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MONTHLY MARKETING

REVIEW



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND PREPARED
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DIRECTOR OF MARKETING, SYDNEY.

Vol. 2

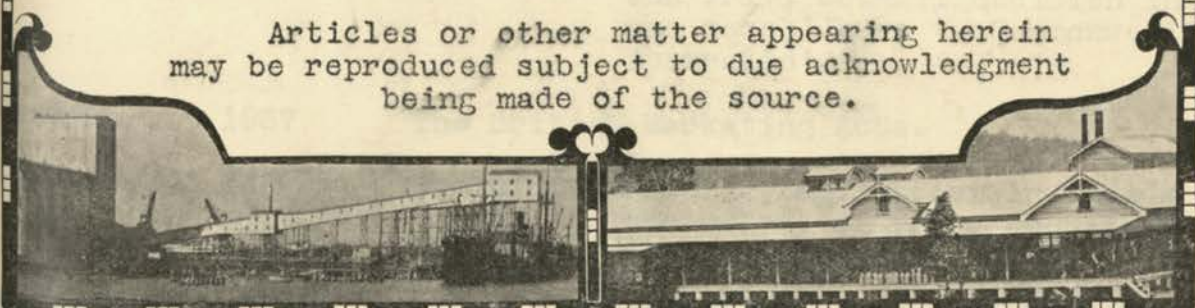
APRIL, 1938.

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MONTHLY MARKETING REVIEW.

A miscellany of matters relating to the marketing of primary products, at home and abroad.

Released during the second week of each month.
Issued by authority of the Minister for Agriculture and prepared under the direction of the Director of Marketing, in the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia.

NOTES ON MARKETING ORGANISATION

VII.

New Zealand Marketing Legislation.

This series of notes has appeared in six previous issues and the notes which follow on the position in New Zealand will be the last of the series until information is received from South Africa as to corresponding action understood to have been taken in that country. A letter sent the South African authorities on the subject should result in particulars being available before long. For the information of any who may wish to know, these notes on marketing organisation have appeared in the following issues of this publication:-

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Subject.</u>
September, 1937	Marketing Boards in Australian States and in Great Britain.
October, 1937	Dissolution of Honey Marketing Board of New South Wales.
November, 1937	Position of State Marketing Boards in Australia, having regard to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia and Privy Council decision in 1933 in the case 'James v. Commonwealth of Australia'.
December, 1937	The British Marketing Acts.
February, 1938	Dominion Marketing Legislation in Canada and the effect of Privy Council decision, dated 28th January, 1937.
March, 1938	Canadian Provincial Marketing Boards.

The Primary Products Marketing Act of 1936 of New Zealand, as amended by the Primary Products Marketing (Amendment) Act, 1937, is divided into three parts, the first dealing with Administration under which provision is made for the appointment of a Minister of Marketing, the establishment of a Department of State called the Primary Products Marketing Department and the division of that Department into (a) The Dairy-produce Export Division, (b) The Internal Marketing Division and (c) such other Division, or Divisions, as may hereafter be constituted. It also provides for the appointment of a Director of the Dairy Produce Export Division, a Director of the Internal Marketing Division and a Director of any other Division of the Department that may hereafter be constituted. It is set forth that for indicated purposes, the powers, duties and functions of a Director shall be deemed to include such of the powers of the Minister as may be duly delegated to that Director and that the Minister may, from time to time, by writing under his own hand, delegate to the Director of any Division, or to any other person, such of his powers under the principal Act as he may think fit.

Still reviewing Part I of the Act, the principal functions of The Primary Products Marketing Department are declared to be (a) the acquisition on behalf of the Crown of any primary products in accordance with the Act, or in accordance with any other lawful authority that may hereafter be conferred and (b) the marketing in New Zealand, or overseas, of primary products, whether or not such products have been acquired on behalf of the Crown.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other Act, no contract for the carriage by sea of any primary products intended for export may be made, save by the Minister, or in conformity with conditions approved by the Minister.

All functions of the Primary Products Marketing Department may be exercised by the Minister - mention has already been made of the authority given the Minister to delegate his powers.

A new provision in the Amending Act of 1937 states that the Minister may from time to time, as he thinks fit, appoint an Advisory Committee, or Advisory Committees to assist the Department in the conduct of any business carried on by it.

The question of financing the Primary Products Marketing Department's operations is also dealt with in Part I of the Act. Very briefly, the provision made requires the establishment at the Reserve Bank of New Zealand of an account to be known as the Dairy Industry Account and of another account to be known as the Internal

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Marketing Account. Other financial requirements of the Act include such directions as the payment of salaries and allowances of officers in accordance with the appropriation of Parliament and the utilisation of the Reserve Bank Accounts for payment of all moneys payable by the Crown in respect of foodstuffs, or other commodities acquired as the Act provides, all charges for freight, insurance, storage or marketing, such sums as the Minister may approve for the purpose of equalising net returns and so on. Into the Reserve Bank Accounts are to be paid all moneys derived from the marketing (selling) operations of the respective Divisions of the Department and any other moneys that may be lawfully payable thereto.

Yet another major provision of Part I of this arresting piece of legislation sets out that "With a view to facilitating the making by the Government of New Zealand of agreements with the Governments of other countries for the promotion of reciprocal trade, it shall be one of the functions of the Minister to enter into negotiations with the accredited representative of the Government of the United Kingdom, or of any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, or the Government of any other country". It is provided, further, that "the basis of any such agreement shall be that, in consideration of the purchase by the Government of any such country of any primary products of New Zealand, or in consideration of the establishment or maintenance in any such country of favourable marketing conditions for any primary products of New Zealand, the Government of New Zealand will undertake to arrange through the Reserve Bank of New Zealand that the whole, or a substantial part of the financial credits thereby established in such country will be utilised for the purchase of approved goods or classes of goods, being the produce or manufacture of that country".

Parts II and III of the Act will be the subject of notes in next issue. It need only be added by way of rounding-off this instalment that the Amending Act provides that, with respect to dairy produce, honey, eggs and such other foodstuffs as may be brought within the scope of the Act (by Order-in-Council) from time to time, the Department may, periodically, "fix the wholesale or retail prices at which (they) may be bought or sold, or may fix margins within which any such foodstuffs may be bought or sold, and may also fix general conditions, subject to which sales of such foodstuffs shall be made. Such margins may be fixed as maximum prices and minimum prices, or may be fixed by reference to the amounts or percentages by which selling prices may exceed buying prices."

A.A.W.

(To be continued)

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THE OPERATIONS OF THE EGG MARKETING BOARD
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE 1936/37 POOL.

