

1950  
NEW ZEALAND

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# MARKETING DEPARTMENT

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

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*Presented to Both Houses of the General Assembly Pursuant to the Provisions of the  
Marketing Act, 1936*

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SIR,—

Marketing Department.

I have the honour to present herewith, pursuant to the provisions of the Marketing Act, 1936, the annual report of the operations and statement of accounts of the Marketing Department for the year ended 30th September, 1949.

I have, &c.,

L. C. WEBB,

Director of Marketing.

The Hon. the Minister of Marketing.

## INTRODUCTORY

During the year covered by this report certain fundamental changes have taken place in the organization and functions of the Department. As pointed out in the Introductory section of the last annual report, the Marketing Amendment Act, 1948, abolished the separate Divisions of the Marketing Department (Internal Marketing, Milk Marketing, and Export Marketing) and transferred their functions to a single Marketing Department. I have to report that the amalgamation has now been completed and that the unified Department is operating efficiently with advantages for each of the functions which were previously operated independently. The milk scheme, in particular, has benefited from the decentralization of certain operations to district offices more conversant with local interests.

The Department during the year took over certain duties upon the winding-up of the Food Controller's Office and the Ministry of Supply. These operations are, to a large extent, temporary in that they involve commodities under international allocation, in short supply, or subject to subsidy. As soon as the supply position warrants their reversion to private trading, this action will be taken. As an example, the Department during wartime imported certain scarce fertilizers under international allocation. When the allocation system was abandoned in 1949, the Department ceased its operations and advised the trade accordingly.

An important development has been that the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board, which was granted full autonomous powers, has found it advantageous to appoint the Department as its master agent for the physical handling and marketing of its products. I have to record that this arrangement has worked to the satisfaction of the Board who have asked that it be allowed to continue.

The Department has again contracted for main-crop potatoes for the 1949-50 season, but this should be the last year as negotiations are taking place for the creation of a Potato Marketing Authority which will be representative of growers and other interests. This Authority will be vested with the functions of a marketing authority for this commodity.

The policy of devolution in milk treatment has been continued, and where treatment stations have been acquired steps have been taken to arrange for local corporations representing producers and consumers to take over. A new public corporation has been set up in Invercargill and given control of the treatment station which was purchased, and discussions are proceeding to hand over the treatment facilities in Christchurch to a company composed of representatives of the producers and of the local milk authority.

The Department is assisted in its operations by marketing committees including principally producers' representatives, and I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance and co-operation which has been given to the Department by the members of these committees.

### EGG SECTION

On the 29th November, 1948, wholesale egg-prices throughout New Zealand advanced by a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen to offset the increase in egg-production costs. This was followed on the 24th January, 1949, by an additional  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen in the North Island only, to meet the increase in the price of standard poultry mash. On 11th July, 1949, prices were increased by a further 1d. per dozen in both the North and South Islands.

The subsidy on wheat was abolished on the 31st January, 1949, and its equivalent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen was added to the existing 4d. per dozen egg-floor subsidy.

Though the egg-floor subsidy has attracted more eggs to the egg floors, it seems clear that the improvement in the feed-supply position has resulted in an over-all increase in production. All areas show marked increases in intake on the previous year's figures. Consumer demand for fresh eggs during the winter months has not been fully met, but plentiful supplies have been available during the current "flush" production period. For the first time for several years retailers have displayed eggs to encourage sales. The following figures compare the intake of eggs through approved egg floors during 1st October, 1948, to 30th September, 1949, with the total for the previous year:—

			Dozens.
1st October, 1948, to 30th September, 1949	..	..	12,787,101
1st October, 1947, to 30th September, 1948	..	..	11,186,815
Increase	..	..	1,600,286

## DISTRIBUTION

Previously, the retail distribution of eggs has been made on the basis of butter registrations or past deliveries. With consumers now free to purchase their butter wherever they may choose, egg quotas (in those districts previously operating on the basis of butter registrations) have been calculated on the total butter usage of each retailer. Priorities for young children under five, nursing and expectant mothers, invalids, and hospitals have again been fully met, and consideration is now being given to the revocation of priority registrations if it can be demonstrated that sufficient supplies will be available to meet all requirements. The following is a schedule showing eggs transferred to Wellington from other floors during the year ended 30th September, 1949, as compared with the same period for the previous year :—

From	Twelve Months Ended 30th September,	
	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Dozens.	Dozens.
Auckland .. .. .	5,820	..
Hamilton .. .. .	16,254	..
Tauranga .. .. .	46,360	..
Gisborne .. .. .	111,058	154,078
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	118,334	100,793
New Plymouth .. .. .	155,850	171,212
Wanganui .. .. .	66,595	77,305
Manawatu .. .. .	62,409	109,422
Masterton .. .. .	119,243	198,924
Blenheim .. .. .	107,582	151,956
Nelson .. .. .	18,930	47,537
Christchurch .. .. .	165,188	167,000
Ashburton .. .. .	30,240	60,180
Timaru .. .. .	127,226	228,409
Oamaru .. .. .	..	38,130
Dunedin .. .. .	57,370	134,648
Invercargill .. .. .	8,760	20,105
Totals .. .. .	1,217,219	1,659,699

## CHILLING

In an endeavour to have a steadier and more continuous supply of eggs available all the year round, a chilled egg programme was again instituted and as many eggs as possible were placed into cool store. Unfortunately, cool-store facilities are available only in the non-production areas and this entails the transportation of eggs prior to chilling. A comparison of the quantities of eggs chilled since 1946, together with the estimated objective for next year, is shown below :—

	1947-48.	1948-49.	Estimated, 1949-50.
	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Auckland .. .. .	90,095	12,930	89,000
Wanganui .. .. .	51,180	56,320	60,000
Wellington .. .. .	15,900	..	180,000
Christchurch .. .. .	19,170	25,590	50,000
	176,345	94,840	379,000

In addition to the foregoing schedule, distribution during the winter months was assisted by a small quantity of chilled eggs purchased from Australia.

## EGG-PULP

Imports of egg-pulp from Australia have made it possible to meet all the requirements of the baking trade. Minimum quantities only have been manufactured in New Zealand so that the maximum quantity of eggs in shell can be released for consumer requirements. The following schedule shows the quantities of egg-pulp imported in previous years and the year under review :—

				Dozens Equivalent.
1942 43	..	..	..	2,722,020
1943 44	..	..	..	2,286,732
1944 45	..	..	..	2,662,107
1945-46	..	..	..	1,709,670
1946 47	..	..	..	3,085,920
1947 48	..	..	..	3,352,440
1948-49	..	..	..	4,229,370
1949-50	..	..	..	3,450,000 (estimated).

Last year's report mentioned that steps were being taken to improve the quality of the New Zealand manufactured egg-pulp and that a quality standard for shell eggs would be established. Egg-pulp manufacturers have now undertaken to improve the conditions under which egg-pulp is manufactured and it is hoped that this will bring about an immediate improvement in quality.

Previously the Department owned all egg-pulp, purchasing from manufacturers at freezer door. Pulp manufacturers, however, will now own the pulp they manufacture, and in consideration of this and the expected improvement in quality, price increases have been approved by Government. With the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture a "standard for egg quality" campaign will shortly be launched.

## PRODUCE SECTION

## POTATOES

Under the contract system which has operated over the war and post-war years, Government undertook the purchase and disposal of potatoes surplus to New Zealand requirements. It was the first occasion since the inception of the scheme on which it was necessary to implement arrangements to this end.

Committees were set up in each district to assess the quantities of contract grade potatoes for which the Government were liable. The committees consisted of one representative of the potato-growers, one representative of the merchants, one representative of the Department of Agriculture, one representative of the Department, and the official port Potato Grader at each shipping port.

The fifteen committees made in all approximately twelve hundred inspections and the work was carried out expeditiously being completed by mid-November, 1948. The members of these committees worked long hours and their services were appreciated. It was also necessary to arrange transport to the growers' farms and assistance in this connection was given by the Army Department. Growers in general expressed their appreciation of the arrangements made and of the way in which the Government met its liability under the contracts.

Including potatoes which had already been taken over under the North Island contracts which expired at the end of June, the total Government payments for potato contracts amounted to £159,213.

The heavy surplus of potatoes in the 1948 season was due to exceptional climatic conditions which provided record yields in all districts and not through increased plantings which were actually below those recommended by the Potato Advisory Committee.

The average yield of potatoes for the season was 7·08 tons per acre, the highest ever recorded in New Zealand, and is substantially higher than the average annual yield of 5·75 tons per acre.

Although every effort was made to use these surplus potatoes for stock feeding and free distribution to institutions, the quantity that could be absorbed in such a manner was very small.

Growing conditions for the 1949 season were the reverse of the previous year, and although an additional 2,300 acres were planted the yield was very poor and supplies have been fairly short in the North Island during the past six months.

Arrangements have therefore been made through members of the New Zealand Grain, Seed, and Produce Merchants' Federation for the importation of a total of 3,250 tons of Australian potatoes.

The first of these shipments arrived in September and turned out very satisfactorily. So that these potatoes could be sold at the same price as the New Zealand grown potatoes, Government has approved a subsidy which is being administered through the Department.

With regard to next year's potato supply, it has been hoped to establish a Potato Marketing Authority. It was not possible to finalize arrangements for such an Authority in time to deal with the coming season's crop, and on the recommendation of the Potato Advisory Committee, the Government agreed to a continuation of the present contract system to cover the period ending 30th November, 1950.

Contracts, therefore, are now being taken for the main-crop potatoes for delivery March to November next.

It is hoped that legislation to set up the Potato Marketing Authority can be introduced early in the next session of Parliament so that the Authority can contract for the crop to be planted in the spring of 1950.

#### ONIONS

The climatic conditions which favoured the growth of excessive crops of potatoes for the season 1947-48 also resulted in there being a surplus of onions which it was necessary for the Department to take over under the contracts with growers, such contracts being held only in the Manawatu and North Canterbury districts.

Arrangements for the assessments of the Government's liability for onions similar to those made with regard to potatoes, were introduced to deal with the surplus and here again the committees established worked smoothly and satisfactorily. Onion contracts expired at the 30th September, 1948, in the North Island and at the 30th November, 1948, in the South Island. The total amount paid out to contract onion-growers for onions taken over was £17,692.

Contracts for onions have now been discontinued and the Department's interest has been mainly of a supervisory nature. The crop has been a good one, although not productive of a heavy surplus as was the case the previous year. Some exports were made to America early in the season, with one shipment of 500 tons to Cuba, which turned out there in quite satisfactory condition. A direct freight from New Zealand to Havana was secured and this shortened transit time and reduced transport costs very considerably.

The shippers sent one of their representatives to Cuba to inspect and supervise the onions on their discharge and to get such information as might be useful in the securing of further business in the future.

Opportunities for shipment to Cuba and other American destinations are limited to shipments that can be made during the months of February and March, otherwise they arrive too late in the season and clash with the locally grown new season's onions.

More could have been shipped last year had the necessary freight space been available at the right time, and it is possible that quite a useful export business of onions could be developed to North America during those two months if suitable freight space is available.

Present indications are that the quantity of onions still available in New Zealand will be just sufficient to meet civilian requirements up to the time that the new season's onions commence to come on the market in December.

#### MAIZE

For the past season the maize crop has been a very good one with yields on the average probably higher than any ever recorded in the past. These improved yields are due in a large measure to the widespread use of the new hybrid varieties of maize introduced from America over the past few years and which have been specially grown for seed purposes in the Poverty Bay district by the Department of Agriculture and also by some private firms.

The crop has all been allocated by the Maize Marketing Committee for various purposes, mainly for use in the production of standard poultry mash which is greatly strengthened by the addition of 10 per cent. of maize. Allocations are also made for green-feed production; for the manufacture of chick-raiser; and this year it has also been found possible to make an allocation of maize for sale as whole or kibbled grain, this allocation being due to the increased crop available.

For the current season's crop a rearrangement of prices has taken place and part of the subsidy has been absorbed in the price, the present position now being that the basic starting price (plus monthly increments) is 7s. 6d. per bushel instead of 5s. 6d. and the subsidy payable is 1s. per bushel, making the total basic price to the grower 8s. 6d.

The quantity produced by the Department of Maori Affairs shows a substantial reduction this season, due to a reduced area being brought under cultivation by that Department.

#### HOPS

This year's crop was not equal to that of the previous year and totalled only 2,607 bales, the reduction being due in the main to adverse weather conditions prior to harvesting.

Although the whole of the crop, 2,607 bales, was taken by New Zealand brewers, it was insufficient for their requirements. Due to the difficulty of making any importations from overseas, the brewers will make this quantity suffice.

It is unlikely, even with favourable growing conditions, that the crop for the coming season will be larger in yield as the area sown shows a reduction of about 50 acres. Growers, who are dissatisfied with the present price of 3s. per pound, have applied to the Price Tribunal for an additional 3d. per pound to cover increased costs and a final decision is expected shortly.

#### RASPBERRIES

The Nelson crop was a good one, and in addition to a substantial quantity estimated at about 50 tons that was sold in buckets to the retail trade, some 241 tons were delivered to manufacturers.

The area planted in raspberries in the Nelson district is showing some increase, but there is still a long way to go before the full requirements of New Zealand jam-manufacturers and the retail bucket trade can be fully met.

During the year a Dominion Raspberry Growers' Council was formed with representatives from all the raspberry-growing districts in the North and South Islands. It is possible that the South Island growers will be asking that the Nelson Raspberry Marketing Regulations should be extended to cover *all* raspberries grown in the South Island, it being considered that such an extension would be of substantial assistance in the marketing of their crop.

### FERTILIZERS

During the year importations of sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and muriate of potash have again been under the control of the Department and substantial quantities have been landed to meet all requirements. These have been distributed through the normal wholesale and retail channels, but on the completion of shipments now coming to hand it has been decided that the importation and distribution of these fertilizers should revert to private channels as was the case prior to the Department in 1941 taking over the distribution on account of shortage of supplies due to war conditions.

For many years all these fertilizers were under control and allocation of the International Emergency Food Council, but with an improvement in the supply position these have been decontrolled and this has been deemed an opportune time for the Government to relinquish the importation and distribution.

### HONEY SECTION

During the past few years beekeepers have looked upon the Department as an outlet for honey they could not readily sell direct themselves. During the war years, owing to sugar shortages, there was an abnormal local demand for honey and beekeepers met this demand, thereby reducing the amount of honey received by the Department.

This year beekeepers were asked to indicate whether the industry as a whole desired to retain a marketing organization, and various branches of the National Beekeepers' Association passed resolutions indicating that they desired the Honey Section of the Department to continue.

Early in the season crop prospects appeared very good, but because of the weather the crop in some districts was well below normal. The Department received 370 tons of honey which was an advance on the receipts for the previous year when only 178 tons were received. The average grade of the honey, however, was much below that of previous years.

The advance payment was 7d. a pound *pro rata* according to grade, plus 2½d. per pound flat, plus a further bonus, bringing the total payment to 11d. a pound.

Sales during the year were :—

	lb.
Armed Services .. .. .	10,426
Hospitals .. .. .	37,080
Naval and shipping .. .. .	8,673
Manufacturing services .. .. .	270,022
Sundries .. .. .	5,146
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>331,347</b>

Honey sent to England for sale .. .. .	174,000
Honey held for shipment to England for sale .. .. .	81,200

### HONEY MARKETING COMMITTEE

The election of members of this committee was held during the year and the following members were appointed :—

Mr. E. A. Field .. .. .	.. .. .	Producer elected representative.
Mr. F. D. Holt .. .. .	.. .. .	Producer elected representative.
Mr. W. W. Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .	Producer elected representative.
Mr. A. C. Bridle .. .. .	.. .. .	Government nominee (Chairman).
Mr. C. R. Ridding .. .. .	.. .. .	Government nominee.

Recommendations on various matters affecting the industry have been submitted by the Committee for consideration.

## HONEY SEALS

The seals revenue collected during the year amounted to £5,900, this being the highest amount yet received through this source.

## IMPORTED FRUITS SECTION

## BANANAS

In an endeavour to improve the condition of bananas landing in New Zealand, an officer of the Department made a round trip on the "Matua" in March and called at Fiji, Tonga, Niue, and Samoa where he conferred with the authorities responsible for the preparation of fruit for export.

