	-	3.9	19	0.40	282	15.6	0.03	0.04	0.32	18
Grain Products	24.6	3.9	188.5	52	3.79	-	-	0.41	0.06	3.14	895
Beverages (Tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.44	84
TOTAL:	91.5	131.4	419.6	827	13.99	7,937	89.2	1.28	1.81	18.43	3,307

(a) Subject to revision.

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	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Protein - Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	57.3	56.8	56.8	59.1	59.3
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	33.8	33.1	31.3	32.5	32.2
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	91.1	89.9	88.1	91.6	91.5
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	132.5	133.1	131.4	130.3	131.4
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	426.8	416.1	413.9	418.6	419.6
Calcium	mg.	642	785	800	758	782	806	827
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.2	13.9	14.0
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,982	7,714	7,659	7,431	8,189	7,937
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	90	83	83	89	89
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.5	17.6	18.3	18.4
Energy Value - Calories		3,117	3,245	3,338	3,296	3,276	3,291	3,307

(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)	Average 1947 to 1949	1957 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (e)	1957 (c)	Pre-war (d)	Average 1947 to 1949	1958 (c)	Pre-war (f)	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1957-58 (c)
Protein:-													
Animal	g.	43.5	43.5	49.0	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	58.7	57.4	59.3
Vegetable	g.	36.8	45.8	34.3	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	30.9	35.3	32.2
Total	g.	80.3	89.3	83.3	91.0	99.0	91.0	91.0	95.0	95.0	89.6	92.7	91.5
Fat from all sources	g.	130.0	112.6	139.4	116.0	123.0	129.0	133.0	142.0	144.0	133.5	121.7	131.4
Carbohydrate	g.	377.5	395.8	384.5	413.0	388.0	374.0	446.0	410.0	380.0	377.4	424.8	419.6
Calcium	mg.	688	1,152	1,105	829	1,003	1,053	940	1,040	1,020	642	785	827
Iron	mg.	13.2	15.4	15.6	12.9	14.0	12.4	14.5	17.1	16.2	15.4	15.1	14.0
Vitamin A (h)	I.U.	3,699	3,993	4,452	6,682	7,300	6,673	8,200	8,200	7,200	8,457	7,982	7,937
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	93	110	94	77	97	90	118	118	106	86	96	89
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Riboflavin	mg.	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.8
Niacin	mg.	13.1	15.9	16.1	16.2	17.6	15.3	16.0	19.6	19.8	18.7	17.6	18.4
Energy value - Calories		3,000	2,953	3,250	3,064	3,055	2,991	3,310	3,270	3,150	3,117	3,245	3,307

(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) Subject to revision. (d) Average, 1935 to 1939. (e) Civilian consumption. (f) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.
(g) 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 Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Canada: (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
(1945; Report to Combined Food Board.
(1957; Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

United States of America) The National Food Situation (Published by the United States Department of Agriculture)

NOTE: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors, 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 1957-58 was approximately 1,261.1 million gallons. This was 96.8 million gallons less than the preceding year but 107.9 million gallons in excess of the average production for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

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 the years following the war, there was a considerable decline in the quantity of milk used for butter although in more recent years with increasing production of milk there has been some reversal of this trend. The proportions in 1957-58 were 65 per cent. for butter, 6 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 23 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 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 and Farm)	Cheese (Factory and 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
1953-54	1,189,652	737,474	105,870	75,995	270,313
1954-55	1,325,799	886,652	98,569	64,365	276,213
1955-56	1,402,012	962,397	84,021	71,324	284,270
1956-57	1,357,942	890,833	98,233	78,123	290,753
1957-58 (a)	1,261,125	814,391	75,728	76,775	294,231

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the tables following for the year 1957-58 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

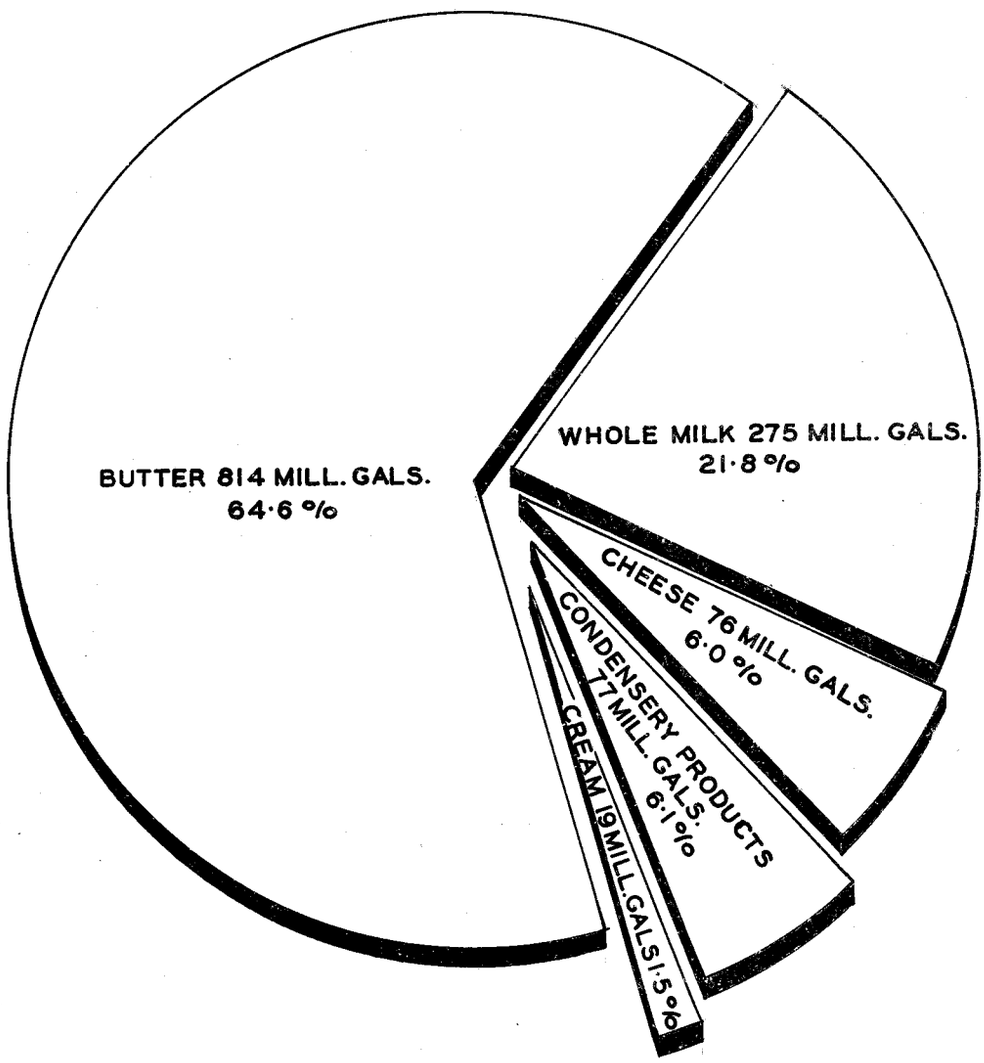
Production of condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk during 1957-58 showed a further slight increase being 400 tons larger than in 1956-57. Powdered milk production was 6,300 tons or 13 per cent. less than in 1956-57, while production of infants' and invalids' foods increased by 300 tons or 2 per cent. The output of all preserved milk products expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent amounted to 76.8 million gallons which was 1.3 million gallons or 1.7 per cent. less than the preceding year.

Total exports of condensery products in 1957-58 were 6,100 tons less than in 1956-57. A small increase was recorded in the exports of condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk while exports of powdered milk fell by 7,600 tons.

Cheese production reached the comparatively high level of 45,200 tons in 1956-57 but fell to 34,900 tons in 1957-58, a decrease of 23 per cent.

MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

1957-58



TOTAL PRODUCTION 1,261 MILLION GALLONS

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T.
AUGUST, 1959

TABLE 17 : MILK . PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,153	1,402	1,358	1,261
Total Supplies:	1,142	1,153	1,402	1,358	1,261
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	920	1,136	1,086	986
Apparent Consumption (c)	161	233	266	272	275

(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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND EVAPORATED MILK (b) ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.1	(+) 1.0	(+) 1.2	(+) 0.1
Production	21.7	56.9	64.6	72.9	73.3
Total Supplies:	21.7	58.0	63.6	71.7	73.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	25.3	29.7	31.3
Apparent Consumption	13.2	25.6	38.3	42.0	41.9
POWDERED MILK (e) ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.2	(+) 2.0	(+) 1.2
Production	9.5	21.4	48.1	48.4	42.1
Total Supplies:	9.5	21.6	47.9	46.4	40.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	29.4	27.1	19.5
Apparent Consumption	8.1	12.9	18.5	19.3	21.4
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) (f) ('000 tons)					
New Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.2	(-) 1.8	(-) 1.0	(-) 2.1
Production	3.2	9.3	12.9	13.6	13.9
Total Supplies:	3.2	9.5	14.7	14.6	16.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	4.1	6.0	6.0
Apparent Consumption	3.0	4.3	10.6	8.6	10.0
CHEESE ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Cold Store Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.8	(-) 2.5	(+) 5.2	(-) 2.2
Production	24.9	42.3	38.7	45.2	34.9
Total Supplies:	24.9	43.1	41.2	40.0	37.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	17.3	17.5	9.3
Apparent Consumption	13.4	18.8	23.9	22.5	27.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes condensed, concentrated and evaporated skim and butter milk for years 1955-56 to 1957-58. (c) Including Imports. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey. (f) 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 1955-56 to 1957-58 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39 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)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk -					
Estimated Weight (b)	241.0	314.2	293.6	293.6	290.5
Quantity (gallons)	(23.4)	(30.5)	(28.5)	(28.5)	(28.2)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products -					
Condensed, concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk -					
Sweetened	(c)	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.4
Unsweetened	(c)	4.0	5.7	6.2	6.8
Powdered Full Cream Milk	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.9
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (d)	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.0	2.3
Milk By-Products -					
Condensed, concentrated and Evaporated Skim and Butter Milk	(c)	(c)	0.9	1.1	1.5
Powdered Skim Milk	-	0.6	2.1	2.4	2.0
Cheese	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.4
Total - as milk solids (e)	39.3	49.1	48.2	48.2	48.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.3 lb. (c) Not available. (d) Includes malted milk and 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 290.5 lb. in 1957-58. The lowest post-war level was reached in 1952-53 at 285.0 lb. Consumption per head in 1957-58 was 8 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 21 per cent. greater than pre-war. Similar trends are evident in the estimated total consumption of milk and milk products (excluding butter) which increased from 39.3 lb. (as milk solids) pre-war to 49.1 lb. in the post-war period. During the three most recent years consumption has remained steady at slightly in excess of 48 lb. per head.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1957-58 is estimated at 1,286,200 tons exclusive of approximately 67,300 tons of edible offal. This was 16,100 tons above the previous record level achieved in the preceding year and 37 per cent. above average production over the three years ended 1948-49.

The production of beef and veal in 1957-58, although the second highest ever recorded, was 37,300 tons or 5 per cent. below the 1956-57 record of 814,600 tons, but was 234,900 tons or 43 per cent. above the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

Mutton production in 1957-58 amounted to 261,200 tons exceeding the previous year by 37,300 tons or 17 per cent. and the average for the three years ended 1948-49 by 84,700 tons or 48 per cent.

Lamb production increased in 1957-58 and at 150,000 tons was 7,100 tons or 5 per cent. in excess of production for the previous year.

A sharp increase was recorded in the production of pork during 1957-58, the 1956-57 production of 40,600 tons being exceeded by 7,600 tons or 19 per cent.

Bacon and Ham production at 36,400 tons was slightly higher than that for the previous year, but was 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 67,300 tons in 1957-58 compared with 61,600 tons in 1956-57 and average production of 45,900 tons during the years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	751.1	814.6	777.3
Mutton	201.4	176.5	234.4	223.9	261.2
Lamb	117.6	129.6	145.7	142.9	150.0
Pork (b)	45.4	31.5	42.9	40.6	48.2
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight) (c)	32.5	45.1	37.5	35.3	36.4
Total Pigmeats (as Pork)	94.1	92.8	93.9	88.7	97.7
Total Meat (in terms of fresh):	982.2	941.3	1,225.1	1,270.1	1,286.2
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	59.6	61.6	67.3

(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 which follow. 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.

Exports of carcass meat has declined in both years since the post-war peak was reached in 1955-56. In 1957-58, 207,700 tons of carcass meat were exported compared with 211,700 tons in 1956-57 and 216,300 tons in 1955-56. Carcass meat exports in recent years, however, were still considerably in excess of the average exports for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49. The decline registered in 1957-58 in comparison with 1956-57 was due to a reduction of 17,800 tons in exports of beef and veal which more than offset the increases in each of the other types of carcass meat.

Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat) during 1957-58 were 300,700 tons, an increase of 11,200 tons on 1956-57 but still 22,100 tons below the record exports of 1953-54.

Apparent Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) in 1957-58 established a new record of 979,600 tons exceeding the previous record consumption of 1956-57 by 13,400 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (b)
BEEF AND VEAL					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.5	(-) 7.5	(+) 3.5	(+) 3.6
Production	569.1	542.4	751.1	814.6	777.3
Total Supplies:	569.1	540.9	758.6	811.1	773.7
Exports (including Ships' Stores)	120.8	101.6	163.3	177.0	159.2
For Canning	18.0	66.6	99.9	85.3	87.2
Apparent Consumption	430.3	372.7	495.4	548.8	527.3
MUTTON					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 0.5	(-) 1.1	(+) 1.7	(+) 1.6
Production	201.4	176.5	234.4	223.9	261.2
Total Supplies:	201.4	177.0	235.5	222.2	259.6
Exports	17.3	14.8	15.4	10.3	18.8
For Canning	-	8.2	15.9	12.7	24.3
Apparent Consumption	184.1	154.0	204.2	199.2	216.5
LAMB					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.5	(+) 0.1	(+) 1.3	(-) 0.5
Production	117.6	129.6	145.7	142.9	150.0
Total Supplies:	117.6	131.1	145.6	141.6	150.5
Exports	71.6	45.0	36.5	23.8	28.7
Apparent Consumption	46.0	86.1	109.1	117.8	121.8
PIGMEAT (AS PORK)					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.2	(-) 0.7	(+) 0.9	(+) 0.8
Production	94.1	92.8	93.9	88.7	97.7
Total Supplies:	94.1	94.0	94.6	87.8	96.9
Exports	13.7	6.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
For Canning and Curing	48.6	63.4	53.2	50.3	52.7
Apparent Consumption (e)	31.8	24.3	40.3	36.9	43.2
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT					
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(-) 9.2	(+) 7.4	(+) 5.5
Production	982.2	941.3	1,225.1	1,270.1	1,286.2
Total Supplies:	982.2	943.0	1,234.3	1,262.7	1,280.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	216.3	211.7	207.7
For Canning and Curing	66.6	138.2	169.0	148.3	164.2
Apparent Consumption	692.2	637.1	849.0	902.7	908.8

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

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

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (b)
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 2.8	(-) 1.2	(+) 3.4	(+) 0.5
Production	12.0	49.0	70.6	68.0	76.3
Total Supplies:	12.0	51.8	71.8	64.6	75.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	57.4	49.5	58.3
Apparent Consumption	6.5	9.0	14.4	15.1	17.5
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(d)	-	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.2
Production	32.5	45.1	37.5	35.3	36.4
Total Supplies:	32.5	45.1	37.1	35.0	36.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
For Canning	-	2.1	5.1	5.6	6.1
Apparent Consumption	31.5	39.9	31.3	28.9	30.0
TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.6	(-) 5.2	(+) 7.0	(+) 0.4
Production	66.6	138.2	169.0	148.3	164.2
Total Supplies:	66.6	139.8	174.2	141.3	163.8
Exports	9.0	70.3	102.3	77.8	93.0
Apparent Consumption	57.6	69.5	71.9	63.5	70.8