The Egg Marketing Board for the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland and the Shires of Nattai and Wollondilly, New South Wales, was constituted following a poll of egg producers using "not less than 150 adult, female, domesticated fowls" held on 21st September, 1928, approximately 75% of the valid votes favouring its establishment. It should be noted that in the Counties and Shires mentioned, situate on the Coast and lying north and south of the Metropolis over a total distance of about 125 miles, the great bulk of the commercial, whole-time poultry-farming of the State of New South Wales occurs. Three polls have been held since on 11th February, 1931, 25th January, 1935 and 18th March, 1938, respectively, to determine whether the producers desired that the Board should be dissolved, but, in each instance, the decision was a negative one, the percentage against dissolution being almost 75% on the first and third occasions, and nearly 80% on the second. On 1st July, 1932, a poll of egg producers using "not less than 150 adult, female, domesticated fowls", whose farms were situated throughout the remainder of the State of New South

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Addition: After the word "thousands" in the fifth last line of the first paragraph on Page 304 insert the following words -

"of farmers and other landholders located outside the Board's area"

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and Wollondilly, and two being appointed by the Governor, the appointments being for a term of three years. The first election of "producer" representatives was held on 21st October, 1928. Three similar elections were subsequently held, viz., in 1931, 1934 and 1937. Up to 1937, the area covered by the Board's operations had been treated as one electoral district, returning three members, but for the triennial election held on 29th October, 1937, it was divided into three electoral districts, each returning one member; at this election, a new Board was returned, consisting of:-

Messrs. F.O. French	(No. 1 Electoral District)	
W.H. Bruce	(No. 2	" ")
and R.C. Blake	(No. 3	" ")

The Board originally was constituted under the provisions of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, as amended in 1928. The Act was further amended in 1930 and again in 1931. In 1933 the terms of a decision of the High Court of Australia affecting the Peanut Marketing Board of Queensland suggested the possibility that the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1931, of New South Wales, under which the subject Board was then functioning, may not have been entirely outside the sphere of /potential ...

THE OPERATIONS OF THE EGG-MARKETING BOARD
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE 1936/37 POOL.

The Egg Marketing Board for the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland and the Shires of Nattai and Wollondilly, New South Wales, was constituted following a poll of egg producers using "not less than 150 adult, female, domesticated fowls" held on 21st September, 1928, approximately 75% of the valid votes favouring its establishment. It should be noted that in the Counties and Shires mentioned, situate on the Coast and lying north and south of the Metropolis over a total distance of about 125 miles, the great bulk of the commercial, whole-time poultry-farming of the State of New South Wales occurs. Three polls have been held since on 11th February, 1931, 25th January, 1935 and 18th March, 1938, respectively, to determine whether the producers desired that the Board should be dissolved, but, in each instance, the decision was a negative one, the percentage against dissolution being almost 75% on the first and third occasions, and nearly 80% on the second. On 1st July, 1932, a poll of egg producers using "not less than 150 adult, female, domesticated fowls", whose farms were situated throughout the remainder of the State of New South Wales, was taken to ascertain whether such producers numbering at the time only 904 persons wished to have the Egg Marketing Board extended to cover the whole State. A large preponderance of these farmers was probably composed of persons whose poultry-farming was only a side-line and 73.6% of the valid votes polled were against the suggestion. Among the many thousands (probably not less than 40,000) it is safe to say that a very large majority keep fowls and it was an interesting sidelight of the poll that apparently so few, judging by the number of applicants for enrolment, had 150 hens.

The Egg Marketing Board consists of five members, three being elected by producers of eggs within the boundaries of the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland and the Shires of Nattai and Wollondilly, and two being appointed by the Governor, the appointments being for a term of three years. The first election of "producer" representatives was held on 21st October, 1928. Three similar elections were subsequently held, viz., in 1931, 1934 and 1937. Up to 1937, the area covered by the Board's operations had been treated as one electoral district, returning three members, but for the triennial election held on 29th October, 1937, it was divided into three electoral districts, each returning one member; at this election, a new Board was returned, consisting of:-

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potential conflict with Section 92 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia; hence (in the main) the Amending Act of 1934 and the fact that the Board now operates under the "Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1934". In passing, it may be mentioned that the Act was also amended in 1933, but the only purpose of that amendment was to remove dried tree fruits from its operation to that of the Dried Fruits Act.

The Egg Marketing Board has no share capital collected from producers, but arranges financial accommodation on the security of its ownership of eggs produced within the area under its control, the ownership of such eggs being vested in it by proclamation under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. Financial accommodation is required for the maintenance and equipment of offices and handling depots at Sydney and Newcastle, for making advances to producers (in anticipation of sales) for eggs delivered to it, and for the distribution, cold storage and export of eggs. Land, buildings and plant owned by the Board provide added security for financial accommodation.

The receiving and disposal of eggs continue throughout the year, and the Board pays the producer the local prices determined weekly, irrespective of whether those of the eggs which are exported are sold on the London market at higher or lower prices; irrespective, also, of the prices realised on the local market for eggs placed by the Board in cold store; from such payments, however, the Board deducts a charge, usually of one penny per dozen, for prices equalisation and other prices stabilising purposes and five per cent. commission to cover handling and selling expenses. A surplus of £35,741.17.8 which resulted from the 1931/32 Pool, less the accumulated deficits of £8,331.0.7 from the two previous pools was distributed on a pro rata basis. In like manner a surplus of £24,181.12.8 was made available from the 1932/33 pool. Later surpluses of 1934/35 and 1935/36 were, however, insufficient to offset the deficits from the pools of 1933 and 1934 and therefore they were applied towards liquidation of these adverse balances. With one exception, each of the deficits mentioned was a trading deficit due to unexpectedly low price levels in London and each of these was small in relation to the turnover. The one exception was that of 1934 when, pending passage of the Amending Act of 1934, the Board operated a 'contract' pool and, for the greater part of the term of that pool, waived its right of deducting one penny per dozen for equalisation, etc. That waiver naturally and expectedly resulted in a fairly large deficit, liquidation of which from the statutory pools which were resumed on the passing of the Amending Act of 1934 has been so spread over a period of years as to represent an annual charge of very reasonable dimension.

Under the "Vesting Proclamation" all eggs produced for sale within the area controlled by the Board, must be delivered to the Board or to such persons as it may direct; exception is

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made in the cases of "Producer Agents", being producers within the Board's area who apply for permission to sell direct and who are permitted to sell direct to consumers at prices not less than those determined weekly by the Board, but who are required to furnish monthly returns of their sales and to remit payment to the Board in respect of eggs sold at the same rate as charged to the Board's suppliers for "stabilising" purposes. This particular contribution to the Board during the term of the 1936/37 Pool was fixed at 1d per dozen from 1st June, 1936, to 31st January, 1937, and 1½d per dozen for the remainder of the period. In connection with the seven previous pools the rate was one penny and that is the charge in connection with the current pool (1937/38).

The 1936/37 Pool extended from 1st June, 1936, to 5th June, 1937, when the Board disposed of approximately 15 million dozen eggs, of which 5,100,000 dozen (33.6%) were exported to London, realising £A355,929 or 16.75d per dozen. The export expenses amounted to 4.536d per dozen, leaving a net realisation in Sydney of 12.214d per dozen.