The Departments of Agriculture in Fiji and Tonga supervise the growing and packing of bananas shipped to New Zealand, and all negotiations in respect of prices are between the Government of Fiji and Tonga and the New Zealand Government. Negotiations in regard to bananas shipped from Niue and Samoa are conducted with the New Zealand Department of Island Territories.

All bananas shipped to New Zealand from any source of supply are subject to inspection by Government officers, and any fruit not measuring up to export standard is rejected prior to shipment. Bananas are purchased on an f.o.b. basis and then becomes this Department's property. All payments to growers, cost of cases, packing, and other charges incidental to placing the fruit f.o.b. are the responsibility of the various island Government authorities.

The Department continues to face difficulty in supplying bananas to the South Island as all regular shipments arrive at Auckland and have to be transported by rail and sea to the rest of the country. This procedure results in added costs and loss of fruit due to damage and decay during the many handlings before consignments finally reach the consumers.

Experiments have been made by utilizing the services of vessels from England calling at Suva, Fiji, and loading bananas for direct delivery to South Island ports, but each attempt has been a failure and has resulted in shipments of good fruit being wasted because of faulty carriage. These steamers are not built for this class of trade and as it is apparently not possible for necessary ventilation to be provided in such deep holds, the bananas have arrived in an over-heated condition.

Although continued use will be made of trans-Pacific mail and cargo steamers calling at Fiji, it will be necessary to rely almost entirely on the regular Pacific islands vessel "Matua" for banana supplies, with occasional assistance from the Government vessel "Maui Pomare."

As advised in the report for last year, the new fruit steamer to run in conjunction with the "Matua" is expected to be commissioned in 1951 and until then there appears to be no prospect of substantially increasing banana importations.

The figures for 1948 and 1949 importations are shown below and indicate an increase of 5,453 cases for the year.

Source of Supply.	Year Ended 30th September, 1948.		Year Ended 30th September, 1949.	
	Cases.	Per- centage.	Cases.	Per- centage.
Fiji .. ..	131,612	45.75	165,488	56.46
Tonga .. ..	44,097	15.33	47,265	16.13
Samoa .. ..	111,952	38.92	76,723	26.17
Niue .. ..	..	..	3,588	1.22
Norfolk .. ..	..	..	50	0.02
	287,661	100.00	293,114	100.00



## ORANGES

The supply of oranges has shown considerable improvement, all sources of supply having shipped larger quantities than for some years. Importations have not only resumed normal proportions but the total number of cases imported is greater than for any year since 1939.

For the past few years oranges have been allocated to retailers through the wholesale distributors on the basis of purchases made during the last period of plentiful supplies, but the quantities now coming to hand are proving that many retailers are unable to accept deliveries on this basis as they are finding themselves unable to cope with the increased supply. Other retailers, however, can handle more than is being allocated to them and it would appear advisable to cancel the retail allocation lists as soon as sufficient oranges are available to meet all needs.

Although, as stated above, importations are now back to normal pre-war quantities, the demand for oranges has increased, and it may be some little time before the retail allocation lists can be cancelled.

The landed condition of oranges has also shown improvement. Apart from the fruit being stronger when packed, this has been possible mainly on account of carrying vessels leaving ports of shipment closer to scheduled days for departure and also to stricter attention being given to the method of stowage to give the maximum ventilation.

*Australia.*—Heavy crops were experienced in Australia and this, combined with more shipping space being available, enabled normal quantities to be shipped from Australian ports. The problem of providing a continuity of supply is still made difficult on account of too many steamers leaving Australia about the same time and thus leaving a gap before they return for further loadings. This position accounts for the occasional short periods of slack supplies.

All importations were made from the irrigation areas of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and although oranges were available from the coastal districts of New South Wales where fruit-fly is prevalent, no attempt was made to take advantage of this source of supply.

The fruit generally arrived in good condition and met a ready market at fixed prices.

Australian oranges are available from June to December with smaller supplies tapering off to March.

*Cook Islands.*—Production in the Cook group still appears to be improving and larger shipments were received than has been possible for some years. Supplies are usually available from April to September but the period is governed by climatic conditions which affect the size and condition of the crops. The landed condition of island oranges was satisfactory.

*Jamaica.*—The quantity of oranges received from Jamaica was larger than for a number of years. This fruit also landed in good condition. The normal season for these oranges to land in New Zealand is from December to April, thus filling the space between the end of the main Australian season in December and the commencement of the island shipments in April.

*Fiji.*—Only very small quantities are available from Fiji and consequently this fruit has very little effect on the total quantity imported. These oranges are usually available a month or so earlier than the Cook Island variety.

For comparison purposes importations from the various sources of supply for 1948 and 1949 are quoted below :—

Source of Supply.	Year Ended 30th September, 1948.		Year Ended 30th September, 1949.	
	Cases.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.
Australia .. ..	345,072	80·1	413,222	75·56
Cook Islands .. ..	35,612	8·3	55,797	10·20
Fiji .. ..	1,791	0·4	2,075	0·38
Jamaica .. ..	48,321	11·2	75,771	13·86
	430,796	100·00	546,865	100·00

#### GRAPEFRUIT

Shipments were received from Jamaica and also from the Pacific islands. Quantities were not as large as for 1948 but the Jamaican fruit arrived in excellent condition and was eagerly sought after by buyers.

On account of the large supplies of New Zealand grapefruit now being grown, care is taken to avoid the imported commodity landing here during the local season.

Importations for 1948 and 1949 were as follows :—

Source of Supply.	Year Ended 30th September, 1948.		Year Ended 30th September, 1949.	
	Cases.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.
Australia .. ..	450	1·6	..	..
Cook Islands .. ..	1,223	4·5	3,554	18·87
Samoa .. ..	763	2·8	586	3·11
Jamaica .. ..	24,740	90·7	14,438	76·64
Fiji .. ..	112	0·4	259	1·38
	27,228	100·00	18,837	100·00

#### PINEAPPLES

Although there has been some improvement in the landed condition of Australian pineapples, complete satisfaction has not yet been obtained. The matter is still the subject of investigation by authorities on both sides of the Tasman with a view to arranging an Australian export standard that will ensure the fruit landing here in a good saleable order.

The Department has continued to accept all the pineapples available from Tonga, Fiji, and the Cook Islands. Importations for 1948 and 1949 were as under :—

Source of Supply.	Year Ended 30th September, 1948.		Year Ended 30th September, 1949.	
	Cases.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.
Australia .. ..	6,871	37·6	13,426	55·42
Tonga .. ..	3,597	19·7	4,839	19·97
Fiji .. ..	7,009	38·3	5,283	21·81
Cook Islands .. ..	808	4·4	676	2·80
	18,285	100·00	24,224	100·00

## LEMONS

The year under review has been the most difficult production year experienced by the Department as the New Zealand crop was extremely heavy, being over 90,000 cases more than the previous year.

As intimated in the last report, the lemon season in New Zealand covers the period 1st April in one year to the 31st March of the next, whilst the departmental report covers the period 1st October in one year to the 30th September in the next. The figures for New Zealand grown lemons set out below therefore cover half of one season and half of the next.

The total lemon sales for the past two years were :—

Source of Supply.	Year Ended 30th September, 1948.		Year Ended 30th September, 1949.	
	Cases.	Per- centage.	Cases.	Per- centage.
New Zealand ..	74,338	86·3	102,584	98·97
Cook Islands ..	1,397	1·6	1,068	1·03
Australia ..	10,453	12·1	..	..
	86,188	100·00	103,652	100·00

A summary of marketable grades received by each packing house for the period under review is set out hereunder :—

*Receipts and Prices for Lemons, Year Ended 30th September, 1949*

Auckland.		Tauranga.		Kerikeri.		Gisborne.	
Preferred.	Commercial.	Preferred.	Commercial.	Preferred.	Commercial.	Preferred.	Commercial.
16,563 $\frac{3}{4}$ 53·50%	14,394 $\frac{3}{4}$ 46·50%	41,733 $\frac{3}{4}$ 68·36%	19,315 $\frac{1}{4}$ 31·64%	5,452 $\frac{3}{4}$ 66·47%	2,750 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33·53%	1,339 52·92%	1,191 $\frac{3}{4}$ 47·08%

				£	s.	d.
Total preferred	..	..	65,088 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,695	1	8
Total commercial	..	..	37,652 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,260	8	9

£51,955 10 5

Average price, 10s. 1·37d.

*By-product Receipts—All Sheds*

		£	s.	d.
First peel lemons : 26,418 $\frac{3}{4}$ cases at 5s. 6d. case	..	..	7,265	3 2
Second peel lemons : 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ cases at 4s. case	..	..	1	12 6
Juice lemons : 6,830 $\frac{1}{4}$ cases at 2s. case	..	..	683	1 0

*Total Receipts (Including Rejects), All Grades for Each Shed*

		Cases.
Tauranga ..	..	83,725 $\frac{1}{2}$
Auckland ..	..	42,747 $\frac{1}{8}$
Kerikeri ..	..	10,577
Gisborne ..	..	3,314 $\frac{3}{4}$

140,364

*Total Manufactured, Peel and Juice*

Processed peel	..	..	..	263½ tons.
Juice	..	..	..	20,846 gallons.

## APPLE AND PEAR DIVISION

This report reviews the completion of the 1948 apple and pear season and the major part of the 1949 season. The final crop figure for 1948 season was 2,921,730 cases made up of 2,596,452 cases of apples and 325,278 cases of pears. This constituted a record crop since the commencement of organized marketing in 1940, the total being 273,000 above the previous record established in the 1941 season.

Altogether, the 1948 season was a difficult one, not only because of the large crop but also because of the heavy proportion of small sizes and the low quality of fruit in commercial and minimum grades. Another important difficulty was the withdrawal of subsidies, both direct and indirect, plus increased production costs. These conditions made it necessary for the Department, acting in association with the Fruit Marketing Council, to obtain from the market an average return approximately 4s. per case more than in 1947 in order to give growers a comparable return. The net market return achieved was actually 3s. 8d. per case above the 1947 average. The average return to the grower in 1947 was 9s. 4-78d. per case, and in 1948 11s. 5-69d. In view of the magnitude of crop and the large percentage of small sizes and poor quality fruit, this result reflects great credit on those responsible, and especially on the members of the Fruit Marketing Council whose experience and advice was of great benefit to the Department and to the industry.

## NEW ZEALAND APPLE AND PEAR MARKETING BOARD

The Fruit Marketing Council laid a solid foundation for the setting-up of the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board which was established at the request of the industry under the Apple and Pear Marketing Act, 1948. The new Board, the members of which were appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister, consists of two members selected from a panel of names submitted by the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation, two other members appointed by the Minister, and an independent Chairman selected by the Minister after consultation with the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation. The present personnel of the Board is as follows :—

Mr. H. Turner	..	..	..	Chairman
Mr. J. Hainsworth	..	..	..	Federation nominee.
Mr. K. B. Longmore	..	..	..	Government nominee.
Mr. G. C. McMurtry	..	..	..	Federation nominee.
Mr. M. J. Moriarty	..	..	..	Government nominee.

The principal function of the Board is to acquire apples and pears grown in New Zealand or imported into New Zealand, and to market them both within the Dominion and overseas.

The fruit is acquired on a purchase basis, the price being fixed by the Minister after receiving the advice of the Board as to the assessed cost of production for the season in question; the average purchase-price fixed by the Minister is to be within the limits of 6d. above and 6d. below the standard cost of production declared for the season. The standard cost of production is based on production costs for the Hawke's Bay and Nelson districts. The Board has power to pay to growers in other districts an additional amount to compensate for the district's higher cost of production.

The Board has the power to set up its own assembly, distribution, and marketing organization or to appoint an agent to carry out these functions. The Department has been appointed agent for a period of two years and was specifically authorized to accept appointment under the Act.

## PAYMENTS TO GROWERS

The Board advised the Minister that the cost of production for the 1949 season was assessed at 9s. 1-8024d. per case, and the Minister declared the standard cost of production to be 9s. 2d., and fixed the overall average price at 9s. 6d. per case, wrapping extra.

This in effect meant that the industry had an overall guarantee of 9s. 6d. for the 1949 season plus actual wrapping-costs.

As previously pointed out, the Board has the power to pay to growers in districts other than Hawke's Bay and Nelson an amount additional to the general guarantee, and the rates determined for the 1949 season were as follows:—

				Per Case.	
				s.	d.
Auckland	..	..	..	1	3½
Taranaki	..	..	..	1	0
Wellington	..	..	..	0	6
Marlborough	..	..	..	1	1
Canterbury	..	..	..	2	1
Otago	..	..	..	2	4½

If the apples and pears purchased by the Board are sold for a sum greater than that paid to the industry, the surplus, after the deduction of all authorized costs and expenses incurred by the Board, is to be retained as a reserve fund to be used in offsetting any deficiency that may occur in a subsequent season.

Table 1 gives the details of consolidated charge, net market return, amount of Government subsidy and overall average payment to growers for the seasons 1940 to 1948 inclusive, together with an estimate of consolidated charges for the 1949 season.

## CROP

It is estimated that the crop figures for the 1949 season will be 1,955,900 cases of apples and 291,300 cases of pears, giving a total of 2,247,200 cases of which 2,219,000 cases have been received up to 30th September. The crop, therefore, appears to be nearly 675,000 cases below the crop of the previous season. In general, the quality of the fruit has been much higher than was the case in 1948. Details of yearly receipts from growers are given in Table 2.

## DISTRIBUTION

The normal selling policy was continued and endeavours were made to effect an equitable distribution over town and country areas.

Due to the smaller crop in 1949 the export programme was curtailed. The following table shows the distribution:—

		1948.			1949.		
		Apples.	Pears.	Total.	Apples.	Pears.	Total.
Export	..	999,100	21,900	1,021,000	524,100	..	524,100
Dominion	..	1,597,300	303,300	1,900,600	1,431,800	291,300	1,723,100
Total	..	2,596,400	325,200	2,921,600	1,955,900	291,300	2,247,200

The following table gives comparative domestic market quantities since 1940:—

—				Apples.	Pears.	Total.
1940	..	..	..	1,664,900	167,600	1,832,500
1941	..	..	..	2,297,000	347,800	2,644,800
1942	..	..	..	1,923,700	183,400	2,107,100
1943	..	..	..	2,025,700	235,400	2,261,100
1944	..	..	..	2,201,300	269,700	2,471,000
1945	..	..	..	1,860,100	275,800	2,135,900
1946	..	..	..	2,087,400	182,000	2,269,400
1947	..	..	..	1,333,100	207,200	1,540,300
1948	..	..	..	1,597,300	303,300	1,900,600
1949 (estimated)	..	..	..	1,431,800	291,300	1,723,100

Direct selling to hospitals, Armed Forces, and railway refreshment-rooms was continued, but direct sales to retailers were eliminated early in March by direction of the Board. The total distributed through the former channels to 30th September was 31,800 cases, compared with 26,700 in 1948 and 32,100 in 1947. Table 3 shows how fruit has been distributed over the past ten years.

#### EXPORT

The total export for the season was 524,064 cases of apples of which 412,597 went to the United Kingdom, 54,000 to the continent, 27,886 to the United States of America, and 29,581 to Canada. This is the first time in history that New Zealand has been able to get apples into the United States.

Of the total quantity, 206,986 cases were loaded at Napier and 317,078 at Wellington.

Due to a 5-per-cent. increase in overseas freight, the price offered by the British Ministry of Food was 20s. per case for Cox Orange Pippin, and 12s. per case for other varieties, compared with 20s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. respectively for the 1948 season's export, and in addition, due to the appreciation of the New Zealand pound to sterling, the 25-per-cent. exchange was lost.

The net f.o.b. returns for the various markets in 1949 were 13s. 7-98d. per case for the United Kingdom, 15s. 1-5d. per case for the continent, 15s. 4-87d. per case for Canada, and 16s. 0-45d. per case for the United States, giving an overall net return from all export markets of 14s. 0-59d. per case.