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

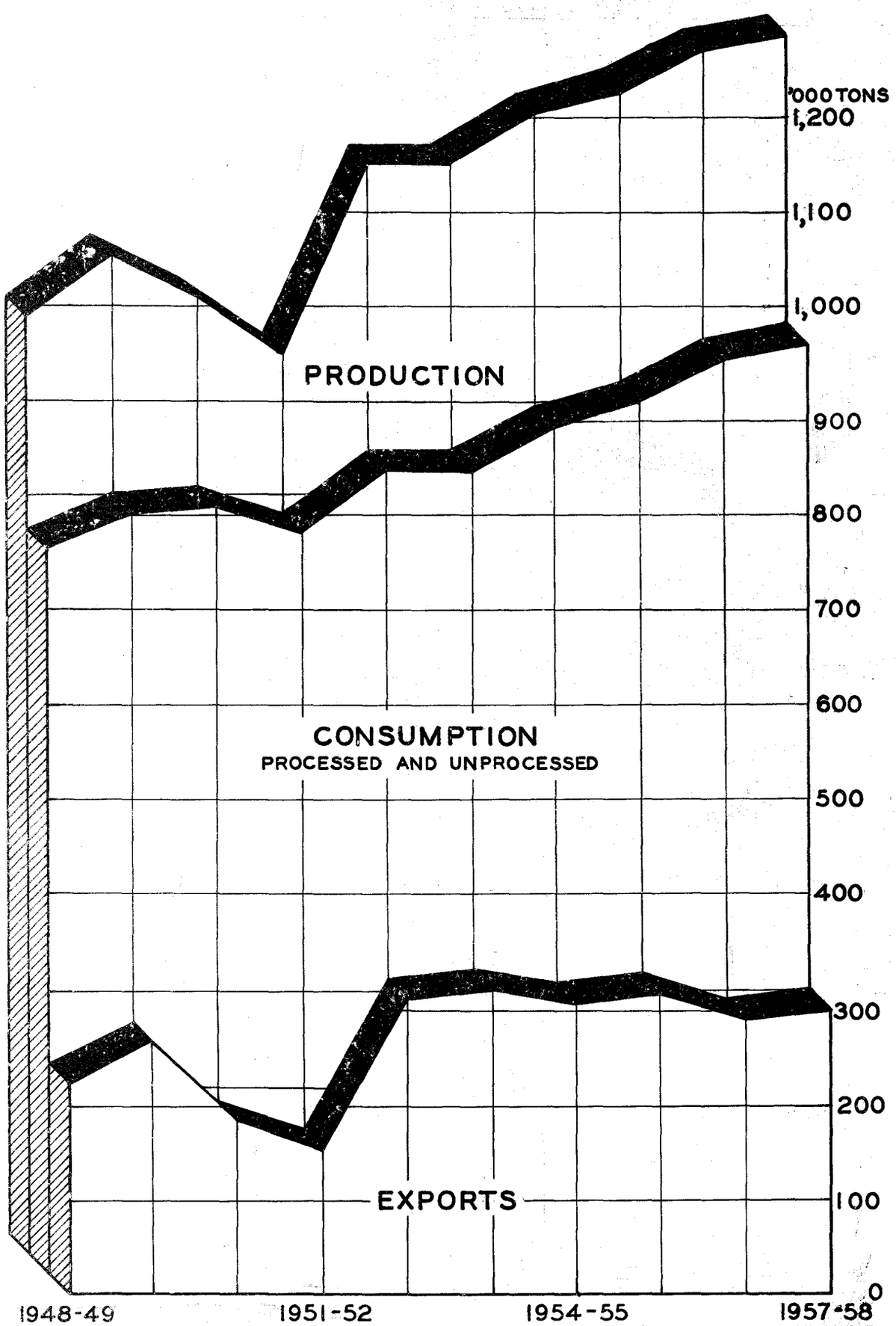
TABLE 23 : TOTAL MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : IN TERMS OF CARCASS WEIGHT (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (b)
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 3.3	(-)14.4	(+)14.4	(+) 5.9
Production	982.2	941.3	1,225.1	1,270.1	1,286.2
Total Supplies:	982.2	944.6	1,239.5	1,255.7	1,280.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	232.4	238.0	318.6	289.5	300.7
Apparent Consumption	749.8	706.6	920.9	966.2	979.6

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

MEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. AUGUST, 1959

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 1957-58 was 236.7 lb. per head carcass weight. This is slightly lower than the previous year when 237.4 lb. was consumed and 16.3 lb. per head below average consumption during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Beef and veal consumption, after increasing steadily during the post-war years to 131.6 lb. per head in 1950-51 declined during succeeding years to 119.1 lb. in 1955-56. In 1956-57, consumption rose sharply to 128.9 lb. per head but fell again in 1957-58 to 121.2 lb. per head.

The consumption of mutton increased by 3.0 lb. per head during 1957-58 but at 49.8 lb. was considerably less than the immediate pre-war average of 59.8 lb. Lamb consumption remained at the relatively high level of 28.0 lb. per head which was 13.0 lb. more than the average consumption during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

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 10.2 lb. in 1954-55, the highest recorded since the war. It fell in following years to 8.7 lb. in 1956-57 but increased in 1957-58 to 9.9 lb. per head. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for smallgoods. At 6.9 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption in 1957-58 was 46 per cent. below the 1946-47 peak of 12.7 lb.

Owing to divergent cutting practices by 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 purpose 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	109.1	119.1	128.9	121.2
Mutton (b)	59.8	45.1	49.1	46.8	49.8
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	26.2	27.7	28.0
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	9.7	8.7	9.9
Offal	8.4	8.9	10.2	10.4	11.5
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.6	3.4	3.5	4.0
Bacon and Ham (e)	10.2	11.7	7.5	6.8	6.9
Total (b) (f)	253.0	215.7	231.6	237.4	236.7

(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 suggests 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 1957-58 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.

Production of fresh fish reached a post-war peak of 81.4 million lb. (live weight) in 1952-53 but in succeeding years has fallen to much lower levels. In 1957-58, recorded production amounted to 72.0 million lb., a decrease of 3.4 million lb. compared with the previous year. These figures exclude the catch by fishermen other than commercial fishermen, the production by "amateurs" being taken as equal to 10 per cent. of commercial production for the purpose of estimating supplies available for consumption.

Compared with the previous year imports of fresh fish in 1957-58 increased by 7.9 million lb. to 42.1 million lb. This increase was more than sufficient to offset the fall in production and the total quantity available for consumption was 4.3 million lb. higher in 1957-58 than in 1956-57.

The consumption of fresh fish per head of population at 5.3 lb. edible weight during 1957-58 was only slightly more than that of the previous year. Consumption of cured fish increased from 0.5 lb. per head in 1956-57 to 1.3 lb. per head in 1957-58.

The production of crustaceans and molluscs in 1957-58 totalled 42.4 million lb. (gross (in shell) weight), a small increase in comparison with 1956-57. Consumption fell from 0.9 lb. per head in 1956-57 to 0.8 lb. in 1957-58.

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 expanded considerably. Imports in 1956-57 amounted to 16.1 million lb. and in 1957-58 to 17.6 million lb. During 1957-58 30% of canned fish consumed was from local supplies, consumption per head being 2.4 lb. (0.6 lb. local and 1.8 lb. imported).

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1957-58 is estimated at 94.7 million lb. edible weight (9.8 lb. per head) as compared with 86.1 million lb. edible weight (9.0 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 186.6 million lb. live weight and 175.5 million lb. live weight respectively.

* 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 1955-56 to 1957-58 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (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, etc. (b) -					
Fresh and Frozen - Fish	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.3
Crustaceans and Molluscs	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
Cured	(c)	(c)	1.1	0.5	1.3
Canned - Australian	4.1	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.6
Imported			2.5	1.7	1.8
Total edible weight:	16.8	18.5	18.9	17.8	18.6

(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 1957-58 was about 111,800 tons (equivalent to about 191 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 inadequate.

Exports of shell eggs during 1957-58 amounted to 7,300 tons, compared with 6,300 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.

In 1957-58 production of egg pulp was the lowest recorded since the war. Expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs it amounted to 13,500 tons compared with 16,500 tons in 1956-57 and an average of 20,000 tons for the three years ended 1948-49. Exports of egg pulp in 1957-58 were 8,200 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) compared with 9,400 tons in the preceding year.

The production of egg powder which was introduced to meet the wartime needs of the armed forces has in post-war years declined to barely significant levels. In 1957-58, 231 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) were produced.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	-	(+) 0.9	(-) 0.7
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	113.2	115.8	111.8
Total Supplies:	89.5	119.8	113.2	114.9	112.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	9.9	6.3	7.3
For pulp and powder and waste	3.2	22.9	15.4	16.9	13.9
Apparent Consumption	78.7	86.5	87.9	91.7	91.3
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole) (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	(+) 0.3	(+) 0.8	(-) 0.2
Production	3.2	20.0	15.0	16.5	13.5
Total Supplies:	3.2	21.4	14.7	15.7	13.7
Exports	0.3	12.0	9.6	9.4	8.2
Used for powder	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Apparent Consumption	2.9	8.6	4.9	6.1	5.3
EGG POWDER (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	-	-	-
Production	-	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total Supplies:	-	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Exports	-	4.4	-	-	0.1
Apparent Consumption	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.1
TOTAL EGGS (d)					
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.5	(+) 0.3	(+) 1.7	(-) 0.9
Production	89.5	119.9	113.2	115.8	111.8
Total Supplies:	89.5	122.4	112.9	114.1	112.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	19.5	15.7	15.6
Wastage	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Apparent Consumption	81.6	95.1	93.0	98.1	96.7

(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 22.2 lb. (203 eggs) during 1957-58. 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.1	21.5	21.0
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Egg Powder	lb.	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Total:	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.4	23.0	22.2
	No.(b)	243	255	205	210	203

(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 usage of milk for butter making. Production of butter reached a post-war peak of 208,900 tons in 1955-56 compared with an average of 191,000 tons for the three year period 1936-37 to 1938-39. In 1956-57 production declined by 16,000 tons or 8 per cent. and in 1957-58 a further fall of 17,100 tons or 9 per cent. was recorded in comparison with the previous year.