10,048,240 dozen eggs were sold locally for £637,207 or 15.219d per dozen. These local sales comprised not only first grade but medium and pullet eggs and products which were not first grade, whereas only first grade eggs were exported.

Producer Agents sold 5,893,171 dozen eggs direct, so that the Board's operations for the year may be summarised:-

		<u>Average</u> <u>per dozen</u>			
		d.	£	s.	d.
Export Sales	5,100,000 dozen	12.214	259,550.	8.	3
Local Sales	10,048,240 "	15.219	637,207.	12.	0
	15,148,240 "	14.207	896,758.	0.	3
Producer Agents' contributions on	5,893,171 "		28,139.	7.	0
Total Income		14.653	924,897.	7.	3
Expenditure & charges, including provision for depreciation.		1.484	93,663.	10.	0
Net Income		13.169	831,233.	17.	3
Interest on accumulated deficits		.015	1,006.	13.	9
Appropriation - Balance available for distribution.		13.154	830,227.	3.	6
Amount actually paid to suppliers		13.369	843,795.	16.	9
Overpaid.		.215	13,568.	13.	3

This pool deficit of £13,568.13.3, which was carried forward to the 1937/38 pool, was equivalent to only .215d per dozen of all the eggs handled by the Board, and was occasioned by the
/failure

failure of export sales to realise sufficient, after meeting export charges and local costs, to fully recoup the prices already paid by the Board to its suppliers; the London market collapsed while the export season was in progress.

The following table gives the comparative average export return from 1932/33 to 1936/37:-

	1932-33 Pool	1933-34 Pool	4-8-34 Pool	1934-35 Pool	1935-36 Pool	1936-37 Pool
	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence
Gross Realisation	18.00	16.98	16.69	16.01	18.15	16.75
Export Expenses	5.49	5.13	5.19	4.92	4.83	4.54
Net Realisation per dozen (in Sydney).	12.51	11.16	11.50	11.09	13.32	12.21

In all, the Board has controlled nine Pools, including the current one. The following figures are an interesting sidelight:

	<u>Deficiency</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929-30 Pool	3,582. 8. 0	
1930-31 "	4,748.12. 7	
1931-32 "		35,741.17. 8
1932-33 "		24,181.12. 8
1933-34 "	44,741.17. 7	
1934-35 "		3,946. 8.11
1935-36 "		22,242.11. 3
1936-37 "	13,568.13. 3	
	<u>66,641.11. 5</u>	<u>86,112.10. 6</u>

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OUR FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Twelve months have passed since the first issue of the Monthly Marketing Review in April, 1937. As was stated at the time, it was felt that a medium was required for disseminating information with regard to marketing situations and problems; hence the Review and the fulfilment of a long-felt want. That such is the case is evidenced by many letters of appreciation which have been received from time to time, from various business houses, financial institutions, other Government Departments and members of the general public as to the usefulness of the information contained in these "Reviews". It is indeed pleasing to receive such recognition and to know that our hopes as to the value of this publication have been realised. It will be our endeavour to improve the usefulness of the "Monthly Marketing Review" in every way suggested by experience.

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THE MARKETING OF POTATOES
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An interesting report has come to hand from Mr. G.J. Evatt, Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioner, who is now in England, regarding the marketing of potatoes in the United Kingdom.

He points out that the potato industry in Great Britain is an important one, there being some 64,000 registered producers who cultivate in the vicinity of 600,000 acres. To further stress its importance, it is only necessary to add that the annual production reaches £20,000,000 in value.

Imports are only allowed when the crop in Great Britain is too small to meet the domestic needs. In such circumstances, licences to import are issued. The Board of Trade has statutory power to fix quotas of what they consider to be the requirements of the country. The Market Supply Committee of the Potato Marketing Board (which is representative mainly of growers, with two Government nominees) confers with a Committee called the Potato Supplies Consultative Committee, consisting of nominees of the Potato Marketing Board, of importers and of merchants and representatives of consumers and retailers. This Consultative Committee fixes what is called a "global quota" for imports; this "global quota" is sub-divided by licence amongst importers and no potatoes other than those covered by the licence quota may be brought into the country.

The Scheme was approved by Parliament in December, 1933, and with other marketing Schemes it received its original authority under the Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 and 1933.

Marketing control is compulsory, but only after it is approved by a majority of two-thirds of those who vote and two-thirds of their productive capacity.

Approximately 90% of the voters and of the productive capacity approved of the scheme. The key of the Scheme may be said to be the control of the quantity allowed to come on to the market - to endeavour to prevent any surplus or to dispose of the surplus if there should be any.

A basic acreage is fixed on the area used for producing potatoes prior to the scheme commencing, the grower having certain options as to the year or years to be taken for purposes of fixing a basis. A new grower may purchase land from another person holding basic acreage rights, plus any acreage added through the levy payment already made. If a new grower takes up land which has previously not been included in the Scheme as potato land, he is limited to two acres, and any greater area must be paid for as excess acreage at £5 per acre.

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If a grower exceeds his basic acreage, the Board imposes a tax, called an Excess Acreage Levy, amounting to £5 per acre. This Levy is not an annual charge and once paid it entitles the grower to permanently use the additional acreage. As an indication that this excess acreage levy proves effective in keeping production within bounds, the new or excess area amounted to about 3,500 acres in 1936, whereas the total area represented by the basis acreage was approximately 600,000 acres. Registration of growers is compulsory before any potatoes are sold.

A very important additional method to control quantities is the enforcement of compulsory minimum riddles. The basic minimum riddle or mesh is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " , but may go to $1\frac{5}{8}$ " , $1\frac{3}{4}$ " , or 2" , as may be determined by the Board and as is found necessary to adjust quantities to consumption. No potatoes may be sold of less size than is prescribed.

There is a further very wide power of a general character, as follows:-

"As soon as possible after the first day of September in each year, the Board shall estimate the total quantity of potatoes likely to be available, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, for sale for human consumption before the thirty-first day of August next following and, if, in the opinion of the Board, that quantity is likely to be substantially in excess of the estimated total quantity of potatoes required for human consumption in Great Britain before that date, then the Board may from time to time determine, in such manner as the Board shall prescribe, the quantity of potatoes or any description thereof, which may be sold by any registered producer."

This power of straight out prohibition of the sale of a proportion of potatoes has not been used, probably because it would be difficult, in the case of this industry, where there are so many small producers, to police it. The other two powers of (a) the riddle, and (b) the Excess Acreage Levy, have met immediate requirements.

A further effort to stabilise prices is made by the Board having power to authorise wholesale merchants. No others may sell except in the case of new potatoes. There are 3,600 registered wholesale merchants, and the Board enquires into their general standing before registration.

No sales on commission are allowed; prices must be fixed between the seller and the buyer beforehand. Sales may be made to retailers, but the Board may control or prevent them if it finds it necessary to do so. The Board has no power to actually fix prices, but there is a number of Price Recommending Committees to advise local farmers of current values and this proves effective in most cases.