#### APPLE DEHYDRATION

The apple-processing plant at Motueka continued its operations and 3,775,565 lb. of raw fruit was processed, yielding 345,060 lb. of dried product (apple slices) and 22,974 lb. of dried peels and cores.

Table 1

Item.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949. (Estimated).
Assembly ..	s. d. 0 2-15	s. d. 0 1-98	s. d. 0 3-68	s. d. 0 3-96	s. d. 0 4-17	s. d. 0 3-70	s. d. 0 3-80	s. d. 0 4-03	s. d. 0 3-68	s. d. 0 3-78
Freight and cartage ..	0 11-89	1 3-91	1 3-03	1 4-48	2 2-42	1 3-07	1 2-32	1 5-73	1 4-65	1 6-83
Wharfage ..	0 1-63	0 1-16	0 0-75	0 1-27	0 0-63	0 0-89	0 1-25	0 1-47	0 1-86	0 1-36
Cool storage ..	0 9-80	0 7-59	0 7-90	0 8-12	0 8-10	0 7-99	0 9-12	0 11-64	0 10-69	0 11-43
Repacking and sorting ..	..	0 0-64	0 0-15	0 0-10	0 0-01	0 0-09	0 0-01	..	..	..
Sundries ..	0 5-05	0 3-26	0 3-75	0 2-47	0 2-35	0 2-78	0 3-09	0 4-39	0 3-08	0 4-75
	2 6-52	2 6-54	2 7-26	2 8-40	2 5-68	2 6-52	2 7-59	3 3-26	2 11-96	3 4-15
Total ..	£ 307,815	£ 337,130	£ 274,415	£ 306,953	£ 319,587	£ 287,178	£ 336,436	£ 294,112	£ 437,773	£ 375,934
Net market return ..	s. d. 7 7-02	s. d. 4 5-43	s. d. 6 4-44	s. d. 7 8-57	s. d. 8 9-23	s. d. 8 8-54	s. d. 8 10-73	s. d. 10 8-64	s. d. 14 4-01	s. d. 14 4-01
Less consolidated charge ..	2 6-52	2 6-54	2 7-26	2 8-40	2 5-68	2 6-52	2 7-59	3 3-26	2 11-96	2 11-96
Plus Government subsidy, less profit*	5 0-50	1 10-89	3 9-18	5 0-17	6 3-55	6 2-02	6 3-14	7 5-38	11 4-05	11 4-05
Payment to growers ..	0 0-23	3 5-76	1 5-82	1 1-73	1 1-38	1 3-30	1 1-54	1 11-40	0 1-64	0 1-64
	5 0-27	5 4-65	5 3-00	6 1-90	7 4-93	7 5-32	7 4-68	7 4-78	11 5-69	11 5-69
Total payment to growers	£ 607,674	£ 742,335	£ 544,567	£ 672,296	£ 957,755	£ 839,321	£ 7942,599	£ 723,863	£ 1,677,000	£ 1,677,000
Crop ..	2,420,018	2,648,982	2,107,113	2,261,085	2,583,978	2,258,420	2,551,383	1,540,333	2,921,730	2,247,177

\* Export, 1940 = 587,504 cases.

† Excludes orchard labour subsidy.

‡ Not available.

Table 2—District Receipts of Apples and Pears

Year.	Auckland.	Poverty Bay.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Port Nelson.	Mapua.	Motueka.	Canterbury.	Timaru.	Otago.	Dominion.
<i>Apples</i>												
1940	278,612	19,455	701,920	31,234	71,935	211,733	420,304	291,903	102,671	7,039	115,593	2,252,399
1941	251,623	22,992	525,691	33,240	78,917	294,877	473,102	353,420	96,961	11,179	158,783	2,300,785
1942	167,110	40,076	770,923	34,473	70,557	183,083	243,601	207,072	91,614	5,688	109,498	1,923,695
1943	190,300	23,026	422,517	31,917	67,415	307,911	389,559	336,793	121,935	5,840	128,515	2,025,708
1944	236,072	41,577	865,870	23,666	74,567	238,942	336,226	273,862	100,466	2,602	120,434	2,314,284
1945	178,749	18,981	585,165	20,006	84,567	254,664	296,050	235,426	61,081	3,495	122,411	1,860,595
1946	220,580	32,366	745,060	25,270	65,276	312,788	476,123	326,950	42,263	3,127	119,525	2,369,328
1947	135,213	24,686	245,650	13,607	77,359	214,606	370,926	226,842	12,996	..	11,191	1,333,086
1948	264,033	42,687	839,145	24,885	120,276	304,821	517,807	327,701	82,974	6,034	66,089	2,596,452
Estimated,	179,985	26,245	617,109	20,075	70,313	226,112	383,849	231,811	70,710	5,900	123,797	1,955,906
1949												
Total	2,102,277	292,091	6,319,060	258,373	781,182	2,629,537	3,907,527	2,811,780	783,671	50,904	1,075,836	20,932,238
<i>Pears</i>												
1940	21,398	563	69,221	932	1,448	12,148	12,490	19,531	11,232	1,159	17,497	107,619
1941	49,324	4,403	153,395	3,483	2,202	26,119	29,769	43,747	9,808	1,702	23,732	347,684
1942	17,052	2,708	90,215	816	865	9,446	9,266	16,830	14,016	1,525	20,679	183,418
1943	27,766	3,505	106,245	2,766	761	15,471	15,130	33,533	9,969	1,797	18,433	235,376
1944	16,309	3,053	155,660	2,572	1,027	13,435	11,842	30,255	9,737	1,819	23,985	269,694
1945	29,826	4,243	151,641	2,579	1,027	15,765	11,929	30,352	10,204	1,927	15,625	275,166
1946	9,430	1,796	76,178	2,382	775	13,204	20,778	32,086	4,591	73	20,162	182,055
1947	10,827	3,514	106,602	810	1,005	16,986	26,762	33,667	4,325	..	5,749	207,247
1948	28,066	4,735	187,217	3,350	1,586	18,284	24,936	36,600	8,416	634	11,454	325,278
Estimated,	34,132	3,169	163,738	2,428	1,724	13,347	23,182	30,946	6,812	1,703	10,090	291,271
1949												
Total	244,130	31,689	1,260,112	21,118	13,468	154,205	186,084	308,147	86,110	12,339	167,406	2,484,808



Table 3

Distributed to	1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.
Domestic markets	1,559,000	159,000	2,037,000	329,000	1,537,000	159,000	1,522,000	198,000	1,512,000	230,000
U.S.J.P.B.	..	..	..	..	31,000	1,000	267,000	23,000	479,000	26,000
N.Z. Forces	30,000	5,000	55,000	15,000	158,000	23,000	94,000	11,000	66,000	9,000
Schools	..	..	113,000	..	156,000	..	91,000	..	102,000	..
Export	587,000	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	77,000	3,000	92,000	3,000	42,000	..	52,000	3,000	43,000	4,000
Total	2,253,000	167,000	2,301,000	347,000	1,924,000	183,000	2,026,000	235,000	2,202,000	269,000
Dehydration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113,000	..
Total crop	2,253,000	167,000	2,301,000	347,000	1,924,000	183,000	2,026,000	235,000	2,315,000	269,000

  

Distributed to	1945.		1946.		1947.		1948.		1949 (Estimated).	
	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.	Apples.	Pears.
Domestic markets	1,421,000	243,000	1,890,000	168,000	1,176,000	190,000	1,445,000	280,000	1,383,000	277,000
U.S.J.P.B.	312,000	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.Z. Forces	44,000	9,000	17,000	3,000	8,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
Schools	43,000	..	43,000	..	31,000	..	..	..	..	..
Export	..	..	282,000	..	..	..	999,000	22,000	524,000	..
Miscellaneous	40,000	5,000	137,000	11,000	118,000	16,000	148,000	22,000	44,000	13,000
Total	1,860,000	275,000	2,369,000	182,000	1,333,000	207,000	2,597,000	325,000	1,956,000	291,000
Dehydration ..	135,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total crop	1,995,000	275,000	2,369,000	182,000	1,333,000	207,000	2,597,000	325,000	1,956,000	291,000

## SUNDRY PRODUCTS

### IMPORTATIONS FOR STORES CONTROL BOARD : FUNCTIONS EX FOOD CONTROL

On the closing of the office of the Food Controller early in the year, certain of his functions were transferred to the Department. Among these was the importation of various commodities, principally canned and dried fruits, on behalf of the Stores Control Board for supply to Government institutions.

The services of the Trade Commissioners in Australia and elsewhere are used to arrange purchase and shipping, and the distribution in New Zealand is carried out by the Department.

The bulk of these commodities are for the Armed Services and mental hospitals, though the smaller institutions such as training-farms and special schools are also supplied. All commodities are sold on a landed cost plus charges basis.

### BOBBY CALF MARKETING POOL OPERATIONS

Bobby-calf pools throughout the country have now become well established and through the elected pool committees an efficient service to the producers is being provided. The efficiency of this marketing system is largely dependent on the collection service, and while some pools have continued the wartime practice of eliminating " side road " services longer than was really necessary, most pools are now finding it better to give a more general cartage service even if additional costs are incurred.

The lack of collection services in the off season is a problem for many pools with large sparsely populated areas, and the assembly of calves from these areas at saleyards and other suitable points has assisted the position materially. However, it is hoped that more can be done to improve the collection arrangements for calves offering in the off season, both by direct collection and by centralization.

The pools in the Otago district which were formed the previous year, experienced a good season's operations and the results were very encouraging to those producers who were instrumental in forming them.

A noticeable feature of annual meetings is that information supplied by different organizations is not always accurate, which leads to confusion among farmers. This was particularly evident regarding conditions of supply to the local market and to export. An improvement was evident following an article supplied by the Department to a farming journal.

Another matter which has received some attention is the voting rights for the election of committees of the various persons engaged in dairying. This is particularly evident in districts where large numbers are share-milking.

The operation of the Westfield Saleyard Committee, which was set up to negotiate the supply of calves to those yards, was satisfactory. This committee's operations have stabilized the pool-marketing arrangements in and around the Auckland area.

The returns for the year ended 1st January, 1949, show that 1,014,689 calves were collected in all pooled areas both gazetted and ungazetted. In previous years the calves collected by ungazetted pools have not been included, but as similar returns are available from these few pools (five) on a similar basis to the others it was decided to include them. For the period under review, ungazetted pools had a total collection of 26,679 calves. Of the total of 1,014,689 calves, 974,491 were passed for export. Some 3.8 per cent. or 40,198 were rejected. This is a big improvement on the previous year's figure of 6.2 per cent. In general, the treatment of calves is satisfactory.

The cartage-costs were the same as for the previous year, being 1s. 11d. per calf, which represents a total of £97,993.

The return to the producer showed a decline on the previous year and the average "at gate" price was 21s. 3d. This represented a total payout to producers of £1,081,737. The levy imposed on freezer calf-skins for credit to the Bobby Calf Stabilization Account was again fixed at 6s. per skin for the period up to 1st June 1949, but was reduced from that date onwards to 5s. per skin. On the 30th September the amount standing to the credit of the industry in the various accounts was approximately £1,500,000.

The year's operations have been sound and the drop in prices did not appear to have any marked influence on the marketing arrangements. Apart from some comment on the voting rights and procedure at annual meetings, the relations between producers and the pool committees and between pool committees themselves indicate that the marketing of calves through pools is now on a sound and economical basis.

The Department continues to encourage the formation of pools where desirable and has provided assistance and advice upon request during the year.

#### EXPORT PERMITS FOR SKINS

Early in 1949 it was obvious that there were extensive "cheap sterling" operations in freezer calf-skins by continental interests, with a consequent loss of dollars to New Zealand. The number of skins sent direct from New Zealand to North America had dropped from a yearly average of approximately 400,000 to nothing in one year.

It was therefore decided just prior to the 1949 season for calf-skin sales, to "screen" all export permits for these skins with a view to making it more difficult for indirect trading to be carried out. This method, while being of some inconvenience to exporters, has been, nevertheless, a very successful way of ensuring that few, if any, indirect sales were made. The direct exports were again brought back to a comparable position to that pertaining in previous years.

Later it was decided to extend the screening process to other classes of hides and also pelts.

#### IMPORTATION OF COMMODITIES IN SHORT SUPPLY: FUNCTIONS EX THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE (MINISTRY OF SUPPLY)

When the Ministry of Supply ceased to function the Department took over the importation of certain commodities and the disposal of stocks on hand. The reason Government trading has been continued is that the conditions of supply have been such as to prevent the possibility of reversion to normal trade channels in the meantime. The Department does not, however, regard these as permanent functions and is merely carrying on until the time is appropriate for private traders to resume their activities.

*Coffee.*—As Tanganyika coffee is under bulk purchase by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, purchases for the New Zealand trade are between this Department and the Ministry. The Department, as agent for the trade in New Zealand, purchased 74 tons of Tanganyika coffee from the Ministry of Food. This coffee was landed in good condition and sold on an f.o.b. Mombassa plus charges basis. It is not expected that the Ministry of Food will continue to offer Tanganyika coffee after 1952. In the meantime the Department will continue to purchase any surplus coffee from them should the New Zealand trade require it.

*Rice.*—The importation of rice has been under the overall control of the International Allocation Committee, and under this arrangement New Zealand has drawn its allocation from Australian sources. It is expected that international control will be lifted late in 1949 and the question of further allocation and supply will then require review. The

existing allocation of 600 tons of polished rice per year to New Zealand is about one-sixth normal consumption and until greater supplies are available it will not be possible to allow rice to revert to a free basis. The supplies available have been distributed by the trade, under departmental supervision, to Asiatics who are dependent on a rice diet, to hospitals, and to medical cases.

*Desiccated Coconut.*—The arrangement whereby the New Zealand Government purchases the whole of the Samoan output of desiccated coconut is still effective, the Department taking over the purchasing arrangements on the closing of the Food Control Office. The desiccated coconut purchased by the Department is produced by the New Zealand Reparation Estates which are administered by the Department of Island Territories. All coconut imported is handed over to the trade for distribution. For the period December, 1948, to September, 1949, the Department purchased 572 tons. The port distribution was as follows :—

					Tons.
Auckland	..	..	..	..	206
Wellington	..	..	..	..	186
Christchurch	..	..	..	..	90
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	90

The supplies for Government institutions are arranged for by the Department. It is expected that approximately 750 tons of Samoan desiccated coconut would be available to New Zealand over a twelve-monthly period.

*Ingot Tin.* As tin was under international allocation during the war and post-war years, it was imported and distributed by the Ministry of Supply. The Department has taken over this function from the now defunct Ministry of Supply, having purchased its stocks. The price of ingot tin rose by over £100 per ton following devaluation but stocks in New Zealand were sufficiently large to meet demand without an increase in price and without having to replenish supplies at the high price. The international Tin Allocation Committee ceased to function during the year and normal buying was resumed through the auctions. The Department continues to hold a sufficient stock to meet requirements for some time and it is the intention that, as soon as the time is suitable, the Department will step out of the trade and hand over the importation of tin to private merchants.

*Tinplate.*—The international allocation of tinplate has again been the reason for Government trading. The Department (continuing the previous practice of the Ministry of Supply) has acted as a purchasing authority and has handed over the distribution in New Zealand to the usual importers.

*Fish-liver and Whale Oils.*—The Department continued to purchase as required shipments of fish-liver oil and whale-oil on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The fish-liver oil contract is due to terminate at the end of 1949 and the policy regarding future purchases is still uncertain. However, with an improving supply of fish oils, it is possible that the United Kingdom will require only certain of the higher potency oils. Fish-liver oil to the value of £52,365 and whale-oil to the value of £1,384 10s. were purchased and sold by the Department during the year.

*War Office Supplies.*—When the Department took over from the Food Controller there were in stock considerable quantities of oatmeal and rolled oats held on order from the War Office. The Export Division of the Department had always acted as the shipping authority and the Department in taking over the stock continued this function. All the rolled-oats stock was cleared during the year and the balance of the oatmeal will be cleared, it is expected early in 1950.

The War Office was approached at the instigation of the New Zealand millers, but it is unlikely that further orders will be placed in New Zealand.

*Bacon Subsidy.*--The administration and payment of the subsidy payable in respect of bacon was another function assumed from the Food Controller's Office. The payment of this was continued until the 30th September when the subsidy was withdrawn.