Exports of butter also fell in 1956-57 and 1957-58 in comparison with each preceding year. The 1957-58 exports of 52,200 tons were 25,600 tons, or 33 per cent. less than those recorded in 1956-57.

The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is restricted by State legislation. Some easing of the restrictions in recent years has resulted in a larger production than hitherto, 11,900 tons being produced in 1955-56 and 16,400 tons in 1956-57. In 1957-58, however, production fell to 15,800 tons.

The production of margarine other than table amounted to 21,000 tons in 1957-58, 1,000 tons more than in 1956-57.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.6	(+) 4.7	(-) 4.3	(+) 2.6
Production	191.0	157.1	208.9	192.9	175.8
Total Supplies:	191.0	160.7	204.2	197.2	173.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	90.0	76.0	83.8	77.8	52.2
Apparent Consumption	101.0	84.7	120.4	119.4	121.0
MARGARINE - TABLE					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.6	(-) 0.5	(+) 0.9	(-) 0.2
Production	2.8	6.4	11.9	16.4	15.8
Total Supplies:	2.8	7.0	12.4	15.5	16.0
Exports	-	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Apparent Consumption	2.8	3.0	12.3	15.4	15.7
MARGARINE - OTHER					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(c)	-	(+) 0.2	-	-
Production	12.2	18.9	19.4	20.0	21.0
Total Supplies:	12.2	18.9	19.2	20.0	21.0
Exports	-	0.2	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	12.2	18.7	19.2	20.0	21.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (c) Not available. (d) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.

The termination of butter rationing in June, 1950, was followed by a sharp increase in consumption of butter to a level approaching that of pre-war years (average consumption during the three years ended 1938-39 was 32.9 lb. per head). After fluctuating at around 30 lb. per head per annum, a tendency to a decline has been evident in recent years. Consumption per head in 1957-58 amounted to 27.8 lb. compared with 28.0 lb.in 1956-57 and 29.0 lb. in 1955-56.

Margarine consumption, which fell immediately following the termination of butter rationing, rose again in subsequent years and has since been at a higher level than pre-war or during the period of butter rationing. In 1957-58 the consumption of table margarine per head of population remained at the 1956-57 level of 3.6 lb. compared with 3.0 lb. in 1955-56 and an average of 0.9 lb. for the three year period ended 1938-39. Although the consumption of margarine, other than table, increased slightly to 4.8 lb. per head in 1957-58 it was still below the average for the three post-war years of 5.2 lb. per head.

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 1955-56 to 1957-58.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	29.0	28.0	27.8
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	3.0	3.6	3.6
Other	4.0	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.8
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	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	35.6	35.3	35.3

(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. output of cane sugar fell to levels well below those ruling in the immediate pre-war period.

In post-war years, however, production has expanded considerably, a record of 1,243,000 tons raw (1,283,500 tons at 94 net titre) being established in 1953-54. Following falls in production in 1954-55 and 1955-56 an increase occurred in 1956-57 to 1,217,700 tons (1,253,900 tons at 94 net titre). Production in 1957-58 was estimated at 1,222,200 tons (1,255,300 tons at 94 net titre) a figure which has been exceeded only by the record production of 1953-54. These figures are on a year ended June basis and are not comparable with figures shown in Section 1 of this Bulletin which are on a seasonal basis.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1957-58 with comparative details for the previous years indicated. Beet sugar is included.

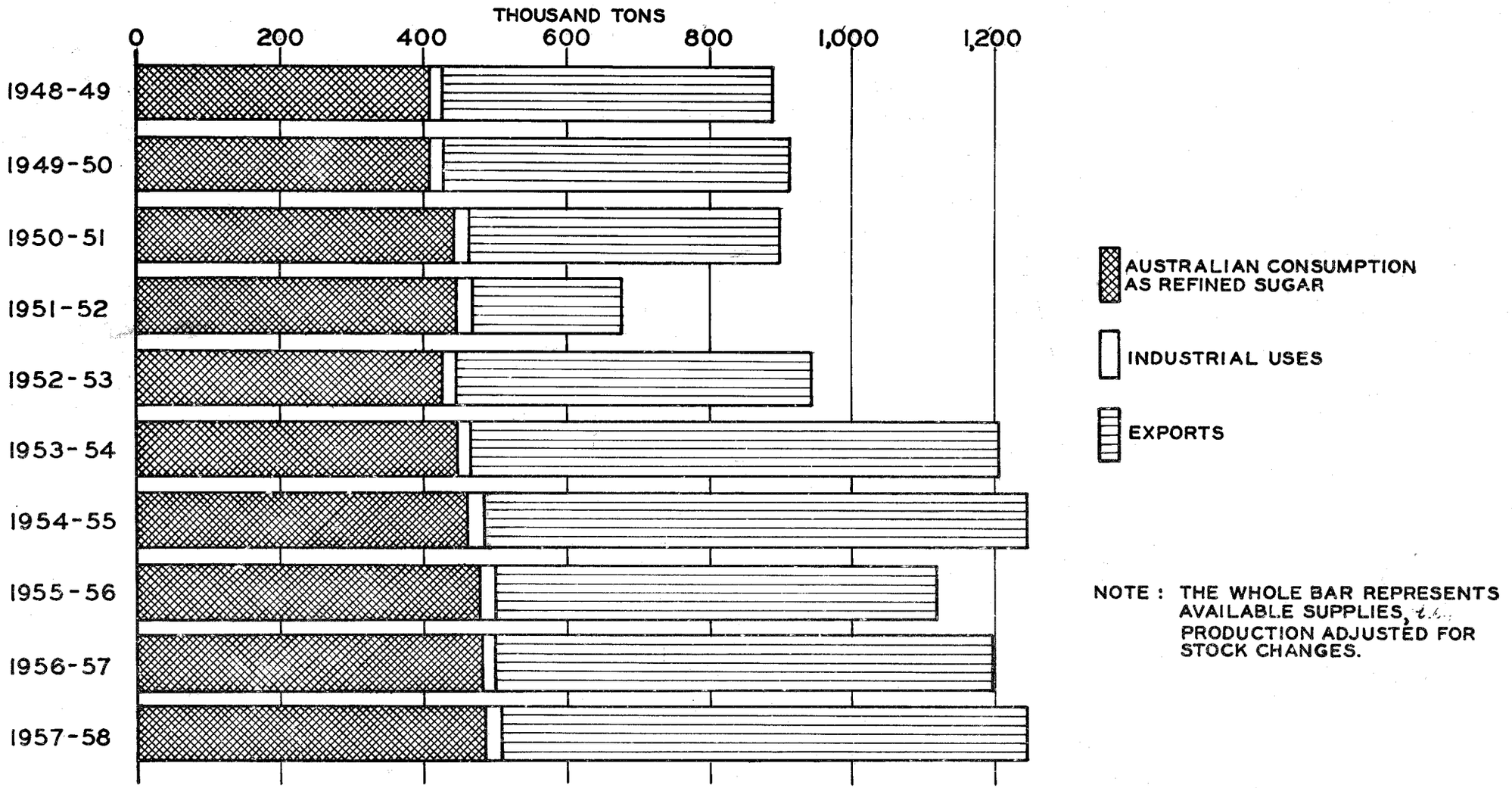
TABLE 30 : RAW SUGAR. PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)	1957-58 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(-)27.0	(+)40.5	(+)18.6	(-)23.3
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	1,218.1	1,158.0	1,217.7	1,222.2
Total Supplies:	773.1	681.4	1,245.1	1,117.5	1,199.1	1,245.5
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	761.2	617.0	698.8	733.8
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	21.6	21.7	20.0	21.1
Apparent Consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	408.8	462.3	478.8	480.3	490.6

(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 in 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



NOTE : THE WHOLE BAR REPRESENTS AVAILABLE SUPPLIES, i.e. PRODUCTION ADJUSTED FOR STOCK CHANGES.

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In the next table, details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups available for consumption per head of population are shown for 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	1955-56	1956-57 (a)	1957-58 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	62.4	61.1	59.7
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	52.7	51.7	53.1
Total:	106.5	119.7	115.1	112.8	112.8
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.8
Total Sugar Content:	112.0	125.3	119.1	118.4	117.6

(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. It rose initially following the cessation of rationing but has since fallen and, in recent years, has been at a lower level. Since 1953-54, when 65.0 lb. per head were consumed there has been a decline to 62.9 lb. in 1955-56, 61.1 lb. in 1956-57 and 59.7 in 1957-58.

While consumption of sugar as such has shown a recent tendency to decrease the total sugar consumed per head of population has until 1955-56 shown a steady increase due to greater consumption of sugar in manufactured products. In 1956-57 and 1957-58 however, total consumption was 112.8 lb. per head compared with 115.1 lb. in 1955-56.