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However, it has power, and does undertake, very extensive publicity work, of which there is ample evidence in London.

It also undertakes, by co-operating with a company, the treatment of potatoes not suitable for marketing in the ordinary way. Such potatoes are converted into a constituent of a balanced ration for cattle and poultry. Experiments in canning potatoes have been found successful, and the commercial prospects of this line are being examined.

The Board assists in research work in relation to diseases, and also in the establishment of demonstration plots. Its revenue per annum is approximately £150,000, and, in a normal year, expenditure would be £100,000. Fees and expenses amount to £14,000. Although there are 31 members on the Board, there is a small executive of 7 members, and there are 7 separate Committees dealing with various phases of the Board's activities.

The Board may and does impose its own penalties for contravention of its rules. Much emphasis is placed by the Board on the great benefit obtained by the industry from the psychological effect on the producers generally, who, knowing there is a Board with substantial power and adequate funds, are, therefore, inclined to see the need of the fullest co-operation with the governing body.

In conclusion, Mr. Evatt states that under the Scheme the Board really controls the supply which comes on to the market and, therefore, maintains prices in that way. By enforcing registration, controlling the acreage with its levy power and excluding potatoes when necessary of certain size, there is, in effect, complete control of the quantity coming on to the market without a specific prohibition of production.

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A recent report received from the Australian Trade Commissioner in Egypt states that the apple market has experienced a sudden drop in prices owing to the large supplies of American apples which arrived at the end of January and early in February. Two ships unloaded an aggregate of 53,000 cases.

Practically all the apples are imported by two firms which are in partnership. In the earlier part of the season excellent profits were made by these firms on American apples and this, apparently, led to their over-ordering, with the result that their heavy imports have affected the whole fruit market and caused irritation to the Egyptian Authorities, for the prices of local fruit have been affected.

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CHANGES IN METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY
PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Interesting information regarding alterations which have taken place in the course of years in marketing primary commodities in the United States of America is contained in the report for 1937 of the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington.

It is stated that changes of far-reaching effect have been made in recent years in the distribution of products from farms to markets. An outstanding change is the increasing use of the motor truck. It is estimated that 40 to 50 per cent. of all shipments of fruits and vegetables and an increasing proportion of the marketings of livestock, grain, hay, feed, poultry, eggs, milk, and many other products now move in motor trucks. Ways are being sought to report these motor truck movements as is done in the case of rail transportation.

In early days all farm crops were hauled to market in waggons and the livestock driven in on foot. But with the coming of the railroads and the building of railroad terminals many of the old city farmers' markets fell into disuse. Each railroad built its own terminal in the cities in competition for the increasing business. Now the scene once more has changed with the coming of motor transport with the result that terminal facilities for handling fruits, vegetables, and other farm products in many large markets have become obsolete. Improperly regulated, uncoordinated with one another, and inefficiently operated, they are an economic waste.

Marketing facilities and market conditions in 40 cities are being studied with a view to recommending ways to remedy this situation. During the year, for instance, a study and report were made in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges of New Jersey and Pennsylvania of the Philadelphia wholesale and jobbing markets for fruits and vegetables, in which the establishment of a consolidated terminal was one of the principal recommendations. The Bureau hopes to release soon a report discussing several problems which seem to be common to a large number of terminal markets. Some information has been gathered also on farmers' markets and so-called regional markets for the handling of motor truck receipts for use in studying the whole problem of farm-to-market distribution.

Two studies are under way dealing with economic problems in connection with the large-scale processing and distributing of farm products. One, in cooperation with the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, deals with the growth of the chain-store systems and its effect upon the marketing of fruits and vegetables in the north-eastern cities; the other, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin, deals with

/corporate...

corporate developments in the manufacture and distribution of dairy products and the effect of these developments upon dairymen in Wisconsin and surrounding States.

One of the chief purposes of the chain-store study is to help farmers in the Northeast formulate a marketing programme in a situation where more than 25 per cent. (and the proportion is increasing) of their market fruits and vegetables is being bought and distributed by the chains. As this proportion increases, a steadily decreasing volume will go through the regular wholesale markets, a situation which may seriously affect the bargaining power of the producers.

In Wisconsin and surrounding States, during the past 15 years, large corporations - meat packers, chain-store systems, and dairy corporations - have entered extensively into the manufacturing of dairy products. Small creameries and cheese factories are being replaced by large plants owned and operated by corporations which are factors also in the terminal handling of manufactured dairy products and in the distribution of fluid milk.

In New England, in cooperation with the New England agricultural experiment stations, the New England State departments of agriculture, and Harvard and Clark Universities, a series of studies also is being made of the marketing of dairy products, such as the trucking of milk and the operation of local milksheds. Sanitary milk regulations have been analyzed, and a report will be issued soon summarizing these regulations in all cities and towns in New England. A collateral project is an effort to coordinate research in milk marketing by the several experiment stations and other research agencies in this region.

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In the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Great Britain) reference is made to a new system of refrigeration developed at the Ditton Laboratory and known as the "jacket" system. This system, which provides a method for cooling all types of cargoes, is based on passing a rapid circulation of air first over an external cooler and then vertically through the cargo. The air then passes, on its way back to the cooler, through a "jacket" which surrounds the hold. In this way disturbances of temperature due to the leakage of heat through walls of the hold are avoided.

It is stated that the new system has been installed with modifications in most of the new tonnage in the Australian and New Zealand trade.

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SALES OF FARM PRODUCE AT THE ALEXANDRIA RAILWAY GOODS YARD
AND IN SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY.

The position regarding potatoes on the Sydney market was very favourable at the opening of the month of March. The period was a "between season" one as far as local production was concerned and only small quantities of Crookwell tubers were arriving at Alexandria. The market, therefore, was completely dominated by the 105,031 bags received from Tasmania. Early in the month, shipments were normal and a firm market ruled. Brownells were quoted at £8.0.0 to £8.10.0; Bismarcks at £7.0.0 to £8.0.0, Pinkeyes at £7.0.0 to £7.10.0 and Snowflakes and Arranchiefs at £6.10.0 to £7.0.0 per ton. Subsequently, however, heavy shipments, averaging more than 30,000 bags weekly, had an adverse effect on values. Harvestings in Tasmania were reported to be exceptionally large and growers found it necessary to market their produce regardless of market prices. They were also obliged to adopt this course because of the presence of blight which, it was feared, might result in serious damage to crops. The result was that supplies in Sydney during the latter half of the month were considerably in excess of trade requirements and values dropped appreciably. Quotations at the close were as follow:- Brownells and Bismarcks £6.10.0, Pinkeyes £6.0.0, Snowflakes and Arranchiefs £5.10.0 per ton. Local potatoes at Alexandria are later in coming forward this year and only 3,038 bags were on hand compared with 4,525 during March, 1937. Values were subjected to much the same variations as occurred in Sussex Street and, although prices opened at as high as £8.6.8, most realisations ranged from £4.5.0 to £6.0.0 per ton. A considerable amount of trouble was experienced owing to a percentage of the tubers being grub-infested but the matter has now been brought under control. The marketing situation in respect of future months is an interesting one as, unless production is lessened by disease or other causes, it may be that supplies will be in excess of trade needs.