*Agar Agar.*--Before the war agar was imported, but local sources of supply are now being used as far as possible, thus effecting a saving in overseas exchange while providing a valuable source of income to part-time collectors, primarily Maoris. The Department continued to act as the sole collecting agency, and all agar purchased was sold to the Davis Gelatine Co. of Christchurch. The price of 1s. per pound was maintained, but certain freight-allowance adjustments were introduced during the year. In general, there has been a slackening off in supplies coming forward, and the whole of the collection and availability of this weed is to be the matter of a special investigation later this year. There is a possibility that many of the beds may have been subjected to over-picking. If this is the case, some measure of protection may have to be adopted to prevent damage to the industry.

*Local Meat.*--During the year the Department was charged with the responsibility of ensuring that during the period when price controls on meat sold locally were not operating ample supplies of good-quality frozen meat would be available on demand to the public at fixed prices.

In the North Island fresh meat supplies were generally adequate to meet the demand, and this meant that fat-stock prices did not rise excessively during the decontrol period. When any sharp rise was experienced frozen meat was used, and this had a steadying influence on market values. The position in the South Island was, however, rather different. The Canterbury area, owing to a very favourable season, had a steady supply of meat, but prices rose well above those ruling in the North Island. This was due to the reluctance of the Canterbury wholesale and retail trade to use a proportion of frozen meat. In the Dunedin area the supply of fresh meat was inadequate to meet the demand, and, consequently, fat-stock prices rose to a very high level. The availability of fresh meat for this market is limited for the June-November period and the only alternative appears to lie in the wider use of frozen meat. Good-quality frozen ox-beef is not usually held in stock in Dunedin, and if it is to be made available to the public it must be transferred.

The Department did transfer on behalf of the Dunedin trade a small quantity of frozen beef from Southland, and this was favourably received.

It is expected that the supply of fresh meat to the local market in the South Island will steadily decrease in the future, and therefore increasing quantities of frozen meat may be required to meet the position.

The Department wishes to express its appreciation of the co-operation given to it by the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, the Freezing Companies' Association, and the Master Butchers' Federation in dealing with local market meat problems.

## MILK DIVISION

### NATIONAL MILK SCHEME

The milk year commences on the 1st September and finishes on the 31st August. The Department continued to operate the National Milk Scheme which first came into operation during the 1944-45 year, and this year therefore represents the fifth year of its operation. The scheme aims to ensure an adequate supply of good-quality milk all

the year round in the milk-consumption areas of the Dominion, and also aims to ensure adequate returns to those engaged in the trade. A guaranteed farm-gate price is paid to town milk producers, and various margins are paid for services performed from farm gate to consumers, while the selling-prices are fixed by Price Orders. The difference between the guaranteed farm-gate price plus margins and the Price Order price is met by way of subsidy. The producers give quotas for the milk which they can produce on each day of the year. The town milk price is paid on such quantities, but to allow for seasonal variations in production, the price is also paid on percentages of surplus above the guarantees. In accordance with the agreement with the Town Milk Producers' Federation, these are 17 per cent. in five spring and summer months, and 10 per cent. for the remainder of the year.

#### NATIONAL TOWN MILK PRODUCER PRICE

For the 1947-48 milk year the national town milk producer price was fixed at 19-4526d. per gallon, as compared with the price of 19-1352d. per gallon for the previous year.

In accordance with the agreement with the Town Milk Producers' Federation which operates until the 31st August, 1950, and of which detailed information was given in the last annual report, the town milk price is arrived at on a formula which takes the average pay-out of cheese-factories as its starting point. The producer prices thus, by and large, follow any changes in the guaranteed price for export dairy-produce. An increase in the guaranteed price was made from the 1st June, 1949. Accordingly, a corresponding alteration was necessary in the national town milk producer price, this increase being fixed at 0-8372d. per gallon.

The town milk producer price is paid out according to seasonal differentials which were as follows :—

North Island—		Pence per Gallon.
September, 1948, to January, 1949 ..	..	.. 16-00
February, 1949, to April, 1949, inclusive ..	..	.. 20-00
May, 1949 .. .. ..	..	.. 24-05
June to August, 1949, inclusive .. ..	..	.. 24-8872
South Island—		
October, 1948, to February, 1949, inclusive ..	..	.. 16-00
September, 1948, March and April, 1949 ..	..	.. 20-00
May, 1949 .. .. ..	..	.. 24-05
June to August, 1949, inclusive .. ..	..	.. 24-8872

In addition, special seasonal differentials were fixed to meet the specific problems in certain districts.

Where surplus milk was diverted to butter or cheese factories, the following standard credits were taken as realizations on such surplus so diverted—for cheese 10-9d. per gallon and for butter 10d. per gallon. These realizations are built up by way of subsidy to ensure the full town milk producer price on the percentages of surplus recognized. From the 1st June, 1949, the realizations were increased to 11-5d. per gallon for cheese and 10-6d. per gallon for butter.

*Table 4—List of Town Milk Producer Organizations Operating Under the National Milk Scheme, Together With Daily Nominated Quantities Approved by the Minister of Marketing for 1948-49 Milk Year*

District.	Name of Organization.	Nominated Quantity.
		Gallons.
Arapuni ..	Arapuni Milk Supply .. .. .	40
Ashburton ..	Ashburton Town Milk Producers' Co-operative, Ltd. .. ..	760
	New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd. .. ..	17,502
Auckland ..	Auckland Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	14,578
	North Shore Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. .. ..	3,470
Balclutha ..	Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. .. .	460
Bay of Islands ..	Bay of Islands Town Milk Producers' Association .. ..	185
Blenheim ..	Blenheim Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. .. ..	1,000
Bluff ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply Co. .. ..	†
Brightwater ..	G. G. Simkin .. .. .	20
Bulls ..	R. Tricker .. .. .	40
	Canterbury Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	15,585
Christchurch ..	Christchurch Metropolitan Milk Suppliers' Co-operative Association, Ltd. ..	4,510
Cromwell ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. .. ..	*
Culverden ..	L. Denton .. .. .	43
Dannevirke ..	Maharahara Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd. .. ..	880
Dargaville ..	Dargaville Milk Producers' Association .. ..	280
	Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. .. ..	8,000
Dunedin ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. .. ..	2,761
Eltham ..	Eltham Producers' Co-operative Milk Organization .. ..	75
Fairlie ..	South Canterbury Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	75
Feilding ..	Feilding Milk Producers' Association .. ..	470
Foxton ..	Foxton Milk Producers' Supply Association .. ..	190
Geraldine ..	South Canterbury Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	130
Gisborne ..	Gisborne Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	2,250
Gore ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply Co. .. ..	†
Greymouth ..	Grey District Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	1,371
	Hamilton Milk Producers' Co., Ltd. .. ..	4,518
Hamilton ..	Newstead Town Milk Group .. ..	682
Hawera ..	Hawera Co-operative Milk Supply Association .. ..	780†
Helensville ..	Kaipara Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd. .. ..	120
Huntly ..	L. R. Rowan .. .. .	65
Inglewood ..	New Plymouth Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Association, Ltd. ..	105
Invercargill ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply Co. .. ..	3,800§
Kaikohe ..	Kaikohe Milk Producers' Association .. ..	121
Kaikoura ..	Kaikoura Milk Supply Association .. ..	120
Kaitaia ..	Kaitaia Milk Producers' Association .. ..	140
Kaitangata ..	Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. .. ..	110
Kaponga ..	A. M. Wickham .. .. .	31
Katikati ..	Tauranga Milk Producers' Association .. ..	40
Lawrence ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. .. ..	*
Levin ..	Levin Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd. .. ..	450
Marton ..	Marton Milk Producers' Association .. ..	311
Middlemarch ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. .. ..	*
	Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. .. ..	175
Milton ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. .. ..	*
Morrinsville ..	Morrinsville Milk Group .. ..	65
Motueka ..	Nelson Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	
Mount Maunganui ..	Mount Maunganui Milk Producers' Association .. ..	180
Murupara ..	E. L. Rossiter .. .. .	80
Napier-Hastings ..	Hawke's Bay Raw Milk Producers' Co-operative, Ltd. ..	4,300
Naseby ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. .. ..	*
Nelson ..	Nelson Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	2,400¶
New Plymouth ..	New Plymouth Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Association, Ltd. ..	2,550

*Table 4—List of Town Milk Producer Organizations Operating Under the National Milk Scheme, Together With Daily Nominated Quantities Approved by the Minister of Marketing for 1948/49 Milk Year—continued*

District.	Name of Organization.	Nominated Quantity.
		Gallons.
Oamaru ..	North Otago Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	1,050
Ohura ..	Taumarunui Milk Producers' Association ..	35
Opotiki ..	Opotiki Milk Producers' Association ..	200
Opunake ..	Opunake Milk Producers' Association ..	90
Orepuke ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply ..	†
Otorohanga ..	Otorohanga Milk Producers' Association ..	160
Pahiatua ..	Pahiatua Milk Producers' Association ..	80
Palmerston North ..	Manawatu Co-operative Milk Producers' Co., Ltd. ..	3,775
Patea ..	Hawera Co-operative Milk Supply Association ..	**
Pieton ..	Pieton Milk Producers' Association ..	230
Pukekohe ..	Franklin Milk Producers' Association ..	600
Putaruru ..	Putaruru Milk Supply Association ..	100
Raetihi ..	Ruapehu Milk Supply Association ..	500
Ranfurly ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. ..	*
Riverton ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply ..	†
Rotorua ..	Rotorua Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	1,145
Roxburgh ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. ..	*
Shannon ..	Richards and Sons ..	45
Stratford ..	Stratford Co-operative Milk Association, Ltd. ..	660
Taihape ..	Taihape Milk Producers' Association ..	230
Takaka ..	Nelson Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. ..	40
Taneatua ..	M. J. Doran ..	25
Tapanui ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. ..	*
Taumarunui ..	Taumarunui Milk Producers' Association ..	410
Tauranga ..	Tauranga Milk Producers' Association ..	890
Te Aroha ..	Te Aroha Milk Producers' Association ..	480
Te Kuiti ..	Te Kuiti Milk Producers' Association ..	223
Temuka ..	South Canterbury Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	100
Te Puke ..	Te Puke Milk Producers' Association ..	110
Thames ..	Thames Valley Milk Producers' Association ..	1,020
Timaru ..	South Canterbury Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	2,700
Waikouaiti ..	Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. ..	*
Waimate ..	South Canterbury Co-operative Milk Supply Co., Ltd. ..	370
Waipawa ..	Waipawa Milk Producers' Association ..	90
Waipukurau ..	Waipukurau Milk Producers' Association ..	250
Wairarapa ..	Wairarapa Town Milk Producers' Association ..	1,237
Waitara ..	New Plymouth Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Supply Association, Ltd. ..	235
Wakefield ..	C. Gardiner ..	25
Wanganui ..	Wanganui Co-operative Milk Supply, Ltd. ..	2,650
Warkworth ..	Warkworth Milk Producers' Association ..	50
Waverley ..	Waverley Milk Producers' Association ..	46
Wellington ..	The Nearby Farmers' Association (Inc.) ..	1,951
Westport ..	Westport United Dairies, Ltd. ..	680
Whakatane ..	Whakatane Milk Producers' Association ..	560
Whangarei ..	Whangarei Co-operative Milk Marketing Co., Ltd. ..	1,475
Winton ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply ..	†
Wyndham ..	Southland Co-operative Milk Supply ..	†
* ..	Supplies of these country areas by Town Milk (Dunedin), Ltd. ..	382
		120,717

† Included in Invercargill nominated quantity. ‡ Includes Patea. § Includes Bluff and Gore. || Included in Nelson nominated quantity. ¶ Includes Motueka. \*\* Included in Hawera nominated quantity.

#### WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL PRICE STRUCTURE AND RECONCILIATION WITH HUTT VALLEY TRADE

The supply of milk to the Municipal Milk Department of the Wellington City Council and also to the vendors or other organizations operating in the Hutt Valley is not handled under the National Milk Scheme, and a different producer price and a



considerably different supply organization applies. However, the price payable to the supply organizations is altered each year by the same figure as that by which the national town milk price is altered.

The following price schedule operated for the 1948-49 milk year :—

1st September, 1948, to 31st January, 1949	..	17-75d. per pound butterfat, plus 8-4124d. per gallon added value.
1st February, 1949, to 15th April, 1949	..	17-75d. per pound butterfat, plus 12-1032d. per gallon added value.
16th April, 1949, to 31st May, 1949	.. ..	17-75d. per pound butterfat, plus 85 per cent. of 17-75d., plus 12-730d. per gallon added value.
1st June, 1949, to 15th August, 1949	.. ..	17-75d. per pound butterfat, plus 85 per cent. of 17-75d., plus 13-5675d. per gallon added value.
16th to 31st August, 1949	.. ..	17-75d. per pound butterfat, plus 9-2496d. per gallon added value.

#### SUPPLIES OF MILK

One of the objectives of the National Milk Scheme has now been achieved in that practically all areas of population have an organized supply. Whereas the number of producer organizations increased from 32 during the 1946-47 milk year to 71 during the 1947-48 milk year, the number for the 1948-49 year was 96. Most of the increase from 71 to 96 represented larger associations organizing special groups in smaller towns, and there are very few areas now outside the scheme.

The great majority of milk producer associations this year were operating on the full National Milk Scheme, including the payment of the full town milk price on surplus production up to the percentages recognized. Previously, a number of the smaller associations had been satisfied to receive the town milk price on sales only. Thus the cost of the surplus milk disposal scheme increased considerably during the 1948-49 year.

Better organization, together with a favourable season, resulted in an adequate supply throughout the country, and there were no major problems of milk shortage even at the most difficult point of production during the year. Improvements in organization now enable surplus milk from one area to be switched quickly to any areas where supplies to the public are inadequate.

#### PAYMENTS MADE IN RESPECT OF MILK SUPPLIED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING THE PERIOD 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1948, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1949

(a) Payments made under the National Milk Scheme to Producers, treating houses, and vendors in respect of actual town sales	..	£ 1,518,834
(b) Cost of surplus milk scheme	.. ..	283,651
(c) Payment of winter feed allowances	.. ..	11,545
(d) Payment of administration levy to producer associations	.. ..	13,915
(e) Payment of levies to local milk authorities	.. ..	15,098
Total	.. ..	<u>£1,843,043</u>

#### TREATMENT OF MILK

The Department continued to encourage the milk supply to be arranged so that the consumers in at least the major centres of consumption have a choice of raw milk or pasteurized milk, and that wherever practicable, milk is delivered in sealed containers.

Figures taken out show that whereas the total town milk sales under the National Milk Scheme (including Wellington City Council) increased from 29,873,449 gallons in 1945-46 to 33,344,559 in 1946-47, to 42,377,765 in 1947-48, and to 45,018,642 in 1948-49, the sales of pasteurized milk over the same period increased from 20,665,957 to 21,813,558, to 26,654,357, to 27,646,413. The sales of bottled milk over the same period increased from 14,180,588 to 17,711,411, to 20,917,115, to 23,330,001.

It should be mentioned that from the outset practically all supplies of treated milk were through the National Milk Scheme.

In furthering the policy of public treatment of milk, the main work of the Department was the completion of purchase of plants in respect of which negotiations had not been completed during the previous year. Only one plant was offered to the Department during the year.

In May, 1949, the acquisition of the shares in United Dairies, Ltd., the major treating house in Christchurch was completed. The purchase of these shares automatically acquired for the Crown a major holding of shares in Riversdale Dairy Supplies, Ltd., the treating house for Greymouth. The purchase in Christchurch involved the taking over of a complete business, including land, buildings, plant, and distribution, but in keeping with policy, the retail distribution side of the business was sold to returned servicemen.

Other acquisitions made were those of Takapuna Dairy, Ltd., the Midland Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd., and the Invercargill Milk Supply. In the case of Takapuna Dairy, the Department was involved in the purchase of certain items of plant only, and as had been agreed upon previously, the treatment house, which was obsolete, was closed, and the trade handled through the treatment house of the Auckland Milk Treatment Corporation.