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.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 4.8 lb. per head in 1957-58 compared with 5.6 lb. in 1956-57.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) per head of population, amounted to 117.6 lb. in 1957-58 compared with 118.4 lb. in 1956-57, 125.3 lb. in the immediate 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 years 1955-56 to 1957-58. The data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by Statisticians, plus an estimate for self - suppliers and, in post-war years, relate to the season ended October.

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 1955-56, production returned to the comparatively high level of 524,000 tons and this was exceeded by 10 per cent. in 1957-58 when production increased to 575,400 tons.

After the war, a small export trade in potatoes was built up. During 1951-52, 41,000 tons were exported, but in following years smaller quantities were shipped. In 1957-58, only 7,300 tons were exported.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1957-58 is estimated at 6,100 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	1956	1957	1958 (a)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c)(-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (d)	360.4	506.4	426.9	524.0	575.4
Total Supplies:	360.4	522.2	426.9	524.0	575.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	7.5	6.4	7.3
Seed and Waste	37.0	(e)72.3	50.5	58.0	50.0
Apparent Consumption (f)	318.5	424.3	368.9	459.6	518.1
POTATOES, SWEET (g)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.1
Total Supplies:	7.4	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.1
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.1

(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. It has since fallen and has generally fluctuated around the pre-war level. During 1955-56, there was an acute shortage of potatoes in most States towards the latter part of the season. Consumption was consequently at the very low level of 90.1 lb. With the return of production to comparatively high levels in 1956-57 and 1957-58 consumption rose to 109.4 lb. per head and 120.5 lb. per head respectively.

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	1956	1957	1958 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	88.7	108.0	119.1
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total:	106.2	125.7	90.1	109.4	120.5

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

(viii) Pulse and Nuts

Details of the supply and utilization of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts are shown in the following table. Following several years of small imports, larger quantities of peanuts were brought in from overseas in 1957-58, 7,600 tons (in shell weight) being recorded compared with 100 tons in 1956-57 and 300 tons in 1955-56. Production of peanuts since the war has varied between the limits of 4,800 tons in 1952 and 18,600 tons in 1954 and in the 1957 season was 8,900 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 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
DRIED PULSE					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-) 3.0	(+) 0.6	(+) 1.7	(+) 0.9
Imports	(c)	1.9	3.5	4.0	3.1
Production	(c)	12.0	13.4	17.2	16.3
Total Supplies:	(c)	16.9	16.3	19.5	18.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	8.6	3.5	5.0	4.7
Seed and Waste	(c)	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Apparent Consumption	(d) 4.5	7.2	12.1	13.9	13.2
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(e)(-)0.4	-	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	0.3	1.0	7.6
Production	7.0	17.3	14.5	8.8	8.9
Total Supplies:	11.1	17.7	14.8	9.8	16.5
Exports	-	0.4	-	-	-
Used for oil extraction and seed	6.9	4.4	8.5	5.6	2.7
Apparent Consumption	4.2	12.9	6.3	4.2	13.8

(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 but since 1953-54, has fallen from 3.7 lb. per head to 3.3 lb. in 1956-57 and 1957-58. The consumption of peanuts (including salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) in terms of the kernel equivalent, 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. In some recent years consumption has fallen to extremely low levels being only 0.7 lb. per head in 1956-57 but increased to 2.1 lb. in 1957-58. It should be pointed out that it is likely that some of the apparent fluctuations in the consumption of peanuts arises from the lack of information on stocks. The consumption of tree-nuts in terms of the kernel equivalent declined during the war, but in 1950-51 amounted to 2.3 lb. per head compared with 0.8 lb. pre-war. It has since fallen again and in 1957-58 amounted to 1.7 lb. per head. The consumption of cocoa beans declined from an average of 3.4 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 2.7 lb. per head during 1957-58.

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 1957-58 was 9.8 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.7	2.1
Edible Tree Nuts (b)	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Total : Edible Weight	5.3	9.2	8.0	8.4	9.8

(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, which reached the record level of 150,500 tons in 1956-57, declined in 1957-58 to 123,000 tons, a reduction of 18 per cent. Exports, which are principally in the form of juice, amounted in 1957-58 to 3,000 tons (fresh equivalent) compared with 2,700 tons in 1956-57. During some recent years, significant quantities of tomato paste have been imported usually from Italy but in 1957-58 the fresh equivalent of all tomato products imported was only 500 tons, compared with 11,800 tons the previous year.

Citrus fruit production declined in both 1956-57 and 1957-58 in comparison with the preceding year. Production in both these years, however, was greatly in excess of the average production for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49. Exports of citrus fruit which have varied only slightly during the last three years amounted to 12,900 tons in 1957-58.

TABLE 36 : TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
TOMATOES, FRESH (b)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 4.5	(+) 1.9	(+)16.1	(+) 2.3
Imports	-	-	23.9	11.8	0.5
Production	(e)50.0	104.0	(f)94.4	150.5	123.0
Total Supplies:	50.0	108.5	(f)116.4	146.2	121.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	5.1	2.7	3.0
Waste	2.0	4.6	4.0	6.0	5.0
Apparent Consumption	48.0	86.3	(f)107.3	137.5	113.2

(For footnotes see next page)

TABLE 36 : TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT:PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA (CONT'D)

('000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
CITRUS FRUIT (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Production	111.0	144.6	184.0	177.5	169.4
Total Supplies:	111.0	144.6	184.0	177.5	169.4
Exports	13.2	14.0	13.1	13.8	12.9
Waste	-	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3
Apparent Consumption	97.8	127.2	167.9	160.7	153.2

(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. (f) Revised.

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. The consumption of tomatoes per head of population has shown considerable variation in the years since the war. In 1946-47 a consumption of 30.6 lb. per head was recorded but a steady decline followed until the comparatively low level of 18.4 lb. was reached in 1953-54. Consumption after 1953-54 increased significantly and reached a record of 32.3 lb. per head in 1956-57 but fell in 1957-58 to 26.0 lb. per head.

Citrus fruit consumption per head of population declined in 1957-58 to 35.2 lb. compared with 37.8 lb. in 1956-57 and a record consumption of 40.4 lb. per head in 1955-56.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (b)
Fresh Tomatoes	(c)15.7	25.3	(d)25.8	32.3	26.0
Fresh Citrus	31.9	37.2	40.4	37.8	35.2
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent:	47.6	62.5	(d)66.2	70.1	61.2

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

(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 preserved fruit are shown in the table below.

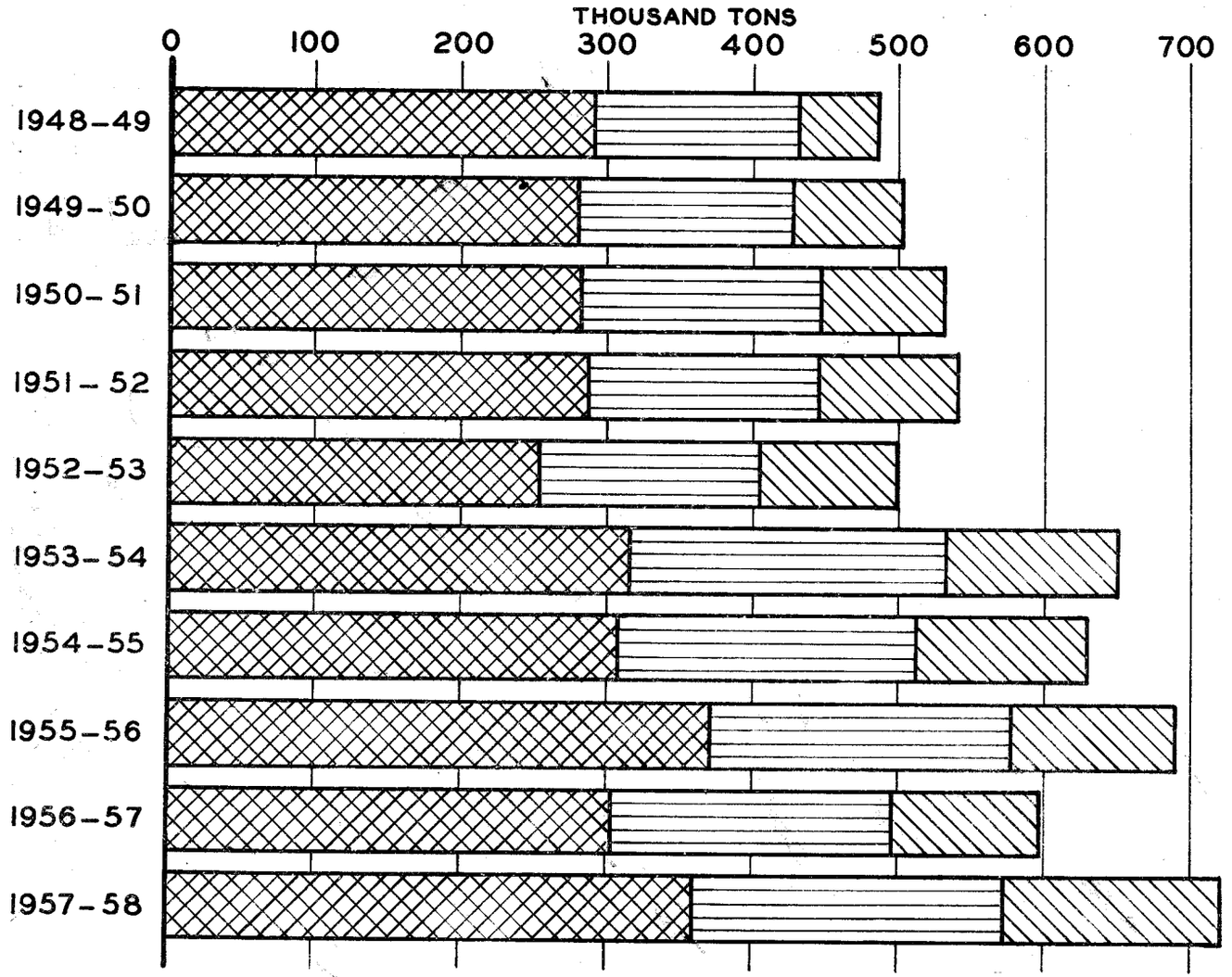
Production of fresh fruit has shown considerable variation since the war and in 1957-58 reached a record when 720,700 tons were produced exceeding the previous record of 1956-57 by 1,233,000 tons or 21 per cent.