March marked the waning of consignments of Victorian "Globe" onions and the introduction of the "Brown Spanish" variety. Shipments to Sussex Street aggregated 14,800 bags which were sufficient for all requirements. Early in the month, large quantities were available and values remained at the relatively low February level of £4.0.0 to £4.10.0 for Brown and £8.0.0 per ton for White. A substantial improvement followed, however, and prices advanced rapidly to range from £6.0.0 to £9.0.0 for Brown and from £8.0.0 to £15.0.0 for White. Pickling onions were at all times plentifully supplied and clearances for the most part were quiet at £4.0.0 to £7.0.0 per ton, according to size and quality. At Alexandria, 502 bags of Victorian Brown onions came to hand towards the end of March and cleared readily at the high rate of £8.10.0 to £9.0.0.

Early in the period, 396 bags of Queensland pumpkins were on offer in Sussex Street at prices ranging from £5.10.0 to £6.0.0 per ton. This consignment marked the finish of the season's shipments, however, and throughout the remainder of the month the
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market was left open for local supplies. New South Wales growers, mainly in the Maitland district, forwarded 43 trucks of pumpkins to Alexandria, the greater part of which arrived at the end of the month. Early, 5 trucks from Queensland augmented the small local stocks and prices ranged from £4.10.0 to £6.10.0 per ton. Towards the close, however, supplies of local were ample and from £4.0.0 to £5.0.0 was quoted.

Supplies of Tasmanian swedes continued to increase, a total of 4,957 bags being on offer. Weather conditions were more favourable to the sale of this vegetable, however, and prices were firmer at £6.0.0 to £8.0.0 per ton. New carrots were well in season and 2,436 bags, more than double the February offering, came to hand. Weekly arrivals were extremely irregular and were responsible for marked fluctuations in prices which varied between £6.0.0 and £15.0.0 per ton. Only 163 bags of Tasmanian parsnips were received and rapid clearances took place each week. The market range for the month was £7.0.0 to £9.0.0 per ton.

Seasonal conditions during the month showed no improvement, little rain of a beneficial character being received, except on parts of the North Coast. Lack of rain, particularly in Western districts, has necessitated extensive hand-feeding of stock. Rainfall was negligible throughout the Western division and the position became so critical that a special freight rate of 10/- per truck on fodder for starving stock was introduced. This decision came towards the end of the month and had little effect upon the market, but should no rain be received during April it is feared that the Sydney market may be short of supplies. Trading in the 187 trucks of local oaten chaff at Alexandria during the period was hampered by constant anticipation of rain and, although values were practically unchanged at £5.10.0 to £7.5.0 per ton, demand was less brisk. It is to be remembered, however, that buyers did not accumulate their usual winter stocks. Only 38 trucks of wheaten chaff came to hand and clearances were satisfactory at £5.5.0 to £6.15.0 per ton. Shipments of white chaff from Tasmania to Sussex Street totalled 9,000 bags, mainly of the oaten variety. A distinct improvement in quality was reported and prices were a little firmer at £5.15.0 to £6.10.0.

The easier inquiry which ruled for lucerne chaff during February did not have any effect upon the market under review and agents experienced no difficulty in clearing the 66 trucks on hand. The standard of quality was much higher and prices generally increased by 10/- to 20/- per ton to range from £6.0.0 to £8.5.0. Turning now to lucerne hay we find a more acute shortage than previously, caused, not by a falling-off in consignments, but by a marked increase in consumption. Stocks of mature hay, totalling 70 trucks, came to Alexandria from various centres but mainly from Mudgee. A small percentage of medium qualities was disposed of at £5.10.0 to £8.0.0 but from £8.5.0 to £9.5.0 per ton was paid for choice. Consignments from the Maitland district amounted to 120 trucks of varied quality and in
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various stages of maturity. Realisations ranged accordingly from £4.0.0 to £7.0.0 per ton. Shipments of Hunter River hay to Sussex Street must be divided into two sections. Early in March, 88 bales of grassy stocks were on offer and sold very slowly at from £1.10.0 to £3.10.0 per ton. The 162 bales received later, however, were prime and moved out well at £4.0.0 to £6.0.0.

A quiet request was again apparent for the 140 bales of Victorian oaten hay on offer. Agents found it difficult to effect clearances and were obliged to reduce rates to £9.0.0 to £9.10.0 per ton. The cheaper oaten hay at Alexandria, however, continued to sell readily and from £5.5.0 to £8.0.0 per ton was quoted for the 37 trucks yarded.

There was a better inquiry for straw due to the forthcoming R.A.S. Show where large quantities are required for stalls each year. Shipments from Tasmania aggregated 7,400 bales, more than double the previous month's supply. Values, however, were practically unaltered at £4.0.0 to £4.10.0 per ton. The quality of the 66 trucks of local straw railed to Alexandria varied considerably and prices ranged accordingly from £3.0.0 to £4.10.0 per ton.

A sharp decline in wheat values was a feature of the month under review. Supplies amounting to 29 trucks were smaller but demand was limited. Prices opened early at 4/6d to 4/8d per bushel but soon declined to range from 4/- to 4/5. Some extra choice samples were included.

The season for New Northern Rivers maize, which commenced towards the end of February, reached full strength during March. Demand was keen as considerable quantities were required for the hand-feeding of stock. Shipments totalling 7,743 bags were on offer at 4/6d to 4/10d per bushel and the standard of quality was reported to be high. At Alexandria, 17 trucks of maize were in position. Local Yellow was quoted at 4/6d to 5/3d and Queensland Yellow at 4/9d to 5/-. It is understood that crops of maize on the Northern Rivers are not deemed to be sufficient for the present abnormal demand but imports from Queensland are not likely before the month of May.

Approximately 2,000 bags of Tasmanian oats were offered for sale in Sussex Street and from 3/9d to 3/10d per bushel was obtained. The 21 trucks of local oats railed to Alexandria were all taken to store and no quotations were available.

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A new industry has sprung up at Burren Junction. Mr. Noel Barrett of Edgeroi has introduced machinery and is cutting Mitchell grass for Hay; it is pressed into handy bales and is being railed from Burren Junction in all directions to feed starving stock. An average of 40 tons per day is leaving there by rail.

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NORMAL NUMBERS OF CATTLE BUT SHEEP PLENTIFUL
AT HOMEBUSH SALEYARDS, SYDNEY.