In Invercargill, the land, buildings, plant, and distribution of the Invercargill Milk Supply were purchased and, except for the distribution, handed over for control to the Invercargill Milk Treatment Corporation. The distribution rounds were disposed of to the existing roundsmen.

The Rotorua Treatment House was offered for sale to the Crown, but arrangements for taking over had not been completed by the end of the milk year.

Alterations to the Palmerston North Milk Treatment Station, which is operated by the Department, were completed during the year.

Improvements have been made to the plant and equipment at the Nelson Station, and it should be able to run efficiently until a new milk treatment station is erected.

Following on the purchase of the Newstead Station at Hamilton on the 31st August, 1948, extensive improvements have been made and new plant installed with a view to meeting the urgent demand for improved methods of handling and treatment pending the erection of the new milk treatment station at Seddon Street, Hamilton. As far as possible the alterations at Newstead were arranged so that there will be a minimum of redundancy when the new Hamilton Station is ready. However, it will not be possible to make Newstead into an ideal station to handle Hamilton milk for any length of time, and it cannot be regarded as an alternative to the erection of a new station.

The treatment facilities at the Midland Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd., Timaru, were closed down during the year and the milk channelled through the milk treatment station operated by the Timaru Milk Treatment Corporation. Certain items of plant were taken over from the Midland Co.

Plans have been approved for improvements involving extension of building and new plant at the Timaru Milk Treatment Station. When these alterations are complete, that station should be adequate for Timaru's needs for many years.

Conditions at Blenheim have been improved and a boiler-house erected and boiler installed. Arrangements are in train for the installation in the Blenheim Station of plant acquired from the Midland Co. and other surplus plant in the hands of the Department. The facilities in Blenheim should then be adequate until a new station is erected. Steps were taken during the year to acquire a site for a new station.

At the end of the year the final stages of plant installation at the new Hastings Treatment House were reached. Progress is well in hand with the erection of chill-room facilities at Napier, which can, in due course, be used in conjunction with a separate treatment house at Napier. The opening of the Hastings plant and the erection of the Napier chill-room will enable the present unsatisfactory Napier Milk Treatment Station to be closed down.

In Dunedin the new milk treatment station has operated satisfactorily. However, this station was planned and partly erected before it was acquired by the Department and was planned for the trade of the company building it. It is not large enough to handle all the milk for Dunedin, or to enable Dunedin consumers to get all their supplies in sealed containers. Fairly extensive additions both in buildings and plant will be needed.

Production sales and treatment of milk passing through National Milk Scheme from 1st September, 1945, to 31st August, 1949 :—

Table 5

Milk Year.	Production.	Town Milk Price Payable.	Town Sales.	School Sales.	Raw Sales.	Pasteurized Sales.	Loose Sales.	Bottled Sales.
1/9/45-31/8/46	37,332,817	32,751,693	29,873,449	1,394,976	9,207,492	20,665,957	15,692,861	14,180,588
1/9/46-31/8/47	44,921,105	40,230,822	33,344,559	1,640,837	11,531,001	21,813,558	15,633,148	17,711,411
1/9/47-31/8/48	54,935,507	49,952,646	42,377,765	1,369,689	15,723,408	26,654,357	21,460,650	20,917,115
1/9/48-31/8/49	63,960,210	55,456,541	45,018,642	1,808,528	17,372,229	27,646,413	21,688,641	23,330,001

Table 6—Schedule Showing Particulars of Production and Town Milk Sales for 1948-49 Milk Year

Town.	Production.	Gallage on Which Town Milk Price Payable.	Town Sales.	School Sales.	Raw Sales.	Pasteurized Sales.	Loose Sales.	Bottled Sales.
Kaitaia ..	49,224	49,224	48,245	..	48,245	..	48,245	..
Bay of Islands ..	64,698	64,698	64,667	..	64,667	..	64,667	..
Kaikōhe ..	77,301	55,510	44,868	..	44,868	..	44,868	..
Rawene ..								
Okaihau ..	806,554	604,500	457,204	28,786	..	457,204	129,254	327,950
Whangarei ..								
Dargaville ..	104,217	104,030	100,644	..	100,644	..	100,644	..
Warkworth ..	15,186	15,186	15,035	..	15,035	..	15,035	..
Helensville ..	37,268	37,268	37,125	..	37,125	..	37,125	..
Auckland ..	17,900,047	14,456,111	11,035,554	451,230	603,881	10,431,673	6,288,991	4,746,563
Pukekohe ..	338,735	237,397	208,759	..	208,759	..	190,893	17,866
Waiuku ..								
Mercer ..	518,098	418,127	349,604	..	349,604	..	349,604	..
Tuakau ..								
Thames ..	280,747	187,399	78,455	52,990	78,455	..	78,455	..
Paeroa ..								
Waihi ..	2,627,114	2,044,077	1,496,346	76,576	1,175,766	344,099	1,382,640	137,225
Te Aroha ..								
Hamilton ..	107,435	107,435	103,061	..	103,061	..	103,061	..
Huntly ..								
Ngauruawhia ..	61,617	61,617	59,727	..	59,727	..	59,727	..
Te Awamutu ..								
Morrinsville ..	44,486	44,486	43,053	..	43,053	..	43,053	..
Cambridge ..	129,710	65,528	48,489	..	48,489	..	48,489	..
Matamata ..	97,833	92,159	84,405	..	84,405	..	65,124	19,291
Putaruru ..	201,887	168,317	155,608	..	155,608	..	155,608	..
Otorohanga ..								
Te Kuiti ..	95,107	77,351	73,795	..	73,795	..	73,795	..
Taumarunui ..								
Ohura ..	429,985	379,802	303,642	20,598	12,841	290,801	48,882	254,760
Taunangaui ..								
Mt. Maunganui ..	68,857	44,946	35,698	..	35,698	..	35,698	..
Katikati ..	605,135	473,166	376,806	18,361	134,430	242,376	179,880	196,926
Te Puke ..	31,815	31,815	31,815	..	31,815	..	31,815	..
Rotorua ..	238,091	225,062	157,450	24,673	5,777	151,673	18,870	138,580
Murupara ..								
Whakatane ..	112,484	81,843	51,280	8,530	24,214	27,066	5,548	45,732
Taneatua ..	1,108,305	1,001,551	766,974	64,967	32,253	734,721	91,328	675,646
Opotiki ..								
New Plymouth ..	119,868	96,492	84,732	..	84,732	..	53,376	31,356
Waitara ..								

Table 6—Schedule Showing Particulars of Production and Town Milk Sales for 1948-49  
Milk Year—continued

Town.	Production.	Gallons on Which Town Milk Price Payable.	Town Sales.	School Sales.	Raw Sales.	Pasteurized Sales.	Loose Sales.	Bottled Sales.
Ingleswood	59,685	43,267	37,508	..	37,508	..	37,508	..
Stratford	262,140	256,121	132,789	59,488	3,476	129,313	9,681	123,108
Kaponga	16,349	12,768	10,693	..	10,693	..	..	10,693
Opunake	27,722	27,722	27,181	..	27,181	..	16,733	10,448
Hawera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patea	348,079	307,788	273,437	..	273,437	..	2,676	270,761
Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eltham	35,605	25,883	41,705	..	41,705	..	3,765	37,940
Waverley	17,474	16,740	15,471	..	15,471	..	15,471	..
Wanganui	1,220,587	1,058,022	923,340	2,659	443,198	480,142	143,022	780,318
Rangitiki	297,872	202,397	142,162	18,386	..	142,162	30,710	111,452
Tairāpapa	109,540	93,601	76,629	..	76,629	..	76,629	..
Marton	117,480	117,480	115,412	..	115,412	..	108,518	6,894
Poikoi	364,820	190,565	157,629	..	60,666	96,963	14,187	143,442
Rail	13,064	13,064	12,829	..	12,829	..	12,829	..
Palmerston N.	1,857,220	1,528,851	1,052,617	47,664	101,080	951,537	116,779	935,888
Foxton	99,477	83,462	27,885	..	27,885	..	27,885	..
Levin	244,153	179,011	171,487	..	111,752	59,735	113,158	58,329
Shannon	11,221	11,221	11,200	..	11,200	..	11,200	..
Gisborne	904,444	889,997	636,691	66,411	13,037	623,654	27,665	609,026
Wairoa	107,072	107,072	107,072	..	..	..	107,072	..
Napier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hastings	1,958,564	1,713,988	1,474,805	49,104	943,883	530,922	1,016,442	458,363
Waipawa	42,726	37,293	33,401	..	33,401	..	33,401	..
Waipukurau	130,364	102,103	88,442	..	88,442	..	88,442	..
Dannevirke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pahiatua	1,039,748	387,109	176,552	65,980	71,801	104,751	81,024	95,528
Masterton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carterton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greytown	472,935	472,935	462,032	..	462,032	..	457,765	4,267
Featherston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Martinborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	7,984,575	7,704,359	7,649,547	280,216	1,402,687	6,246,660	2,602,202	5,047,345
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otaki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	1,055,654	869,570	770,131	47,691	52,560	717,571	159,982	610,149
Motueka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murchison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vestport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunsmuir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockton	287,170	277,488	177,305	20,288	11,760	165,545	34,303	143,002
Millerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gravelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greymouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rumanga	498,081	496,792	429,723	..	118,696	311,027	171,566	258,157
Hokitika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pictou	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blenheim	615,378	528,518	405,833	23,856	276,611	129,222	164,572	241,261
Kaikoura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culverden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawarden	16,746	16,746	16,746	..	16,746	..	16,746	..
Christchurch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton	8,774,696	8,335,160	6,383,123	190,935	4,839,225	1,543,898	2,011,888	4,371,235
Kaiapoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangiora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashburton	294,216	294,216	283,964	..	283,964	..	283,964	..
Methven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timaru	1,092,034	1,058,206	826,940	55,416	184,926	642,024	279,595	550,355
Gerakline	46,766	47,268	45,891	..	45,891	..	45,891	..
Tennuka	37,663	37,663	37,435	..	37,435	..	37,435	..
Fairlie	26,230	26,700	27,219	..	27,219	..	27,219	..
Waimate	141,205	141,101	112,994	..	2,776	110,218	4,170	108,824
Oamaru	423,615	413,618	334,029	20,424	36,103	297,926	69,614	273,415
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	4,565,977	4,288,317	3,268,283	113,299	1,800,937	1,467,346	2,042,394	1,225,889
Cromwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	138,152	138,152	137,413	..	137,413	..	137,413	..
Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangfurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balclutha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaitangata	407,058	154,255	125,822	..	120,894	4,938	43,048	82,774
Invercargill	1,524,855	1,524,855	1,440,895	..	1,336,721	104,174	1,271,592	169,303
Southland towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	63,960,210	55,456,541	45,018,642	1,808,528	17,372,229	27,646,413	21,688,641	23,330,001

## BRANCHES

## AUCKLAND

*Apples and Pears.*—In view of the smaller crop, the receipts of apples and pears for the Auckland district were less than for the previous year, a total of 214,116 cases being received as against 292,099 cases. The number of cases of apples distributed and sold in this district was 352,000 whilst for pears the total was 94,000.

*Agar Agar Seaweed.*—Receipts of this seaweed again showed a decline, only 48 tons being received as against 60 tons for the previous year. For the coming year, a freight pool is being established in order that all producers, irrespective of locality, will be put on almost the same financial basis. It is hoped that this step, together with visits to the collecting areas, will increase the quantity of agar next year.

*Butter.*—The Branch continued to carry out *patting, tinning, and butterfat-drying* on behalf of the Dairy Products Marketing Commission.

The following table shows the quantity of butter processed during the year for local markets and export :—

Butter patting	..	..	2,965,189 lb. in 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pats.
Tinned butter	..	..	{ 1,436,420 lb. in 1 lb. tins.
			{ 375,125 lb. in 5 lb. tins.
Butterfat-drying	..	..	676,165 lb.

*Eggs.*—The receipts for the year showed an increase of 3.29 per cent. 3,095,847 dozen being received as against 2,997,122 dozen for the previous year. Deliveries continued on a zoned area basis through six distributors.

Only 12,930 dozen eggs were *chilled* during the flush of the season whilst egg pulp manufactured locally was 507,600 lb.

*Honey.*—This Branch is responsible for the running of the honey-blending plant and 370 tons were received during the period. Further details appear elsewhere in this report.

*Imported Fruits.*—The supervision of allocations of these fruits for the Auckland district was again under the control of this Branch.

*Lemons.*—The Auckland packing-plant, which together with the Kerikeri and Tauranga plants, is controlled by Auckland was overhauled during the year. A total of 268 tons of lemon-peel and 20,288 gallons of lemon-juice was manufactured during the year.

*Storage.*—In addition to the utilization of the storage space at Auckland for assembling apples and pears, the storage floor was used for storing other products during the off season on behalf of private firms. Products handled on behalf of the Sundry Products Section of the Department included dessicated coconut, canned fruit, and tin.

*Milk.*—The checking of subsidy claims and vendors' records for Auckland district was again carried out.

*Pukekohe Processing Factory*

*Casein.*—Mention was made in the last report that Pukekohe would continue casein drying only until such time as the casein-factories installed their own drying facilities. On the 17th December, 1948, therefore, Pukekohe ceased drying casein, and the amount of rennet casein dried up till that date was 3,654 sacks.

*Canning.*—The factory processed 461,000 16 oz. cans of peas, 330,000 30 oz. cans of peas, 71,565 16 oz. cans of half carrots and half peas, and 959 30 oz. cans of half carrots and half peas. In addition, 74,000 lb. of peas were quick frozen.

*Tomatoes.*—Tomatoes were again processed under contract, a total of 666,717 lb. being processed into 12,471 40 lb. cans.

*Storage.*—56,668 cases of apples and 4,000 cases of pears were cool-stored during the year whilst, on behalf of private firms, a total of 600,000 lb. of onions were dry stored.

## HASTINGS

*Apples and Pears.*—Although the district crop was lighter than the previous year, nevertheless it turned out larger than anticipated, the receipts of these fruits at the assembly depot amounting to 767,783 cases. Full use was made of the district's cool stores, a total of 403,453 cases passing through them during the season. Out of this total, the losses through repacking or deterioration amounted to only 163 cases, representing less than half a case out of each 1,000 cases handled.

*Eggs.*—The quantity of eggs passing through the local egg floor, which is under the supervision of this Branch, showed a substantial increase, 660,421 dozen being handled, an increase of 90,793 dozen over the previous year.

*Agar Agar Seaweed.*—Due to the unfavourable weather conditions that prevailed along the coast for a considerable period, the total quantity of agar received showed a reduction, 59 tons being handled as against the previous year's total of 89 tons 18 cwt.

*Milk.*—In addition to the supervision of the clerical and accounting work of the Napier Milk Treatment Station, the Branch now supervises the accounts for the Palmerston North Treatment Station.

*Dry Storage.*—In accordance with the usual practice, the storage floor was used for storing goods on behalf of local merchants as space became available. A total of 1,102 tons was stored during the year, consisting mainly of potatoes 345 tons and cardboard 746 tons.

## GISBORNE

*Apples and Pears.*—As was the case with other branches, the total number of cases of apples and pears received by Gisborne showed a reduction, 30,000 cases being received as against 47,422 cases for the last period.

*Lemons.*—3,121 cases of lemons were received by the local packing-house which is under the supervision of this Branch.

*Eggs.*—During the year the local egg floor handled 490,181 dozen eggs as against 375,401 dozen for the previous year, an increase of 114,780 dozen.

*Maize.*—The Manager of the Branch continued to be Secretary of the Maize Marketing Committee and was constantly in touch with grower, consumer, and merchant interests in this regard. Numerous inquiries and problems relating to *agar agar seaweed*, *honey*, *potatoes*, *grain*, *citrus fruits*, and *milk* were also dealt with as necessary.

## NELSON

*Apples and Pears.*—Due to inadequate facilities at Mapua and Motueka, no fruit could be accepted at these assembly points for a few days in the middle of May, when the receipts of apples and pears were at their peak. It is hoped to have additional assembly facilities available before next season. The receipts for the year were 910,384 cases of apples and 69,123 cases of pears, giving a total of 979,507 cases.