Exports of fresh fruit in 1957-58 reflected the abnormally high production and at 147,100 tons were 46,500 tons in excess of the previous year.

Jam production which in recent years has been considerably below the level of the immediate post-war years increased in 1957-58 to 49,200 tons, 7,000 tons more than the 1956-57 production but 25,000 tons or 34 per cent. less than average production for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

In 1957-58 both production and exports of dried vine fruits increased in comparison with the preceding year. The increase in production was 20,900 tons or 35 per cent. while exports increased by 14,200 tons or 33 per cent.

FRUIT : SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION



APPARENT CONSUMPTION

USED IN FACTORIES

EXPORTS

NOTE : EXCLUDES TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT AND DRIED VINE FRUIT.

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Comparatively small movements occurred in the levels of imports and production of dried tree fruits although in both instances there was a decline in comparison with both pre-war and post-war averages. In 1957-58 imports were 700 tons more than 1956-57 and production 300 tons less.

Production of preserved fruit in 1957-58 at 152,600 tons was a new record and amounted to 20,700 tons more than 1956-57 production. Exports of preserved fruit in 1957-58 were 13,900 tons above the 1956-57 figure but at 74,000 tons were considerably below the post-war peak of 96,500 tons recorded in 1954-55.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	533.9	690.2	597.4	720.7
Total Supplies:	509.5	533.9	690.2	597.4	720.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	112.6	100.6	147.1
For Jam, Preserved Fruit and Dried Tree Fruit	104.7	(d) 185.7	206.5	194.1	212.4
Apparent Consumption	288.2	297.5	371.1	302.7	361.2
JAMS					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(+)4.9	(-) 4.0	(-) 2.3	(+)10.4
Production	38.9	74.2	38.5	42.2	49.2
Total Supplies:	38.9	69.3	42.5	44.5	38.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	2.1	3.1	4.3
Apparent Consumption	35.1	42.5	40.4	41.4	34.5
DRIED VINE FRUIT (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	74.6	80.7	58.9	79.8
Total Supplies:	80.5	74.6	80.7	58.9	79.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	48.5	65.7	42.9	57.1
For Wine making	1.7	(d) 4.4	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	15.8	21.7	15.0	16.0	22.7
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(f)(-)0.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	5.5	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.0
Production	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.4
Total Supplies:	10.8	10.8	9.3	8.0	8.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.6
Apparent Consumption	9.0	8.7	7.6	6.7	7.8
PRESERVED FRUIT					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(-)0.7	(-)15.0	(+)15.0	(+)18.6
Production	66.6	80.2	136.3	131.9	152.6
Total Supplies:	66.6	80.9	151.3	116.9	134.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	43.6	93.8	60.1	74.0
Apparent Consumption	31.9	37.3	57.5	56.8	60.0

(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.

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 1957-58 was 83.0 lb. This was 17 per cent. above the previous year and 5 per cent. below average consumption over the three years ended 1948-49. Consumption of jam in 1957-58 was at the relatively low level of 7.9 lb. per head compared with 9.7 lb. in the previous year and an average of 12.4 lb. for the three years ended 1948-49.

Available statistics indicate that the consumption of preserved fruit was 13.8 lb. per head during 1957-58. This was 0.6 lb. per head less than the record consumption of 1951-52, but 0.4 lb. per head above consumption in 1956-57. 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.

Estimated consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, increased from 113.1 lb. in 1956-57 to 132.5 lb. in 1957-58 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Fresh Fruit	94.0	87.1	89.2	71.1	83.0
Jam	11.4	12.4	9.7	9.7	7.9
Dried Fruit - Vine (b)	5.2	6.3	3.6	3.7	5.2
Tree	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.8
Preserved Fruit	10.4	10.9	13.8	13.4	13.8
Total : (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	141.7	140.7	133.4	113.1	132.5

(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 returns make 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. in this Bulletin, care has been taken to obtain appropriate factors from official sources, and while their precision has not been wholly established, it is reasonably certain that any error is not sufficient to impair significantly their reliability.

The production of vegetables was considerably expanded during the war years to provide increased supplies in fresh and processed form for the Armed Forces. Since the 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. Total production was 29,800 tons in 1957-58 compared with 41,000 tons in 1945. Green peas are the principal vegetables now being preserved.

Attention is directed to the qualification relating to stocks (namely, 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 preserved vegetables may possibly vary somewhat from the figures shown.

Particulars relating to the production and utilization of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in the fresh and preserved 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	204.5	(c)207.2	240.8	233.3
Total Supplies:	(b)	204.5	(c)207.2	240.8	233.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	2.7	6.2	3.5
Preserving and Waste	(b)	27.7	32.1	39.7	40.9
Apparent Consumption	(b)	172.4	(c)172.4	194.9	188.9
PRESERVED					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.3	-	(+) 2.6	(+) 5.9
Production	(b)	12.0	14.7	20.1	20.5
Total Supplies:	(b)	13.3	14.7	17.5	14.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Apparent Consumption	(b)	8.8	14.5	17.2	14.3

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

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b)25.9	24.7	15.8	17.5	15.8
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1
Carrots	(b)10.8	9.9	(c) 9.0	10.8	10.9
Fresh Legumes	(b)24.5	11.6	12.8	13.5	12.7
Preserved	-	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.3
Total:	(b)69.1	53.0	(c)45.0	49.8	46.8

(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. (c) Revised.

(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 was 21.8 lb. higher in 1957-58 than in 1956-57 and 24.5 lb. per head higher than the average of 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (b)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	302.7	252.6	295.4	317.3
Total Supplies:	(c)	302.7	252.6	295.4	317.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	14.8	2.5	5.5	6.2
Preserving and Waste	(c)	20.4	14.8	19.7	19.1
Apparent Consumption	(c)	267.5	235.3	270.2	292.0
PRESERVED					
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(c)	(-) 0.3	(+) 1.0	(+) 1.1	(+) 0.7
Production	(c)	3.3	7.9	10.1	9.3
Total Supplies:	(c)	3.6	6.9	9.0	8.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Apparent Consumption	(c)	3.1	6.4	8.5	8.1

(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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b)58.9	78.3	54.7	63.5	67.1
Other Preserved Vegetables	-	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.9
Total:	(b)58.9	79.2	56.2	65.5	69.0

(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

Although the acreage sown to wheat for grain was somewhat higher in 1957-58 than in 1956-57 it was still comparatively low and this fact, combined with the low average yield due to poor seasonal conditions, was responsible for the abnormally low production of 97,566,000 bushels.

The barley harvest, considering that the acreage sown to grain was a new record, reflected the poor seasonal conditions and the 30,465,000 bushels of grain produced was 18,813,000 bushels less than the production of the previous year. Maize production at 5,639,000 bushels was 145,000 bushels in excess of the previous record of 1956-57 while oat production declined to 31,425,000 bushels, 3,971,000 bushels below the level of the previous year. Due mainly to a high average yield the production of rice created a new record of 5,658,000 bushels, 578,000 more than the previous record of 1954-55.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 and the three years ended 1948-49 are shown in the following tables:-

TABLE 44 : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average Five Years Ended 1938-39	Average Three Years Ended 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Barley - 2 row	8,459	15,141	35,469	43,870	26,403
6 row	1,293	1,604	6,186	5,408	4,062
Maize	7,338	5,721	4,755	5,494	5,639
Oats	17,002	26,621	56,487	35,396	31,425
Rice	2,274	2,798	4,725	4,262	5,658
Wheat	154,325	176,027	195,443	134,455	97,566

(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 1955-56 to 1957-58.