Heavy supplies of sheep and lambs were available during March; in fact, at one particular sale 64,255 head were yarded, constituting a record day's total for a number of years. The actual aggregate for the month was 416,475, comprising 242,053 sheep and 174,422 lambs, which exceeded the previous month's total by 151,491 head. Large numbers of the sheep offered were in very poor condition and their appearance was a true reflex of the serious feed shortage. Although some temporary measure of relief was afforded certain parts of the State as a result of rain earlier in the year, the generally hot conditions which have since prevailed and the absence of further substantial falls caused the resultant shoot in grass and herbage to rapidly burn off. Owners are endeavouring to maintain their flocks by hand feeding which is being carried out in many country centres. Unless adequate rains soon occur the heavy yardings at Homebush must continue.

The proportion of good quality sheep yarded was relatively small when compared with the large numbers forwarded but considering the adverse season some of the lines offered were of very nice appearance and well finished. It was only to be expected, however, that fair to plain sheep would be well in evidence and this was the case throughout March. Fair to good trade wethers and ewes were for the most part only moderately supplied; in fact, buyers voiced complaints on many occasions as to the unsuitability of the yardings for trade requirements.

The market was somewhat irregular following on a fall of from 1/- to 1/6 per head for sheep and up to 1/- per head for lambs and hoggets earlier in the month and values fluctuated. Competition, which was at times particularly strong from several of the large meat exporters, had a good deal to do with the position for on those days when these firms did not operate to their full capacity, values were usually easier. The rather unstable skin market was also responsible to a certain extent for some of the variation in the market.

Generally the quality of the sheep offered was not such as to be productive of high prices; nevertheless, several very satisfactory prices were recorded, a line of particularly good wethers making to 24/- and some very attractive ewes 20/- per head, which may be regarded as satisfactory on markets so heavily supplied. Wethers of fair to good quality, however, generally sold at from 15/- to 20/- per head for the better grades, according to weight and skin value and the better class of ewes were disposed of at prices ranging from 13/- to 18/- per head. Any sheep showing quality were the subject of strong competition from the trade. Values for medium to plain sheep were relatively lower than those previously quoted, some lots making in the vicinity of 3/- per head, or little better than skin value. Wether mutton of good light trade quality or carcasses weighing from 38 to 44 lb. cost 3³/₄d per lb.

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early in the month while sheep dressing 48 lb. and over also made the same figure; later on in the month, and at the closing sales, heavy sheep cost from $2\frac{3}{4}d$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb. and light sheep $3d$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d$. Values of ewe mutton ranged from $2\frac{3}{4}d$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d$ during opening sales but receded to $2\frac{1}{2}d$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb. during the last sale in March.

About one-third of the total pennings comprised lambs and hoggets with only odd pens of suckers available. While there was a good number of plain dry lambs offered, they were not so numerous as was the case with grown sheep. In places, some pens of very nice Southdown Crossbred and Border Leicester Crossbred lambs were available, being topped off on fodder crops sown for the purpose and these showed up to advantage on markets rather bare of choice lambs. Prices realised were particularly good, up to 27/- per head being recorded. Fair trade lambs and lambs of good to prime quality were only moderately represented but fairly large numbers of plain sorts were penned. The market for lambs was not nearly so irregular as that for grown sheep, good to prime lambs which at all times were in strong demand, maintaining steady prices. Fair to plain lambs showed a fall ranging to 1/- per head at the commencement of March but for the most part, although values were "up and down", no great deal of change could be noticed. On an average, best lambs sold at from 19/- to 25/- per head but other descriptions were obtainable at prices ranging from 10/-; some very plain light lambs, more suited for restocking than the trade, sold at 5/- per head. Good quality lambs averaged from $6\frac{1}{4}d$ to $7d$ per lb., according to weight and finish, with other grades at from $5\frac{1}{4}d$ on the hoof. Hoggets were scarce and those offered always met a steady inquiry at from $3\frac{3}{4}d$ to $5d$ per lb., good light trade maintaining the highest price levels.

The demand at all times for lambs was good and when account is taken of the large numbers offered, the market throughout was very satisfactory.

An industrial dispute at the Homebush Abattoirs caused a hold-up in sales towards the end of the month, but fortunately it was only of short duration and had practically little or no effect on ruling market prices.

Normal numbers of cattle were auctioned during March, the total for nine sale-days being 29,078. Cattle sold in the store section were unusually numerous and on some days accommodation was taxed to the utmost; selling time, too, was often restricted.

Despite the fact that extremely dry weather was experienced and still continues throughout the main pastoral areas of the State, the general quality of cattle, though it could not be described as good, was fairly satisfactory. Really good lines, however, were very limited, most consignments coming from coastal districts, such centres as Dungog and Gloucester being represented. With seasonal conditions as they are, the position in regard to

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fat stock is likely to become acute, for coastal supplies are hardly likely to be sufficient to meet the needs of operators who are already finding great difficulty in obtaining quality beef.

Throughout the period, fairly large numbers of bullocks and steers were on offer. Light to medium weight descriptions were most in evidence, with an occasional consignment of heavier sorts. Far too many were only plain but fair to good trade lots were moderately well represented. Early in the month, over fifty Hereford bullocks were disposed of at an average price of £10.0.0 per head. They were of varying quality and were worth from about 33/- to 36/6 per 100 lb. dressed weight. Good Black Polls were occasionally represented, an outstanding draft averaging £12.11.0 per head. Good trade bullocks and steers were sold at lower rates than those quoted; in fact, many fairly good lots of cattle were disposed of at 30/- per 100 lbs. and, at times, less. Very low values ruled for stock in poor condition and in some cases would show little profit to the owner. To show the variation in rates paid, an instance may be cited. On the one sale day, a yard of really prime Black Poll steers, estimated to weigh 500 lb., made £9.15.0 per head, or the equivalent of 39/- per 100 lb. of beef. Later in the day, a line of Shorthorn steers, typical of many fair to good trade lines yarded, was worth 31/- per 100 lb.

Vealers and yearlings generally were very well supplied but unless in fair condition were not sought after by buyers. Fair numbers of young calves were disposed of rather cheaply. The odd lots of good quality that were available from time to time met a very strong demand at high rates. A pen of this latter class of vealers weighing 340 lb. sold at the very satisfactory price of £7.16.0 per head. Such sales were more or less rare but they serve to demonstrate the buyers' willingness to pay high prices for quality meat.

The position in regard to cows and heifers was much the same as during February and, although values were reasonably satisfactory early in the period, a sharp decline was noticeable towards the close. A few good lines were offered but rates were not quite so high as might reasonably be expected.

Early in the month the market for good cattle exhibited a fairly strong tone and a slight upward trend was noticeable but, with a few exceptions, values were hardly maintained. Quality bullocks and steers were least affected by the decline during the latter half of the month, most operators seeming anxious for supplies of this class of beef. Medium and plain grades of all descriptions depreciated in value, cows and heifers particularly showing the fall.

TRADING IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
AT THE CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Generally speaking, a steady volume of business was transacted in most kinds of fruit during March. Trading in vegetables, which have been in shorter supply than usual owing to the continued dry weather experienced in most of the producing districts, was fairly active.