*Eggs.*—The receipts of eggs at the local egg floor showed a very substantial increase, 154,921 dozen being received during the year as against 61,158 for the previous year, an increase of 93,763 dozen.

*Milk.*—During the year this Branch became responsible for the accounting work of the Blenheim Milk Treatment Station.

## CHRISTCHURCH

*Apples and Pears.*—No difficulty was experienced by this Branch in handling the local crop of 75,522 cases of apples and pears on account of the excellent assembly facilities available. Consideration is at present being given to the erection of a cool

store adjoining the assembly shed at Riccarton. The erection of this cool store will assist in overcoming a serious handicap felt by the Branch through the lack of adequate cool-store space.

*Milk.*—The Branch continued its work in connection with the checking of subsidy and margin claims and generally supervised milk activities in the Canterbury and West Coast areas.

*Imported Fruits.*—The supervision of the distribution of imported fruits was again an important part of the functions of the Christchurch Office.

*Produce.*—The total number of potato contracts made during the year was 1,299 and covered an acreage of 10,664 acres. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, there was a heavy surplus of potatoes due to exceptional growing conditions, and to Christchurch fell most of the burden associated with the compensation claims. The storage floor was again used for storing goods on behalf of merchants, and included in the goods stored were grain and seed 32,440 sacks; bales of sacks, 85; cartons and cases, 196; drums of oil, 330; and bales of wool, 2,109.

*Eggs.*—There were increases in the receipts of eggs at all three floors under the supervision of this Branch. At Christchurch, 2,169,829 dozen as against 1,826,118 dozen for the previous year, an increase of 343,711 dozen; at Timaru, 755,983 dozen as against 745,618 dozen, an increase of 10,367 dozen; and at Ashburton, 322,119 dozen as against 265,211 dozen, an increase of 56,908 dozen. This gave a total for the three floors of 3,247,931 dozen as against 2,836,947 dozen, a total increase of 410,986 dozen.

#### DUNEDIN

*Apples and Pears.*—Receipts of apples from growers were the highest on record, being 3,701 cases more than the receipts for 1946, hitherto regarded as an exceptional year for this district. The quantities of apples and pears received were 123,225 cases and 10,159 cases respectively.

*Eggs.*—As has been the case in other districts, the receipts of eggs on the floors under the supervision of this Branch have shown a substantial increase. Receipts at the Dunedin floor were 1,682,714, an increase of 244,336 dozen, whilst at Invercargill the receipts were 496,318 dozen, an increase of 152,095 dozen, giving a total increase of 396,431 dozen over the previous year.

*Milk.*—In common with other branches, Dunedin has been actively engaged in the checking of milk-subsidy claims.

Allocations of *fertilizers* and the supervision of *imported fruits* were again part of the functions of the Branch.

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## MARKETING DEPARTMENT

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES

## TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Stock, 1st October, 1948	..	..	255,990
Purchases	..	..	4,870,536
Wages, processing charges, storage, freight, and distribution expenses	..	..	289,833
Gross profit	..	..	87,836
			<u>£5,504,195</u>
			£
		Sales of fruit, produce, tea, fertilizers, and sundry products	4,887,291
		Stock, 30th September, 1949	616,904
			<u>£5,504,195</u>

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Salaries, wages, and overtime	..	Gross profit on trading	87,836
Advertising	..	Rents and sundry recoveries	4,436
Audit fees	..	Directors' fees	97
Bank interest and exchange	..	Interest on shares in Farm Products Co-operative (Wellington), Ltd.	124
Compassionate grants to dependants of deceased officers	..	Interest on inscribed stock	7,562
Depreciation of assets	..	Recovery of costs of administration of Honey Pool, Lemon Pool, and other sections	11,114
Expenses of Marketing Advisory Committees	..		
Expenses of officers travelling overseas	..		
General expenses	..		
Insurance	..		
Light, heat, and power	..		
Maintenance of—	..		
Buildings	..		
Furniture and fittings	..		
Office machines	..		
Plant	..		
Motor expenses	..		
Postages and telephone services	..		
Printing and stationery	..		
Provision for bad debts	..		
Public Service superannuation subsidy	..		
Rent and rates	..		
Transfer and removal expenses	..		
Travelling allowances and expenses	..		
Net profit	..		
			<u>£111,169</u>



# PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Deficit in Apple and Pear Growers' Pool Account as at 31st December, 1948, the date of conclusion of Government control	9,723	Balance forward from last year	227,427
Taxation under-provided, year ended 30th September, 1948	4,902	Net profit for year ended 30th September, 1949	32,600
Provision for taxation	10,000		
Balance forward to next year	235,402		
	<u>£260,027</u>		<u>£260,027</u>

## NEW ZEALAND LEMON MARKETING ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Stock on hand, 1st October, 1948	15,131	Sales of New Zealand lemons and by-products	119,534
Purchases	60,874	Stock on hand, 30th September, 1949	12,846
Curing and processing charges, wages, rents, freights, maintenance, and sundry charges	44,924	Loss transferred to New Zealand Lemon Pool Account	5,153
Marketing and distribution expenses	11,221		
Administration expenses	5,383		
	<u>£137,533</u>		<u>£137,533</u>

## NEW ZEALAND LEMON POOL ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

(In accordance with an agreement between the Minister of Marketing and the New Zealand Citrus Council Inc., dated 11th March, 1948)

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Loss for year brought down from New Zealand Lemon Marketing Account	5,153	Balance forward from last year	11,334
Grant to the New Zealand Citrus Council	200		
Balance as at 30th September, 1949	£		
Accumulated net profits to 30th September, 1946	8,395		
Less grant to New Zealand Citrus Council	200		
	<u>8,195</u>		
Less net losses, 1st October, 1946, to 30th September, 1949	2,214		
	<u>5,981</u>		
	<u>£11,334</u>		<u>£11,334</u>

## MARKETING DEPARTMENT—continued

## HONEY SECTION

## LOCAL AND EXPORT POOL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
	£		£
Stock on hand, 1st October, 1948—		Balance from last year	.. ..
Local .. ..	10,583	Sales—	.. ..
Export .. ..	2	London .. ..	13,145
		New Zealand .. ..	14,717
Honey purchases .. ..	—		—
Administrative expenses .. ..	.. ..	Sales second-hand tins and cases	.. ..
Local Pool Account expenses—	.. ..	Stock on hand, 30th September, 1949—	.. ..
Blending and packing .. ..	3,026	London .. ..	.. ..
Freight and cartage .. ..	708	New Zealand .. ..	18,399
Selling-expenses .. ..	264		—
	—	Transfer from Honey Seals Account ..	.. ..
Export Pool Account expenses—	3,998		18,399
London Depot .. ..	847		8,777
Handling and freight .. ..	3,005		.. ..
Selling-expenses .. ..	1,760		.. ..
	—		.. ..
Expenses and allowances of Honey Marketing Committee	5,612		.. ..
Grant to the National Beekeepers' Association .. ..	248		.. ..
	100		.. ..
Balance forward to next year .. ..	4,958		.. ..
	—		.. ..
	£59,194		£59,194

## HONEY SEALS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
	£		£
Expenses of printing and franking .. ..	250	Balance from last year	.. ..
Transfer to the Local and Export Pool Account .. ..	8,777	Levy under the Honey Marketing Regulations 1938	.. ..
Balance forward to next year .. ..	22,055		.. ..
	—		.. ..
	£31,082		£31,082



MARKETING DEPARTMENT—*continued*  
MILK-TREATMENT STATIONS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL, 1948, TO 31st AUGUST, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Losses, after charging interest and depreciation—			Profits, after charging interest and depreciation—	
Stations operated under deed of management—			Stations operated under deed of management : Auckland ..	1,037
Balclutha ..	1,626		Hamilton ..	159
Timaru ..	2,224		Christchurch ..	3,011
Invercargill ..	3,062			
Nelson ..	2,507		Net loss ..	3,170
Hamilton ..	6,141			50,896
		15,560		
Stations operated by the Department—				
Dunedin ..	15,587			
Timaru ..	173			
Blenheim ..	4,164			
Palmerston North ..	9,379			
Napier-Hastings ..	7,742			
		37,045		
Costs not chargeable against stations—				
Sundry ..	720			
Interest ..	1,778			
		2,498		
		<u>£55,103</u>		<u>£55,103</u>

NOTE.—Head Office administration expenses have been borne by Consolidated Fund and are not included in the Profit and Loss Account.

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL, 1948, TO 31st AUGUST, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Balance forward from last period ..	36,724	Balance forward to next year ..	87,620
Net loss for seventeen months ended 31st August, 1949 ..	50,896		
	<u>£87,620</u>		<u>£87,620</u>

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST AUGUST, 1949

		£		Assets		£	
<i>Liabilities</i>							
Consolidated Fund capital	..	..	702,887	Treatment stations vending interests and shares in companies at cost	..	..	702,854
Cash advances by Marketing Account	..	..	72,589	Losses on sale of treatment stations	..	..	33
Creditors	..	..	64,157	Stock and stores	..	..	28,287
Liability for depreciation and interest on Consolidated Fund capital—		£				£	
Depreciation	..	..	38,847	Debtors	..	..	94,813
Interest	..	..	34,686	Less provision for bad and doubtful debts	..	..	1,451
Writings-off reserve	..	..	73,533	Cash held by imprestees	..	..	93,362
			390	Profit and Loss Appropriation Account	..	..	1,010
				Losses in suspense	..	..	87,620
							390
							£913,556

L. C. WEBB, Director.  
G. C. JUPP, Chief Accountant.

I hereby certify that the Balance-sheet and supporting accounts have been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby, subject to the departmental note enfaced thereon and to the following comment: Figures supplied by the Department in connection with stations at Dunedin and Balclutha have been accepted pending examination of the records in those centres.—J. P. RUTHERFORD, Controller and Auditor-General.

The following reports and accounts are appended to this Department's report:—

- (1) *Meat*.—As stated in the report last year, the day to day export marketing of meat is vested in the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, whilst the Meat Industry Account is administered by this Department.
- (2) *Tallow*.—The New Zealand Meat Producers' Board have continued to handle tallow administered with the Department administering the Industry Account.
- (3) *Sheep and Lamb Pelts*.—The statutory authority covering sheep and lamb pelts was transferred to the Economic Stabilization Act, 1948. For convenience the report is published here.
- (4) *Hides*.—Again for the sake of convenience this report is included as the Hides Regulations were also placed within the scope of the Economic Stabilization Act, 1948.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Department wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance given to it by the staffs of the Dairy Products' Marketing Commission, the Dairy Board, the Hides Committee, the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, and the Sheep-skin Committee.

## MEAT

The basis of the long-term contracts between the United Kingdom and New Zealand Governments for the purchase of the exportable surplus of meat for the production period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1948, and its extension to 30th September, 1955, was fully set out in the last annual report.

The contract prices for 1948-49 were almost 18½ per cent. sterling up on those listed for the previous season. The New Zealand Government has agreed to put into operation a programme for increasing the production of meat. The object of the increased production programme is to expand the export of meat by 50,000 tons annually by the end of the contract period. This represents an increase of 14 per cent. over present export tonnage.

The 1948-49 contract prices, together with the original 1939-40 contract prices and the appropriate interim increases, are set out in Table 7.

Table 7

Description.	Original 1939-40 Price (Sterling), Per Pound.	Increases Per Pound (Sterling).				1948-49 Contract Price (Sterling).
		To 1st October, 1943.	From 1st October, 1944.	From 1st October, 1946.	From 1st October, 1948.	
Lambs—						
Prime down cross—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
23/36 .. ..	6·375	0·375	1·75	0·6375	1·7	10·8375
37/42 .. ..	6·3125	0·375	1·7291	0·6312	1·6834	10·7312
43/50 .. ..	6·125	0·375	1·6666	0·6125	1·6334	10·4125
51/56 .. ..	5·625	0·375	1·5	0·5625	1·5	9·5625
Prime Canterbury—						
23/36 .. ..	6·3125	0·375	1·7291	0·6312	1·6834	10·7312
37/42 .. ..	6·1875	0·375	1·6875	0·6187	1·65	10·5187
43/50 .. ..	6	0·375	1·625	0·6	1·6	10·2
51/56 .. ..	5·5	0·375	1·4583	0·55	1·4667	9·35
Prime crossbred—						
23/36 .. ..	6·1875	0·375	1·6875	0·6187	1·65	10·5187
37/42 .. ..	6·125	0·375	1·6666	0·6125	1·6334	10·4125
43/50 .. ..	5·875	0·375	1·5833	0·5875	1·5667	9·9875
51/56 .. ..	5·25	0·375	1·375	0·525	1·4	8·925
Seconds—						
23/36 .. ..	5·875	0·375	1·5833	0·5875	1·5667	9·9875
37/42 .. ..	5·5	0·375	1·4583	0·55	1·4667	9·35
Wethers—						
Prime—						
48/U .. ..	4·3125	0·75	0·6875	0·4312	1·15	7·3312
49/56 .. ..	3·875	0·75	0·5416	0·3875	1·0334	6·5875
57/64 .. ..	3·6875	0·75	0·4791	0·3687	0·9834	6·2687
65/72 .. ..	3·5	0·75	0·4166	0·35	0·9334	5·95
0/72 .. ..	3	0·75	0·25	0·3	0·8	5·1
Seconds—						
56/U .. ..	3·6875	0·75	0·4791	0·3687	0·9834	6·2687
57/72 .. ..	3·375	0·75	0·375	0·3375	0·9	5·7375
Ewes—						
64/U .. ..	2·75	0·75	0·1666	0·275	0·7334	4·675
65/72 .. ..	2·375	0·75	0·0416	0·2375	0·6334	4·0375
Boned out price—						
73/90 .. ..	3·4375	0·75	0·3958	0·3437	0·9167	5·8437

Table 7—continued

Description.	Original 1939-40 Price (Sterling), Per Pound.	Increases Per Pound (Sterling).				1948-49 Contract Price (Sterling).
		To 1st October, 1943.	From 1st October, 1944.	From 1st October, 1946.	From 1st October, 1948.	
Quarter beef (bone in)—						
Ox and heifer G.A.Q.—						
210/under—						
Hinds .. ..	4·375	0·5625	0·8958	0·4375	1·1667	7·4375
Fores .. ..	2·5625	0·5625	0·2916	0·2562	0·6834	4·3562
Over 210—						
Hinds .. ..	4·375	0·5625	0·8958	0·4375	1·1667	7·4375
Fores .. ..	2·5625	0·5625	0·2916	0·2562	0·6834	4·3562
Ox and heifer F.A.Q.—						
All weights—						
Hinds .. ..	3·4375	0·5625	0·5833	0·3437	0·9167	5·8437
Fores .. ..	2·5	0·5625	0·2708	0·25	0·6667	4·25
Cow G.A.Q.—						
All weights—						
Hinds .. ..	3·25	0·5625	0·5208	0·325	0·8667	5·525
Fores .. ..	2·4375	0·5625	0·25	0·2437	0·65	4·1437
Porkers (unsinged)—						
Full carcasses—						
1st quality .. ..	6	1·5	0·5	0·9	1·66	10·56
2nd quality .. ..	5·75	1·45	0·4666	0·8625	1·5909	10·12
Headless sides—						
1st quality .. ..	6·3125	1·5625	0·5417	0·9468	1·7465	11·11
2nd quality .. ..	6·0625	1·5125	0·5084	0·9093	1·6773	10·67
Baconers (singed)—						
Full carcasses—						
1st quality .. ..	6·0625	1·6625	0·3584	0·9093	1·6773	10·67
2nd quality .. ..	5·8125	1·6125	0·325	0·8719	1·6081	10·23
Wiltshire sides—						
1st quality .. ..	6·8125	1·8125	0·4584	1·0218	1·8848	11·99
2nd quality .. ..	6·5625	1·7625	0·425	0·9844	1·8156	11·55

## OPENING SCHEDULE PRICES 1948-49

Just prior to the 1948-49 schedule being negotiated the appreciation of the exchange was announced and the effect on costs was not immediately apparent. The stabilization contracts on hides, pelts, sheep-skins, and tallow were continued, and an allowance was made in lieu of the appreciation of exchange by an increase of 12s. 6d. per dozen for pelts. This increase was granted to offset the loss on slip wool.