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 1956	1957	1958 (a)
Opening Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	95.0	84.2	41.5
Production	164.7	176.0	195.4	134.5	97.6
Imports	-	-	-	-	1.5
Total Available Supplies:	174.9	195.9	290.4	218.7	140.6
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	93.7	68.9	34.1
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	36.8	34.1	18.2
- Breakfast Foods and other products	(b)	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.6
Local Consumption - Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	39.8	41.2	39.2
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	15.3	19.6	15.0
Seed	14.6	12.8	7.9	9.1	10.2
Retained on Farm for Stock Feed	(c)	4.3	6.7	5.3	6.1
Breakfast Foods and other uses	(b)	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9
Closing Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	84.2	41.5	16.5
Total Disposals:	174.9	194.1	287.5	223.2	141.8
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	-	(-)1.8	(-)2.9	(+)4.5	(+)1.2

(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 the following page.

The production of flour which had increased in both 1955-56 and 1956-57 fell sharply in 1957-58 to 1,210,100 tons, 246,900 tons or 17 per cent. below the previous year and 220,300 tons or 15 per cent. below the average production for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

Exports of flour in 1957-58 amounted to 431,000 tons, 255,800 tons or 37 per cent. less than 1956-57 and also cinsiderably below the average annual exports for both pre-war and post-war periods.

Production of milled rice in 1957-58 was 3,700 tons more than in the previous year.

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 13,900 tons in 1957-58.

The output of other grain breakfast foods amounted to 45,600 tons in 1957-58. Consumption at 43,300 tons was considerably above the immediate post-war average of 28,200 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING AND SHARPS) (b)					
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+)19.5	(+)29.9	(-)21.3	(-) 9.4
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,403.0	1,457.0	1,210.1
Total Supplies:	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,373.1	1,478.3	1,219.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	615.0	686.8	431.0
Apparent Consumption	574.0	689.7	758.1	791.5	788.5
RICE (MILLED)					
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.0	(-) 0.8	(-) 1.0	-
Production	28.1	32.2	58.3	44.9	48.6
Total Supplies:	28.1	31.2	59.1	45.9	48.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	43.7	30.1	32.5
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Apparent Consumption	12.2	3.0	15.4	15.8	16.1
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	18.3	20.1	13.9
Total Supplies:	17.2	27.1	18.3	20.0	14.0
Exports	1.9	13.5	6.6	2.8	1.3
Apparent Consumption	15.3	13.6	11.7	17.2	12.7
OTHER BREAKFAST FOODS FROM GRAIN (e)					
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	-	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	17.2	28.5	45.9	46.7	45.6
Total Supplies:	17.2	28.5	45.8	46.5	45.7
Exports	-	0.3	2.7	2.0	2.4
Apparent Consumption	17.2	28.2	43.1	44.5	43.3

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Sharps are included for years 1955-56 to 1957-58.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available.
(e) First two columns refer to wheatmeat for porridge only. Figures for three latest years also include invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ.

The next table shows details of grain products available for consumption per head of population. The main item in this group is flour, the apparent consumption of which decreased from 185.9 lb. per head in 1956-57 to 181.2 lb. in 1957-58.

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. Consumption during the last three years has remained steady at 3.7 lb. per head.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Flour	187.1	201.9	182.3	185.9	181.2
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	2.8	4.0	2.9
From Other Grains	5.6	8.2	10.4	10.5	9.9
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (b)	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total:	205.3	218.1	201.0	205.8	199.2

(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 1957-58 was, at 233,401,000 gallons, 356,000 more than the previous record production of 1955-56 and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1948-49 by 99,848,000 gallons or 75 per cent. The quantity of beer exported is small and almost the entire production is available for consumption in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1957-58 is estimated at 15,050,000 gallons. This was 364,000 gallons less than production in 1956-57 and 1,999,000 gallons less than the record production of 1951-52. Exports of beverage wine in 1957-58 amounted to 1,523,000 gallons, a reduction of 266,000 gallons in comparison with 1956-57.

TABLE 48 : BEER AND WINE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
BEER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,467	133,553	233,045	222,469	233,401
Imports	126	258	65	30	49
Total Supplies:	83,593	133,811	233,110	222,499	233,450
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	553	719	1,740	1,805	2,060
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	2,963	3,619	6,305	2,567	7,255
Apparent Consumption	80,077	129,473	225,065	218,127	224,135
WINE					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)(+) 328	(d)(+)1,887	(e)(-)1,107	(e)(+)1,425	(e)(+)1,483
Production (f)	8,442	14,134	11,124	15,414	15,050
Imports	42	22	48	34	51
Total Supplies:	8,156	12,269	12,279	14,023	13,618
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,251	1,789	1,523
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	(h)	(h)	699	1,302	1,016
Apparent Consumption	4,245	9,830	10,329	10,932	11,079

(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) Movement in wholesalers stocks. (f) Production of beverage wine. (g) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for net change in unrecorded stocks. (h) Not available.

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

In 1957-58 consumption of tea based on sales by importers,at 6.0 lb. per head was below average consumption for both pre-war and post-war periods. Coffee consumption based on imports cleared with no allowance for stock changes has increased from the level of 1.0 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 1.3 lb. in 1955-56 and 1.6 lb. in 1956-57. In 1957-58 consumption declined slightly to 1.5 lb. per head.

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. Consumption of beer per head was 23.0 gallons (230.0 lb.) in 1957-58 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. Consumption in 1957-58 was 1.1 gallons (11.7 lbs).

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.0
Coffee	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.7)	(16.9)	(24.2)	(22.9)	(23.0)
Estimated wt. in lb. (b)	116.6	169.2	241.6	228.8	230.0
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.1)
Estimated wt. in lb. (c)	6.4	13.2	11.4	11.9	11.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of beer : 10.0 lb.
(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine : 10.3 lb.

4. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1957-58

The data presented in the previous pages of this Bulletin for the year 1957-58 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, 1958. 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 1957-58 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 50 . ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS . AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1958
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
												Total	Per Head per Annum
													lb.
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS:													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a)1,261	(b)	-	(a)1,261	-	-	-	(a) 986	(a) 275	(c)290.5
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	8,702	(b)	-	8,702	-	-	-	-	8,702	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products - Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated -													
Sweetened	4,164	4,831	(+) 667	37,248	-	9	36,590	30,530	-	-	-	6,060	1.4
Unsweetened	1,793	1,151	(-) 642	29,793	-	-	30,435	852	-	-	-	29,583	6.8
Powdered Full Cream Milk	2,783	2,009	(-) 774	18,089	-	-	18,863	6,203	-	-	-	12,660	2.9
Infants and Invalids Foods	1,336	1,263	(-) 73	13,937	-	2,068	16,078	6,049	-	-	-	10,029	2.3
Milk By-Products - Condensed Concentrated and Evaporated Skim and Butter Milk	(d)	(d)	(d)	6,339	-	-	6,339	-	-	-	-	6,339	1.5
Powdered Skim Milk	1,877	3,851	(+)1,974	24,049	-	-	22,075	13,256	-	-	-	8,819	2.0
Cheese	(e)1,405	(e)1,709	(f)(-)1,532	34,863	27	683	37,105	9,260	-	-	-	27,845	6.4
2. MEAT:													
Beef and Veal (g)	20,436	24,091	(+)3,655	777,344	(b)	-	773,689	159,163	-	-	87,175	527,351	121.2
Mutton (g)	5,347	6,932	(+)1,585	261,221	(b)	-	259,636	18,870	-	-	24,261	216,505	49.8
Lamb (g)	2,609	2,043	(-) 566	149,995	(b)	-	150,561	28,729	-	-	-	121,832	28.0
Pigmeats (as Pork) (g)	2,114	2,938	(+) 824	97,702	(b)	-	96,878	960	-	-	(h)52,730	(i)43,188	9.9
Total Carcass Meat (g)	30,506	36,004	(+)5,498	1,286,262	(b)	-	1,280,764	207,722	-	-	164,166	908,876	208.9
Canned Meat (canned weight)	14,322	14,859	(+) 537	76,308	-	-	75,771	58,273	-	-	-	17,498	4.0
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,857	1,580	(-) 271	36,400	(b)	-	36,671	523	-	-	6,115	30,033	6.9
Total Meat Excluding Offal (carcass equivalent weight)	(j)	(j)	(+)5,945	1,286,262	-	-	1,280,317	300,709	-	-	-	979,608	225.2
Offal	3,296	3,495	(+) 199	67,289	-	-	67,090	13,984	3,000	-	-	50,106	115