The opening schedule prices for the season are shown in Table 8.

Table 8—Opening Schedule 1948-49

Lambs (woolly)—						
Prime down cross and prime Canterbury—						d.
20/36 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
37/42 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
43/50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
51/56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Prime crossbred—						
20/36 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
37/42 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
43/50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
51/56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Seconds—						
20/36 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
37/42 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
43/50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

Table 8—Opening Schedule, 1948-49—continued

Wethers—							
North Island—							
Prime—							
48/U	..	..	..	..	..	d.	
49/64	..	..	..	..	..	$7\frac{1}{8}$	
65/90	..	..	..	..	As 64 lb.	@ $6\frac{7}{8}$	36s. 8d.
Seconds—							
64/U	..	..	..	..	..	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
65/72	..	..	..	..	As 64 lb.	@ $6\frac{3}{8}$	34s.
South Island—							
Prime—							
48/U	..	..	..	..	..	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
49/64	..	..	..	..	..	$6\frac{5}{8}$	
65/90	..	..	..	..	As 64 lb.	@ $6\frac{5}{8}$	35s. 4d.
Seconds—							
64/U	..	..	..	..	..	$6\frac{1}{8}$	
65/72	..	..	..	..	As 64 lb.	@ $6\frac{1}{8}$	32s. 8d.
Ewes—							
64/U	..	..	..	..	..	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
65/90	..	..	..	..	As 64 lb.	@ $4\frac{3}{4}$	25s. 4d.
Quarter beef—							
Ox—							
G.A.Q.—							
720/U	..	..	..	..	..	51s.	per 100 lb.
0/720	..	..	..	..	..	48s.	per 100 lb.
F.A.Q. : All weights	..	..	..	..	..	43s.	per 100 lb.
Heifer—							
G.A.Q.—							
720/U	..	..	..	..	..	50s.	per 100 lb.
0/720	..	..	..	..	..	47s.	per 100 lb.
F.A.Q. : All weights	..	..	..	..	..	42s.	per 100 lb.
Cow—							
G.A.Q. : All weights	..	..	..	..	..	41s. 6d.	per 100 lb.
Bonar beef—							
Ox	..	..	..	..	..	} 31s.	per 100 lb.
Bull	..	..	..	..	..		
Cow	..	..	..	..	..		
Heifer	..	..	..	..	..		
Pig meat—							
				North Island.		South Island.	
Porkers, 60/120—				d.		d.	
Prime	..	..	..	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	..	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Second	..	..	..	..	$9\frac{1}{8}$	..	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Baconers, 121/175—							
Prime	..	..	..	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	..	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Second	..	..	..	..	$9\frac{1}{8}$	..	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Baconers, 176/185—							
Prime	..	..	..	..	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Second	..	..	..	..	$8\frac{3}{8}$	..	$8\frac{3}{8}$
Choppers	..	..	..	..	3	..	2

# PURCHASE AND SALE PROCEDURE FOR 1948-49 SEASON'S MEAT PURCHASED BY MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR EXPORT

The arrangements regarding purchase and sale procedure were the same as in previous seasons.

## EXPORT TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The procedure for purchase and sale has remained unchanged.



## SURVEY OF SEASON

The killings of meat returned to the Department during the 1948-49 season as available for export totalled 340,009 tons.

Average weights for lamb and mutton for the four seasons 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 are as shown in Table 9.

Table 9

				North Island.				South Island.	
				1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1945-46.	1946-47.
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lambs ..	..	..	..	31.39	35.15	33.4	35.32	34.61	35.58
Wethers ..	..	..	..	54.32	60.18	59.6	59.87	49.67	52.41
Ewes ..	..	..	..	52.51	57.23	56.9	56.43	52.83	54.01

  

				South Island—contd.		Dominion.			
				1947-48.	1948-49.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lambs ..	..	..	..	34.9	35.76	32.81	35.35	34.1	35.54
Wethers ..	..	..	..	51.1	51.81	53.86	59.42	58.8	59.19
Ewes ..	..	..	..	55.1	55.13	52.61	56.05	56.2	56.00

The killings for export month by month throughout the 1948-49 season with the total 1946-47 and 1947-48 figures for comparison are shown in the following table.

Frozen meat killings for export, season 1948-49, were as shown in Table 10.

Table 10—Frozen Meat Killings for Export, Season 1948-49

	Lamb.	Wether Mutton.	Ewe Mutton.	Quarter Beef.	Veal.	Boneless Bobby Veal.	Boneless Bull Beef.	Boneless Cow and Ox Beef.	Baconers.	Porkers.	Choppers.	Edible Offal.	Total.
1948	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
October ..	8	20	79	67	6	910	114	154	487	48	13	190	2,096
November ..	3,644	449	550	227	5	460	241	192	1,136	59	12	316	7,291
December ..	30,529	796	1,378	330	10	169	363	199	2,029	74	22	1,220	37,119
1949													
January ..	44,554	1,255	6,483	563	6	76	443	387	1,320	105	25	1,889	57,106
February ..	35,068	2,420	17,401	1,793	21	26	838	813	1,326	371	38	2,302	62,417
March ..	32,300	3,604	16,533	5,885	35	29	894	1,412	1,347	783	30	2,374	65,226
April ..	20,763	2,552	5,578	8,560	41	42	556	1,441	721	969	14	1,525	42,862
May ..	15,087	1,413	3,901	10,968	53	51	560	2,926	276	809	21	1,466	37,531
June ..	5,797	381	1,942	5,722	29	99	381	1,696	109	136	1	695	16,988
July ..	360	80	361	775	4	1,231	94	343	85	2	..	421	3,756
August ..	86	22	27	201	4	3,562	72	195	70	3	..	526	4,768
September ..	1	122	73	129	2	1,841	64	151	140	10	..	316	2,849
Totals ..	188,197	13,114	54,406	35,220	216	8,496	4,620	9,909	9,046	3,369	176	13,240	340,009
1947-48 season	181,975	14,732	50,548	50,149	715	8,312	4,995	9,097	9,225	4,212	212	12,864	347,036
1946-47 season	179,908	20,358	57,213	50,728	544	7,469	5,124	9,121	7,769	3,736	245	12,609	354,824

## SHIPPING AND STORAGE

The shipments of frozen meat to the Ministry of Food showed a slight decline on the previous year's record.

						Tons.
Lamb	..	..	..	..	..	6,889 (increase).
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	1,493 (increase).
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	239 (increase).
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	16,465 (decrease).
Pig meat	..	..	..	..	..	1,019 (decrease).

8,863 (decrease).

Tables 11 and 12 set out below, give particulars of the month by month exports during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1949, and the totals for each of the previous six years, together with canned meat exports and the overall distribution of both frozen and canned meats.

Table 11—Frozen-meat Shipments to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food (During Each of the Twelve Months Ended 30th September, 1949)

—	Lamb.	Mutton.	Beef and Veal.	Boneless Beef.	Boneless Veal.	Pork.	Offal.	
	Carcasses.	Carcasses.	Quarters.	Bags.	Bags.	Carcasses.	Packages.	
October ..	628,143	117,835	62,294	42,257	26,987	5,828	29,396	
November ..	528,655	72,094	40,143	16,739	41,769	10,295	14,712	
December ..	666,223	114,329	39,671	23,438	84,434	26,277	32,817	
January ..	845,200	12,602	5,430	8,237	4,197	15,738	13,897	
February ..	1,157,779	118,920	4,382	4,153	1,634	7,674	54,493	
March ..	1,636,960	290,073	6,739	16,479	230	13,010	80,697	
April ..	1,467,679	498,572	20,033	27,359	25	18,048	80,206	
May ..	983,250	345,006	62,285	20,124	23	4,542	52,777	
June ..	1,604,343	324,894	108,580	17,272	1,176	15,544	60,049	
July ..	1,334,246	359,967	124,363	95,171	636	25,853	49,844	
August ..	226,673	68,819	34,240	10,579	15	2,455	5,976	
September ..	664,111	210,604	44,627	23,244	23,772	6,014	24,671	
Totals ..	11,743,262	2,533,715	552,787	305,052	184,898	151,278	499,535	

  

—	Lamb.	Mutton.	Quarter Beef.	Boneless Beef.	Boneless Veal.	Pork.	Offal.	Total.	Total F/Cs.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
October ..	9,649	2,800	3,387	1,664	1,021	359	914	18,794	738,964
November ..	7,958	1,623	2,133	646	1,527	441	379	14,707	549,067
December ..	10,662	3,029	2,129	875	3,779	1,656	921	23,051	860,488
January ..	13,390	331	294	344	205	1,019	336	15,919	594,389
February ..	18,647	3,136	241	161	86	466	1,267	24,004	896,114
March ..	25,813	7,502	425	703	11	760	1,978	37,192	1,388,474
April ..	23,037	12,644	1,360	1,147	1	1,075	2,052	41,316	1,542,458
May ..	15,628	8,562	4,406	824	1	195	1,293	30,909	1,153,992
June ..	25,684	8,115	7,499	738	60	529	1,556	44,172	1,649,152
July ..	21,005	9,287	8,741	3,850	30	938	1,247	45,098	1,683,640
August ..	3,544	1,756	2,412	483	..	149	190	8,534	318,554
September ..	10,366	5,152	2,995	1,052	985	366	683	21,599	807,466
	185,383	63,937	36,022	12,487	7,706	7,944	12,816	326,295	12,182,758

  

Total tonnage—									
1947-48 ..	191,908	74,275	58,205	11,400	8,233	10,392	12,006	366,419	..
1946-47 ..	175,278	73,148	39,795	12,536	5,563	6,817	11,126	324,263	..
1945-46 ..	156,894	70,523	46,574	12,801	6,624	13,351	11,702	318,469	..
1944-45 ..	171,203	76,111	7,747	4,527	7,747	3,278	6,936	277,549	..
1943-44 ..	141,553	57,334	2,316	266	4,036	948	6,164	212,617	..
1942-43 ..	155,139	22,649	22,815	2,248	5,579	728	8,474	217,632	..

Table 12

## CANNED MEATS

—	Corned Beef.	Corned Mutton.	Ox Tongue.	Sheep/Lamb Tongue.	Calf Tongue.	Pig Tongue.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
October ..	215	..	..	50	7	5	277
November ..	174	..	4	28	1	1	208
December ..	221	..	..	11	..	..	232
January ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
February ..	2	40	55	..	..	..	97
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	350	..	..	..	..	..	350
June ..	362	..	12	32	..	..	406
July ..	450	..	..	20	..	..	470
August ..	521	..	..	30	5	..	556
September ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	32
Totals ..	2,327	40	74	173	13	6	2,633

## DISTRIBUTION

—	London.	Avon.	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hull.	Cardiff.	Swansea.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Frozen ..	190,312	31,838	67,775	12,074	9,668	2,702	11,926	326,295
Canned ..	1,283	174	877	294	5	..	..	2,633
Totals ..	191,595	32,012	68,652	12,368	9,673	2,702	11,926	328,928

Owing to the decline in New Zealand's meat export during the year the Argentine Republic regained its position as being the principal exporter of meat to the United Kingdom. However, as will be noted in Table 13, the margin is not very great, and New Zealand meat exports during the year formed 27·3 per cent. of United Kingdom importations.

The figures for imports of meat into the United Kingdom for the year ended 31st December, 1949, together with the 1938, 1947, and 1948 figures, are as shown in Table 13.

Table 13

Country.	Year Ended 31st December,			
	1938.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Eire .. .. .	808,826	335,110	357,718	500,387
India, Pakistan, &c. .. .	3	50,698	20,618	..
Australia .. .. .	4,888,598	4,225,918	3,818,762	4,478,311
New Zealand .. .. .	5,488,747	6,973,063	7,303,347	6,414,210
Canada .. .. .	1,606,724	2,515,157	2,437,700	504,936
Other British countries ..	}	53,488	191,589	46,379
Whale Fisheries (British) ..				
Sweden .. .. .	255,207	18,257	43,059	51,239
Iceland .. .. .	35,210	8,237	13,230	..
Denmark .. .. .	3,476,298	1,111,809	731,271	2,003,636
Poland .. .. .	556,171	10,036	269,149	495,985
Netherlands .. .. .	553,714	19,618	141,500	383,912
France .. .. .	..	..	..	174,116
Hungary .. .. .	188,875	101,959	140,753	122,210
Yugoslavia .. .. .	56,361	3,577	..	..
United States of America ..	729,809	1,147,601	6,854	481,556
Chile .. .. .	202,685	207,589	209,494	66,585
Brazil .. .. .	724,028	186,308	64,739	79,045
Uruguay .. .. .	1,122,636	657,027	434,702	902,138
Argentine Republic .. ..	9,644,568	10,014,960	6,193,242	6,442,336
Paraguay .. .. .	30,092	145,832	97,850	114,784
Other foreign countries ..	454,120	260,123	72,854	68,786
Total .. .. .	30,963,142	28,046,367	22,548,431	23,423,489
New Zealand percentage ..	17.7	24.9	32.3	27.3

## TALLOW

The United Kingdom Ministry of Food continued to purchase the exportable surplus of tallow under contract, the details of which were set out in the last report of the Marketing Department (Export Division) at page 39. For the period ended 30th September, 1949, 25,437 tons were exported, the whole quantity going to the United Kingdom.

The following table sets out the purchase and sales prices of the various grades of tallow purchased for export to the United Kingdom :—

Grade.	Purchase-price Per Ton, f.o.b. New Zealand.		United Kingdom Government. Purchase-price Per Ton, f.o.b. New Zealand : Casks and Drums.
	Casks/Barrels.	Drums.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First beef .. ..	48 0 0	45 10 0	113 15 8
First mutton .. ..	45 0 0	42 10 0	109 15 8
Good bright prime, mixed ..	39 0 0	36 10 0	104 5 8
Good colour, mixed .. ..	38 0 0	35 10 0	102 15 8
Fair to good colour, mixed ..	37 0 0	34 10 0	101 5 8
Fair colour, mixed .. ..	35 0 0	32 10 0	98 15 8
Good gut .. ..	33 0 0	30 10 0	96 5 8
Medium gut .. ..	31 0 0	28 10 0	93 5 8
Low and no colour gut .. ..	25 0 0	22 10 0	88 15 8
Stearine, superior .. ..	51 0 0	48 10 0	115 5 8
Stearine, medium .. ..	44 0 0	41 10 0	111 5 8
Lard, edible .. ..	80 0 0	77 10 0	149 5 8
Edible mixed tallow .. ..	43 0 0	40 10 0	107 15 8
Hog grease/pig fat L.S.R.—			
F.F.A. under 1 per cent. ..	51 0 0	48 10 0	113 5 8
F.F.A. 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. ..	49 0 0	46 10 0	112 5 8
F.F.A. 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. ..	46 0 0	43 10 0	111 5 8
F.F.A. 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. ..	44 0 0	41 10 0	110 5 8
F.F.A. 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. ..	42 0 0	39 10 0	109 5 8
F.F.A. 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. ..	40 0 0	37 10 0	108 5 8
F.F.A. 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. ..	37 0 0	34 10 0	107 5 8
F.F.A. 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. ..	35 0 0	32 10 0	106 5 8
F.F.A. 8 per cent. to 9 per cent. ..	33 0 0	30 10 0	105 5 8
F.F.A. 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. ..	31 0 0	28 10 0	104 5 8
Hide grease, good colour—			
F.F.A. under 1 per cent. ..	35 0 0	32 10 0	95 15 8
F.F.A. 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. ..	33 0 0	30 10 0	93 5 8
Over 15 per cent. .. ..	32 0 0	29 10 0	89 15 8
			The above plus 5s. per ton for barrels.

## WOOLLY SHEEP-SKINS

Consideration was being given to the proposals to abolish these regulations during the latter part of the year, but no decision had been made at the 30th September. The Committee continued to function on the same basis as it had in previous years. The accounts covering its operations appear at page 58.

## SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS

The Pelt Regulations were placed under the Economic Stabilization Act, 1948, and this report is being included here so that meat and allied sundries will appear in the one publication. Mr. J. J. Evans continued to act as the Pelt Controller. Table 14 gives particulars of the disposition of pelts for the 1948-49 season.

Table 14—Sales of Pickled Pelts, 1948-49 Season

Method of Disposal.	Sheep.			Lambs.			Total Value.	Destination.
	Number of Dozen.	Value.	Average per Dozen.	Number of Dozen.	Value.	Average per Dozen.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	
Auction ..	160,648 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	603,124	75 1	743,229 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	1,595,989	42 11	2,199,113	U.S.A.
Auction ..	87,685 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	348,726	79 7	177,863 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	408,241	45 11	756,967	U.K.
Auction ..	3,448 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	16,741	97 1	20,965 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	51,279	48 11	68,020	Sweden.
Auction ..	11,905 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	45,339	76 2	..	..	..	45,339	Belgium.
Auction ..	4,027 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	16,797	83 5	..	..	..	16,797	France.
Auction ..	..	..	..	12,751 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	21,454	33 8	21,454	Australia.
Auction ..	10,210	37,252	73 0	9,477 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	19,937	42 2	57,189	Holland.
Auction ..	1,000	3,000	60 0	..	..	..	3,000	Italy.
Auction ..	2,998 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	11,093	74 0	5,009 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	11,048	44 1	22,141	Japan.
Auction ..	1,500	4,851	64 8	21,163	46,195	43 8	51,046	Canada.
Auction ..	..	..	..	3,668	8,303	45 3	8,303	Peru.
Totals—								
Auction ..	283,424 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	1,086,923	76 8	994,128 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	2,162,446	43 6	3,249,369	Local tanners.
Allocated to local tanners	25,375 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	68,994	54 5	14,602 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	32,609	44 8	101,603	
	308,799 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	1,155,917	74 10	1,008,731	2,195,055	43 6	3,350,972	

The total realizations for pelts was £3,350,972, which is £1,372,416 less than the previous year's realizations. The sum of £3,168,996 was paid out to vendors or producers while £181,976 was credited to the Meat Industry Stabilization Account.

The first sale of the current season indicated that there was a general firming tendency in the market, and it is anticipated that realizations will show a considerable advance over the 1948-49 season's figures.

## HIDES

## REPORT OF HIDES COMMITTEE ON OPERATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1949

The following report, in terms of the Hides Emergency Regulations 1940, has been submitted to the Hon. the Minister of Marketing on behalf of the Hides Committee by the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Mackay.

I have pleasure in submitting the ninth annual report and statement of the Equalization Fund for the year 1st April, 1948, to 31st March, 1949.

*Export Levy.*—The following fluctuations to the export levy occurred during the past twelve months :—

Effective as from	Ox A/w. d.	Cow. 4 OUp. d.	U/40. d.	Bull A/w. d.	Ylg. A/w. d.	Calf A/w. d.	Farmers Ox and Cow. d.
1/4/48 .. ..	13½	13½	16½	6½	21	30	6
24/6/48 .. ..	12½	12½	14½	6½	18	20	6
1/8/48 .. ..	10½	10½	14½	6½	18	20	6
1/9/48 .. ..	6	6	4	4	15	10	6
1/10/48 .. ..	9	9	9	4	15	10	9
29/11/48 .. ..	11	11	13	7	16	17	9
24/1/49 .. ..	13	13	15	7	16	27	11
14/2/49 .. ..	11	11	13	7	16	27	11

*Amendments to Hides Emergency Regulations 1940 (No. 2).*—The introduction in May, 1947, of the schedule of minimum floor prices based in the meat export schedule required that the existing regulations be amended, and the opportunity was taken to incorporate other amendments and additions. Amendment No. 1 became effective as from 23rd March, 1949, and covered the following main points :—

- (1) Provision to transfer surplus moneys to the Meat Industry Account for investment.
- (2) Adjustment to export levies paid, based on actual landed weights.
- (3) Second Schedule : Scale of " floor prices."

*Statistics.*—Hides " freed for export " during the year and the *estimated* levy recoverable were as follows :—

Ox.	Cow.	Bull.	Yearlings.	Calf.	Levy.
116,814	295,562	28,856	14,897	35,406	£971,620

The following table shows :—

- (1) The number of hides claimed by New Zealand tanners.
- (2) The number of hides " freed for export."
- (3) Total hides handled during season 1948–49.

1948–49.	Ox.	Cow.	Bull.	Yearling.	Calf.
Tanners .. ..	108,485	211,687	795	41,395	14,290
Export .. ..	116,814	295,562	28,865	14,897	35,406
Total .. ..	225,299	507,249	29,651	56,292	49,696

As compared with the previous year :—

1947–48.	Ox.	Cow.	Bull.	Yearling.	Calf.
Tanners .. ..	112,785	244,997	1,552	28,650	22,369
Export .. ..	119,792	278,039	27,387	15,922	42,728
Total .. ..	232,577	523,036	28,939	44,572	65,097





## MARKETING DEPARTMENT

*Meat Industry Account*

## FINAL PURCHASES AND SALE ACCOUNT, 1947-48 SEASON'S KILLINGS

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>		£
		Shipments to United Kingdom after 30th September, 1948—	£	
Stock on hand and loadings not departed at 30th September, 1948 .. ..	4,319,914	Lamb .. ..	2,321,115	
Less preserved meat transferred to 1948-49 Purchase and Sale Account .. ..	68,669	Wether mutton .. ..	97,966	
		Ewe mutton .. ..	312,754	
	4,251,245	Beef and veal .. ..	560,362	
	201,140	Boner bull beef .. ..	50,372	
		Boner cow beef .. ..	111,539	
		Pig meat .. ..	172,772	
		Offals .. ..	212,404	
Less meat withdrawn from stock for local use				3,839,284
				210,821
		Transfer from Meat Industry Stabilization Account		£4,050,105
				<u>£4,050,105</u>

MARKETING DEPARTMENT—*continued**Meat Industry Account—continued*

## PURCHASE AND SALE ACCOUNT, 1948-49 SEASON'S KILLINGS UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Purchases, 1st October, 1948, to 30th September, 1949—	£	Sales: Shipments to United Kingdom up to 30th September, 1949—	£
Lamb ..	..	Lamb ..	..
Wether mutton ..	..	Wether mutton ..	..
Ewe mutton ..	..	Ewe mutton ..	..
Beef and veal ..	..	Beef and veal ..	..
Boner bull beef ..	..	Boner bull beef ..	..
Boner cow beef ..	..	Boner cow beef ..	..
Pig meat ..	..	Pig meat ..	..
Offals ..	..	Offals ..	..
Preserved meat—		Preserved ..	..
Stock transferred from 1947-48 Purchase and Sale Account ..	68,669	Stock on hand and loadings not departed at 30th September, 1949 ..	..
Purchases ..	418,388		..
Exchange on remittances ..	..		..
Payment to New Zealand Meat-producers Board in lieu of levy for twelve months ended 30th September, 1949 (section 42 (3), Statutes Amendment Act, 1947) ..	88,056		..
Transfer to Meat Industry Stabilization Account	112,020		..
	26,202,302		22,906,893
			4,046,258
			£26,953,151

# MEAT POOL ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Insurance on frozen and preserved meat ..	..	Balance as at 30th September, 1948 ..	12,982,098
Balance as at 30th September, 1949 ..	..	Emergency cool stores: Realization of emergency stores and equipment ..	38,250
		Refund by New Zealand Government Earthquake and War Damage Commission of excess premiums in respect of previous season's meat ..	4,833
		Interest on investments ..	710,421
		Payment by Ministry of Food for storage on stocks in store beyond agreed period ..	11,570
	<u>£13,742,556</u>		<u>£13,747,172</u>
			<u>£13,747,172</u>



## BOBBY CALF POOL ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Stock on hand and loadings not departed as at 30th September, 1948 .. ..	272,135		Balance as at 30th September, 1948 .. ..	476,207
Less meat withdrawn from stock for local use .. ..	6,796		Sales—	
			Shipments to United Kingdom of 1947-48 season's meat after 30th September, 1948 .. ..	357,140
Purchases, season 1948-49 .. ..	265,339		Shipments to United Kingdom of 1948-49 season's meat up to 30th September, 1949 .. ..	235,452
	566,727	832,066		
Transfer to Bobby Calf Stabilization Account, being gross profit on purchases and sales .. ..		136,112	Interest on investments .. ..	592,592
Balance as at 30th September, 1949 .. ..		487,039	Stock on hand and loadings not departed at 30th September, 1949 .. ..	10,832
				375,586
		<u>£1,455,217</u>		<u>£1,455,217</u>

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## BOBBY CALF STABILIZATION ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Balance as at 30th September, 1949 .. ..	943,699	Balance as at 30th September, 1948 .. ..	606,989
		Bobby calf-skins—	
		Export and local levy .. ..	323,720
		Less subsidy on skins used in local manufacture .. ..	123,122
		Transfer from Bobby Calf Pool Account .. ..	200,598
			136,112
			<u>£943,699</u>

MARKETING DEPARTMENT—*continued**Meat Industry Account—continued*

## TALLOW

## ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER, 1948, TO 30TH APRIL, 1949

NOTE.—Since 30th April, 1949, the New Zealand Meat-producers Board, acting on behalf of the Marketing Department, has carried out certain functions previously performed by that Department in relation to the export of tallow, and has borne the administration and general expenses relating to those functions.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Salaries .. .. .	..	..	1,103
Office rent, maintenance, cleaning, telephone, and sundry expenses	..	..	106
Postages, cables, printing and stationery .. .. .	..	..	160
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	..	68
Audit fees .. .. .	..	..	65
Exchange on remittances .. .. .	..	..	166
	£1,668	Allowances for administration and handling .. ..	1,668
	<u>£1,668</u>		<u>1,668</u>

## PURCHASE AND SALE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Purchases .. .. .	..	..	2,540,267
Allowance for administration and handling for the period	..	..	13,780
1st October, 1948, to 30th April, 1949 .. .. .	1,668	..	18,202
Marketing expenses .. .. .	1,433	..	
Exchange on remittances .. .. .	283	..	
Transfer to Meat Industry Stabilization Account .. ..	1,628,738	..	
	<u>£2,572,249</u>		<u>£2,572,249</u>

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

	<i>Liabilities</i>	£		<i>Assets</i>	£
Sundry creditors .. ..	..	800,193	Sundry debtors .. ..	..	973,858
Meat Industry Stabilization Account .. ..	..	15,793,104	Stocks .. ..	..	4,421,844
Bobby Calf Stabilization Account .. ..	..	943,699	Investments in Government stock .. ..	..	27,000,000
Meat Pool Account .. ..	..	13,742,556			
Bobby Calf Pool Account .. ..	..	487,039			
Reserve Bank of New Zealand .. ..	..	629,111			
		<u>£32,395,702</u>			<u>£32,395,702</u>

NOTE.—In terms of the agreement validated by section 4, Finance Act, 1946, the increases in the purchase-prices and sale-prices above the level at 15th December, 1942, are required to be debited and credited respectively to the Industry Stabilization Accounts, and prior to 1948–49 this was done. In order, however, to show the results of operations for the 1948–49 season more clearly, the Purchase and Sale Accounts include the full purchase and sale prices as previously, but the results of trading, including the net results of stabilization increases, have been transferred in one amount from each Purchase and Sale Account to the Stabilization Account.

L. C. WEBB, Director.

A. E. ORMANDY, for Chief Accountant.

I hereby certify that the Balance-sheet as at 30th September, 1949, and supporting accounts in respect of the Meat Industry Account have been compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit and, subject to the following comment, correctly state the position as disclosed thereby. There has been no apportionment of the results of trading as between the Pool and the Stabilization Accounts, the net result of trading in bobby calves having been credited to the Bobby Calf Stabilization Account and net result of trading in other meat and tallow having been credited to the Meat Industry Stabilization Account. The Audit Office is not able to say with certainty if this falls within the terms and conditions of the agreements between the Government and the producers, but it is understood that it is proposed to amalgamate the Stabilization Account with the Pool Account in each case, in which event the question will be of no importance. The difficulties have arisen because the agreements did not specify the adjustments to be made in the event of alteration of the exchange rate.—J. P. RUTHERFORD, Controller and Auditor-General.





## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER TO 31st DECEMBER, 1948

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Balance, net deficit as at 30th September, 1948	..	193	43
		Sundry creditors for expenses, over-estimated at 30th September, 1948	..
		Net deficit transferred to War Expenses Account	..
	£193		150
			£193

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	£	<i>Assets</i>	£
Sundry creditors (tallow)	..	..	9	..
Sheep-skin Control Account—			Cash: Reserve Bank of New Zealand	..
As at 30th September, 1948	..	446,077		446,084
Less cost of cables	..	2		
		446,075		
				£446,084

L. C. WEBB, Director.  
A. E. OKMANDY, for Chief Accountant.

I hereby certify that the Balance-sheet as at 30th September, 1949, and supporting accounts in respect of the Sundry Products Account have been examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby.—J. P. RUTHERFORD, Controller and Auditor-General.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT—continued  
*Sheep-skin Committee*

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1949

	<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Income</i>	
	£	£	£	£
Salaries .. .. .	..	2,854		
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	562		4,741
Postages and telegrams .. .. .	..	60		46,101
Telephones and tolls .. .. .	..	201		29,927
Stationery .. .. .	..	16		
Rent .. .. .	..	228		
General expenses .. .. .	..	175		
Exchange .. .. .	..	3		80,769
		4,096		
		115,920		
Excess of income over expenditure to be distributed .. .. .	..			
				756
				80,013
				40,003
				£120,016

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1949

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	£		£
Balance available for distribution as at 31st March, 1948 .. .. .	308,974	(Cash at bank—	
Less second distribution of levies collected—		Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin .. .. .	25,502
Meat Industry Stabilization Account .. .. .	209,664	Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch .. .. .	30,773
Wool Disposal Account .. .. .	31,114	Bank of New Zealand, Wellington .. .. .	17,286
		Bank of New Zealand, Auckland .. .. .	104,703
	240,778		178,264
Excess of income over expenditure for year ended 31st March, 1949 .. .. .		Cash in hand—	
		Imprest accounts .. .. .	200
		Petty cash .. .. .	10
Balance available for distribution .. .. .		Sundry debtors: Levies unpaid .. .. .	210
		Office furniture, &c. .. .. .	4,898
			744
			£184,116

R. C. CALDER, Secretary.

I hereby certify that the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance-sheet have been examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby.—J. P. RUTHERFORD, Controller and Auditor-General.

*Sheep-skin Committee (Final Accounts)*  
 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1950

	<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Income</i>		
	£	£		£	£
Salaries ..	..	2,921	Levies—	..	9,582
Travelling-expenses ..	..	393	Levy 7: Period ended 26th June, 1949 ..	..	..
Postages and telegrams ..	..	28	Levy 8: Did not operate ..	..	..
Telephones and tolls ..	..	93	Levy 9: Period ended 12th July, 1949 ..	..	1,427
Stationery ..	..	22	Levy 10: Period ended 17th November, 1949 ..	..	9,157
Rent ..	..	146			—
General expenses ..	..	144	Wellmongers' levy ..	..	20,166
Exchange ..	..	2	Wool contributory charge on skins purchased and exported since 17th November, 1949 ..	..	10,539
Loss on sale of furniture ..	..	193		..	..
Bad debts ..	..	558		..	445
		4,500			
		26,650			
Excess of income over expenditure to be distributed ..	..	..			
		£31,150			

MARKETING DEPARTMENT—continued  
*Sheep-skin Committee (Final Accounts)*—continued

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1950

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	£	<i>Assets</i>
Balance available for distribution as at 31st March, 1949	184,116		
Plus excess of income over expenditure, year ended 31st March, 1950	.. ..	26,650	Nil
		<u>210,766</u>	
Less third distribution of levies—			
Meat Industry Stabilization Account	.. ..	56,644	
Wool Disposal Account	.. ..	29,400	
Fourth distribution of levies—			
Meat Industry Stabilization Account	.. ..	117,587	
Wool Disposal Account	.. ..	<u>7,135</u>	
		<u>210,766</u>	

R. C. CALDER, Secretary.

I hereby certify that the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance-sheet have been examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby.—J. P. RUTHERFORD, Controller and Auditor-General.

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