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 28.2 gallons. (d) Not available for publication. (e) Stocks in main cold stores. (f) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (g) Carcass weight. (h) Includes pork used for curing. (i) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (j) Not available.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1958 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
												Total	Per Head per Annum
													lb.
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	42,648	(b)	-	42,648	271	-	-	-	42,377	9.7
Game-Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	36,670	(b)	-	36,670	13,176	-	-	-	23,494	5.4
Fish, etc. -													
Fresh and Frozen -													
Fish (live weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	32,128	3,213	18,801	54,142	1,261	-	-	7,220	(c)22,830	(c)5.3
Crustaceans and Molluscs (gross weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,914	-	-	18,914	8,110	-	-	-	(c) 3,358	(c)0.8
Cured (incl. salted) (cured weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	148	-	5,325	5,473	-	-	-	-	5,473	1.3
Canned (Canned weight) -													
Australian	694	1,167	(+) 473	3,452	-	-	2,979	207	-	-	-	2,772	0.6
Imported	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	7,879	7,879	39	-	-	-	7,840	1.8
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS													
Shell	1,217	506	(-) 711	60,257	51,558	-	112,526	7,273	-	364	(d)13,519	91,370	21.0
Pulp (Liquid Whole) (e)	1,558	1,377	(-) 181	13,519	-	-	13,700	8,165	-	1	(f) 232	5,302	1.2
Powder (e)	8	16	(+) 8	232	-	-	224	118	-	-	-	106	-
Total Eggs (e)	2,783	1,899	(-) 884	60,257	51,558	-	112,699	15,556	-	365	-	96,778	22.2
5. OILS AND FATS													
Butter	(g)12,039	(g)13,661	(h)(+)2,579	172,647	3,124	-	173,192	(i)52,163	-	-	-	121,029	27.8
Margarine - Table	(j) 589	(j) 388	(k)(-) 155	15,814	-	-	15,969	245	-	-	-	15,724	3.6
Other	(j) 1,071	(j) 1,089	(+) 18	21,021	-	-	21,003	42	-	-	-	20,961	4.8
Lard	-	-	-	5,395	-	-	5,395	177	-	-	-	5,218	1.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)17,403	4.0

(a) Not available. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Edible weight. (d) For pulp manufacture. (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, 1958 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb.
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	(a)174,304	(a)142,739	(a)(-)22,503	1,222,168	-	(b)780	1,245,451	(c)733,793	(d)	(e)14,368	6,687	(f)490,603	112.8
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(g)	(g)	(g)	34,817	-	286	35,103	8,801	-	-	-	26,302	(h)6.0
7. POTATOES													
White (i)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(j)550,433	25,000	-	575,433	7,346	-	(k)	(l)50,000	518,087	119.1
Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	6,091	-	-	6,091	-	-	-	-	6,091	1.4
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	2,474	3,363	(+) 889	16,303	-	3,087	18,501	4,679	-	(m) 20	(n) 569	13,233	3.3
Peanuts (o)	(g)	(g)	(g)	8,926	-	7,559	16,485	-	-	-	(p) 2,655	13,830	(q)3.2
Tree Nuts (o)	-	-	-	1,139	-	16,060	17,199	107	-	-	-	17,092	(r)3.9
Cocoa(raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(s)(-) 184	-	-	11,776	11,960	229	-	-	-	11,731	2.7

(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 44,800 tons (10.5 lb. per head) used for making beer. (g) Not available. (h) Sugar content 4.8 lb. (i) Year ended 31st October, 1958. (j) Marketable production. (k) Wastage in marketing assumed to be "nil". (l) Seed. (m) Waste in cleaning blue peas. (n) Retained on farms and seed sold. (o) In terms of nuts in shell. (p) Comprises 2,020 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 635 tons for seed. (q) Kernel equivalent 2.1 lb. (r) Kernel equivalent 1.7 lb. (s) Balance figure.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1958 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per Head per annum
													lb.
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT													
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)25,115	(b)27,377	(b)(+)2,262	119,964	3,000	480	121,182	3,045	-	5,000	-	113,137	26.0
Citrus Fruit (a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	161,428	8,000	-	169,428	12,911	-	3,300	-	153,217	35.2
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS													
Fresh Fruit	(c)	(c)	(c)	705,716	15,000	-	720,716	147,123	-	-	(d)212,410	361,183	83.0
Jam	(b)13,338	(b)24,135	(b)(+)10,797	48,164	1,000	405	38,772	4,245	-	-	-	34,527	(e) 7.9
Dried Fruit, Vine (f)	(c)	(c)	(c)	79,857	-	-	79,857	57,134	-	-	-	22,723	5.2
Tree	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,434	-	4,009	8,443	615	-	-	-	7,828	1.8
Preserved Fruit	(b)56,642	(b)75,926	(b)(+)19,284	152,121	500	645	133,982	73,953	-	-	-	60,029	(g)13.8
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES													
Cabbage and Greens	(c)	(c)	(c)	71,161	3,500	-	74,661	(h)2,175	-	3,500	335	68,651	15.8
Lettuce	(c)	(c)	(c)	17,017	1,700	-	18,717	(h) 51	-	850	-	17,816	4.1
Carrots	(c)	(c)	(c)	47,648	2,400	-	50,048	(h)1,023	-	1,200	604	47,221	10.9
Fresh Legumes	(c)	(c)	(c)	74,931	14,986	-	89,917	(h) 230	-	7,500	26,945	55,242	12.7
Total:	(c)	(c)	(c)	210,757	22,586	-	233,343	(h)3,479	-	13,050	27,884	188,930	43.5
Preserved (preserved weight)	4,475	10,327	(+) 5,852	20,487	-	-	14,635	340	-	-	-	14,295	3.3

(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 3.2 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (f) Year 1957. (g) Fresh equivalent 18.3 lb.; sugar content included with sugar. (h) Partly estimated.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1958 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per Head per annum
													lb.
12. OTHER VEGETABLES													
Pumpkins				(a)	(a)	-	(b) 79,690	(b) 102	-	-	-	79,588	18.3
Turnips, White and Swede				18,701	900	-	19,601	(b) 615	-	-	-	18,986	4.4
Beetroot				13,967	700	-	14,667	(b) 254	-	-	3,026	11,387	2.6
Onions				72,030	7,200	-	79,230	(b) 4,610	-	4,000	-	70,620	16.2
Parsnips	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,426	600	-	13,026	(b) 128	-	-	-	12,898	3.0
Cauliflowers				89,358	4,500	-	93,858	(b) 383	-	9,000	-	84,475	19.4
Cucumbers				5,435	272	-	5,707	(b) 51	-	-	-	5,656	1.3
Marrows and Squashes				6,390	319	-	6,709	(b) 103	-	-	-	6,606	1.5
Sweet Corn				4,590	230	-	4,820	-	-	-	3,080	1,740	0.4
Total:	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	(b) 317,308	(b) 6,246	-	13,000	6,106	291,956	67.1
Preserved (preserved weight)	(c) 3,774	(c) 4,412	(c) (+) 638	9,260	-	-	8,622	539	-	-	-	8,083	1.9
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	(d) 55,595	(d) 52,869	(e) (-) 9,420	1,210,079	-	-	1,219,499	431,023	(a)	-	-	788,476	181.2
Rice (milled)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48,636	-	-	48,636	32,538	-	-	-	16,098	3.7

(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.

TABLE 50 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1958 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Apparent Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb.
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Cont'd.)													
Breakfast Foods -													
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	578	453	(-) 125	13,871	-	-	13,996	1,254	-	-	-	12,742	2.9
From Other Grains	918	801	(-) 117	45,651	-	-	45,768	2,427	-	-	-	43,341	9.9
Pearl Barley	248	177	(-) 71	1,903	-	-	1,974	77	-	-	-	1,897	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice Substitute)	46	5	(-) 41	553	-	-	594	-	-	-	-	594	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (a)	117	190	(+) 73	2,599	-	-	2,526	-	-	-	-	2,526	0.6
Sago and Tapioca	(b)	(b)	(b)	-	-	1,861	1,861	-	-	-	-	1,861	0.4
14. BEVERAGES													
Tea	3,879	2,117	(-)1,762	-	-	24,889	26,651	559	-	-	-	(c) 26,092	6.0
Coffee	(b)	(b)	(d)(-)41	-	-	6,612	6,653	23	-	-	-	(e) 6,630	1.5
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	(b)	233,401	-	49	233,450	2,060	-	(g)7,255	-	(h)224,135	(i)230.0
Wine (f)	(j)37,593	(j)39,076	(+)1,483	(k)15,050	-	51	13,618	1,523	-	(b)1,016	-	11,079	(m) 11.7

(a) Of maize origin. (b) Not available. (c) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (d) Balance figure. (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 23.0 gallons. (j) Wholesalers stocks. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (m) Equivalent to 1.1 gallons.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 17TH AUGUST, 1959.