An outstanding feature was the public demand for quality goods, particularly fruit. Choice lines were cleared with comparative freedom but great difficulty was encountered in disposing of lower grade fruit and vegetables, and growers would be well advised to refrain as far as possible from placing inferior quality produce on the market. It is not only difficult to sell but has a tendency to depress values generally.

There was a good demand for choice apples during the early part of the month and satisfactory prices were obtained. Buyers showed a marked preference for quality fruit from New South Wales districts. Jonathans had most inquiry, up to 9/- per case being obtained. Delicious was also in request, while Granny Smith, as ever, was the most favoured of the green or cooking varieties. Although stocks were plentiful, really choice fruit was only obtainable in moderate quantities, the best descriptions being placed in cool storage. Values were well maintained until about the middle of the month when the satisfactory prices ruling attracted a heavy shipment of approximately 53,500 cases (including a quantity of pears) from Tasmania. These stocks, supplemented by increased supplies from New South Wales districts, were too great to be readily absorbed and prices were reduced by at least 2/- per case in an endeavour to stimulate clearances. The position was aggravated by the inclusion in the Tasmanian shipments of "off" varieties, such as Worcester Pearmain and Duke of Clarence, which agents had difficulty in selling even at low figures, particularly as ample supplies of the ever popular Jonathan were available. Later shipments from Tasmania were also heavy, totalling in the vicinity of between 50,000 and 60,000 cases weekly. The percentage of unprofitable sorts was greatly reduced, however, and the proportion of pears and Jonathans relatively increased. Delicious intended for cool storage also comprised a fair proportion of the consignments so that the quantity to be disposed of was not as great as at first appeared. Although prices showed no improvement, agents had little difficulty in disposing of quality fruit, but inferior grades and other than what may be termed "standard commercial varieties" were definitely not wanted even at low prices. Worcester Pearmain, for instance, were offered for as low as 2/- per case but there were few buyers with the exception of barrowmen and dealers, and large quantities "went to waste".

Pears for the most part were moderately stocked and a good demand was maintained for quality lots. Owing to the season being well advanced, Williams were generally of indifferent quality

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and they were replaced in order of preference by Packhams Triumph. Only limited quantities of this variety were available, however, the bulk of the crop having been placed in cool storage. Values remained fairly steady throughout at about 6/- to 10/- per case, with shipping lines higher. Winter Coles, too, moved out well, although prices eased slightly towards the end of March owing to increased consignments from Tasmania. Clearances of Beurre Bosc and Beurre de Capiaumont were also satisfactory with the exception of small fruit, which was rather slow of sale.

Only limited quantities of main crop Valencia oranges were available and these were drawn mainly from the Irrigation Area. Selected sizes of quality realised to 16/- per case with special lines quoted at even higher rates. Large quantities of second crop fruit were forwarded from Coastal districts but these lacked quality and agents were forced to accept the best prices offering; even so, the percentage of waste was very high. Reports received from most districts indicate that the harvesting of the second crop has been almost completed. Lemons were in relatively light supply and values for a time showed a steady upward trend, up to 16/- per case being realised for selected sizes of quality fruit. Growers, however, were influenced by the high prices to forward quantities of immature winter crop fruit with the result that values depreciated. Values for choice, coloured descriptions, however, were satisfactory throughout. Moderate consignments of choice fruit were received each week from Queensland, the general ruling rates being from 15/- to 19/- per case. Grape-fruit also came to hand from the Northern state and cleared well at prices ranging to £1 per case.

This month saw the end of the season for local grapes but ample supplies were forward from inland districts. Choice lines moved out well at steady prices but medium and inferior grades were mostly slow of sale.

Passion-fruit were fairly plentiful early in the month and were selling at relatively low prices. Supplies gradually decreased, however, and values showed a corresponding rise.

The market for bananas was weak during the first three weeks and prices were reduced in an endeavour to stimulate sales. Considerable quantities of inferior and fully ripe fruit were offered at as low as 2/- per case and the wastage was considerable. Later, owing to lighter supplies being forthcoming and most of the fully ripe fruit being disposed of, clearances were more satisfactory and prices showed an upward trend which continued throughout the balance of the month.

Supplies of pineapples ranged from moderate to heavy but prices remained fairly steady at from 7/- to 10/- with "specials" at higher rates.

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There was a remarkably good market for the moderate supplies of cabbages available throughout the month, quality "heads" selling freely at prices ranging to 12/- per dozen with odd sales at higher rates. Many lines were badly affected by cabbage moth and values were consequently reduced. Nevertheless, stocks generally moved out satisfactorily, although inferior descriptions became increasingly difficult to sell.

Cauliflowers, principally from the Bathurst district, made their appearance on the market in fairly large quantities for this time of the year, and considering the dry weather and the consequent early maturity of the crops, the quality generally was very good. Choice met a good demand throughout at from 4/- to 12/- per dozen.

Bunched vegetables for the most part were more plentiful than last month and values of most kinds eased, particularly towards the close of the period under review.

Peas were heavily supplied during the early part of the month and only a relatively small percentage was choice, but values were well maintained. Subsequently, smaller quantities came to hand and the prices tended to rise until the last week when, although stocks were only moderate, a weakening in demand was responsible for a decline in prices.

Supplies of beans varied from light to moderate and included consignments from Victoria. Choice locals cleared readily throughout and prices showed an upward movement until towards the end of the period when increased supplies from both local and interstate sources resulted in a fall in values.

The month opened with a falling market for tomatoes owing to the increase in consignments from local and interstate (Queensland and Victoria) sources following the good prices ruling towards the end of February. By the middle of the month, Queensland deliveries had ceased but consignments were received from Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. Stocks, however, were only moderate and prices steadily improved until towards the end of the month when values depreciated owing to a weaker demand. Although prices fluctuated, they were, on the whole, very satisfactory, closing quotations being:- (local) - (green) 5/- to 7/-, (coloured) 6/- to 10/- per half-case; Victorian 8/- to 14/- per case.

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Increasing quantities of honey have been exported from this State to Queensland each month since the beginning of 1938 as the following figures indicate:-

January	-	19,428 lb.
February	-	25,464 "
March	-	43,352 "

The total quantity so exported during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1938, was 617,995 lb.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES
IN SYDNEY (N.S.W.) DURING MARCH, 1938.

The following table gives particulars of the range of wholesale prices in Sydney as collected and recorded by the State Marketing Bureau in respect of sales of various commodities during the month of March, 1938:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Wheat:-		
Bulk	3/8½d	4/5d per bushel
Bagged	3/9½d	4/6d " "
Flour	£9.10.0	£10.15.0 per ton
Bran	£6.10.0 per ton (no variation)	
Pollard	£6.15.0	£7.0.0 " "
Eggs (Hen)	1/7d	1/10d per dozen
Butter:-		
Choice	151/10d per cwt.)	
First Quality	147/2d	" ") no variation.
Second Quality	142/6d	" ")
Cheese:-		
Loaf	10½d per lb.) no variation	
Large	10d	" ")
Special Brands	11½d	1/- per lb.
Pigs (Abattoir Sales):-		
Prime Light Porkers	31/6d	40/6d per head
" Med.Wgt. "	36/6d	49/6d " "
" Heavy "	43/6	54/6 " "
" Baconers	58/6	77/6 " "
Backfatters	£2.5.0	£7.5.0 " "

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SYDNEY WOOL SALES - MARCH.

The Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association advises that 148,900 bales of wool, including 146,272 greasy and 2,628 scoured, were sold in Sydney during the month of March.

The average prices realised were as follow:-

<u>Class of Wool.</u>	<u>Per Bale</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>
Greasy	£14. 6. 2	11.9d
Scoured	£15.12. 8	17.0d
Greasy and Scoured	£14. 6. 8	11.9d

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RETURN OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IMPORTED INTO NEW SOUTH WALES
BY LAND AND SEA - FEBRUARY, 1938.

F R U I T

STATE	Pines cases	Bananas cases	Other Fruit cases	Tomatoes cases	TOTALS cases
Queensland	15,267	11,029	17,784	80,487	124,567
Victoria	12	248	56,479	11,310	68,049
Tasmania	-	-	46,403	2,817	49,220
Sth. Aust.	-	-	4,812	-	4,812
West Aust.	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS	15,279	11,277	125,480	94,614	246,650

V E G E T A B L E S.

STATE	Potatoes Bags	Onions Bags	Swedes Bags	Melons Crates	Pumpkins Bags	Cucs. & Chillies Cases	Other Vegs. Pkgs.	TOTALS Pkgs.
Queensland	251	293	12	12	4,442	147	2,519	7,676
Victoria	23,639	26,592	118	69	25	-	2,471	52,914
Tasmania	98,034	32	3,507	-	-	-	2,140	103,713
Sth. Aust.	754	192	-	-	-	-	2,737	3,683
West Aust.	1,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,708
TOTALS	124,386	27,109	3,637	81	4,467	147	9,867	169,694

STATE MARKETING BUREAU-DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.

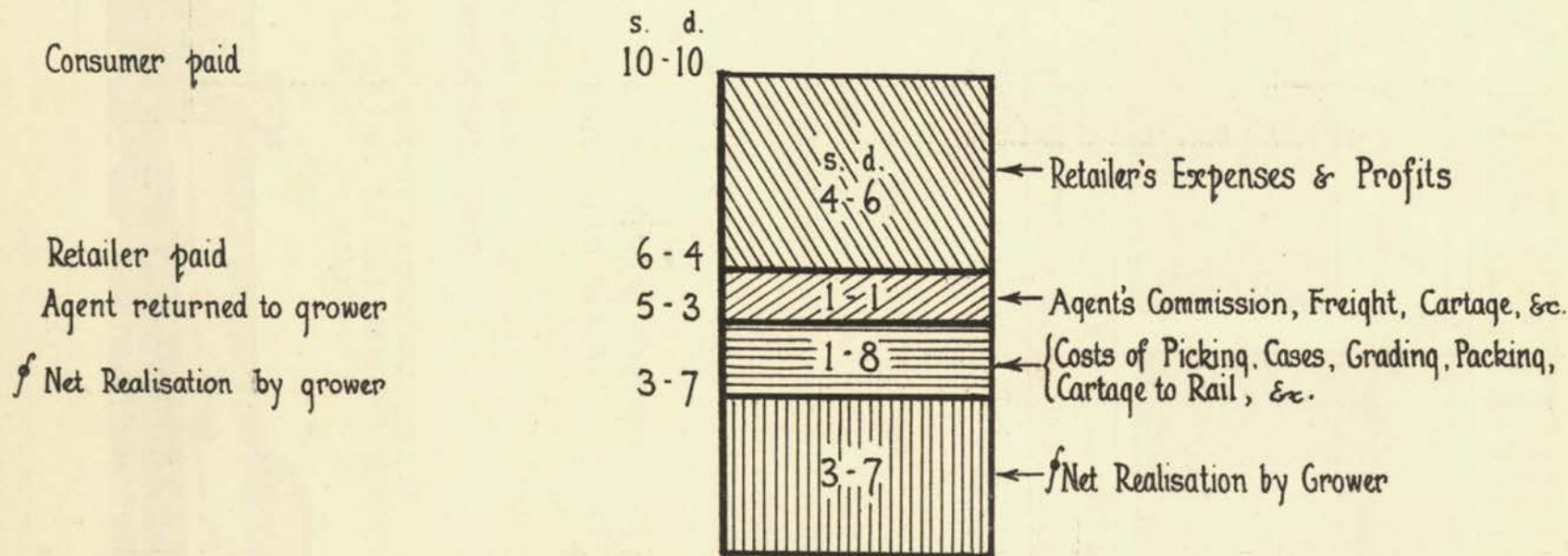
P.27.a.

(Choice) **PEACHES** (Per 1/2 Bushel Case)

"SPREAD" BETWEEN THE RETURN TO THE PRODUCER
AND THE PRICE PAID BY THE CONSUMER

38-365

1937



Costs of Production should be deducted from this return.

Compiled. J.H. 28-3-38

Drawn. E.H.S. 29-3-38

Checked. C.H. 29-3-38

A.A. WATSON,
DIRECTOR OF MARKETING.

MONTHLY MARKETING REVIEW.

A miscellany of matters relating to the marketing of primary products, at home and abroad.

Released during the second week of each month.
Issued by authority of the Minister for Agriculture
and prepared under the direction of the Director of Marketing,
in the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture,
New South Wales, Australia.

NOTES ON MARKETING ORGANISATION.

VIII.

New Zealand Marketing Legislation.

In last issue, these Notes dealt with Part I of the Primary Products Marketing Acts, 1936/37, of New Zealand. That legislation, as expressed in the principal Act of 1936, was divided into three parts, viz.,

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------------|
| Part I | - | Administration. |
| Part II | - | Marketing of Dairy Produce. |
| Part III | - | The New Zealand Dairy Board. |

It remains, for the purposes of these Notes, to review Parts II and III as amended.

Part II commences with a declaration that "dairy produce" includes (a) Milk and Cream; (b) Butter, cheese and all other products of milk or cream, whether derived therefrom by manufacturing processes or otherwise, and (c) any other products of a kind derived from operations usually carried on in conjunction with dairy-farming operations (such as the rearing of calves and pigs), whether such products are actually produced on dairy farms or elsewhere.

As regards any dairy produce to which Part II applies, the Minister is given full authority to 'make such arrangements and give such directions as he thinks proper for the following matters':-

- (a) For its handling, pooling, transport and storage:
- (b) For the shipment of any of it intended for export on such terms and in such quantities as he thinks fit:
- (c) For its insurance against loss:
- (d) Generally for all such matters as are necessary for 'the exercise of the powers herein expressly conferred'.

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STATE MARKETING BUREAU-DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.

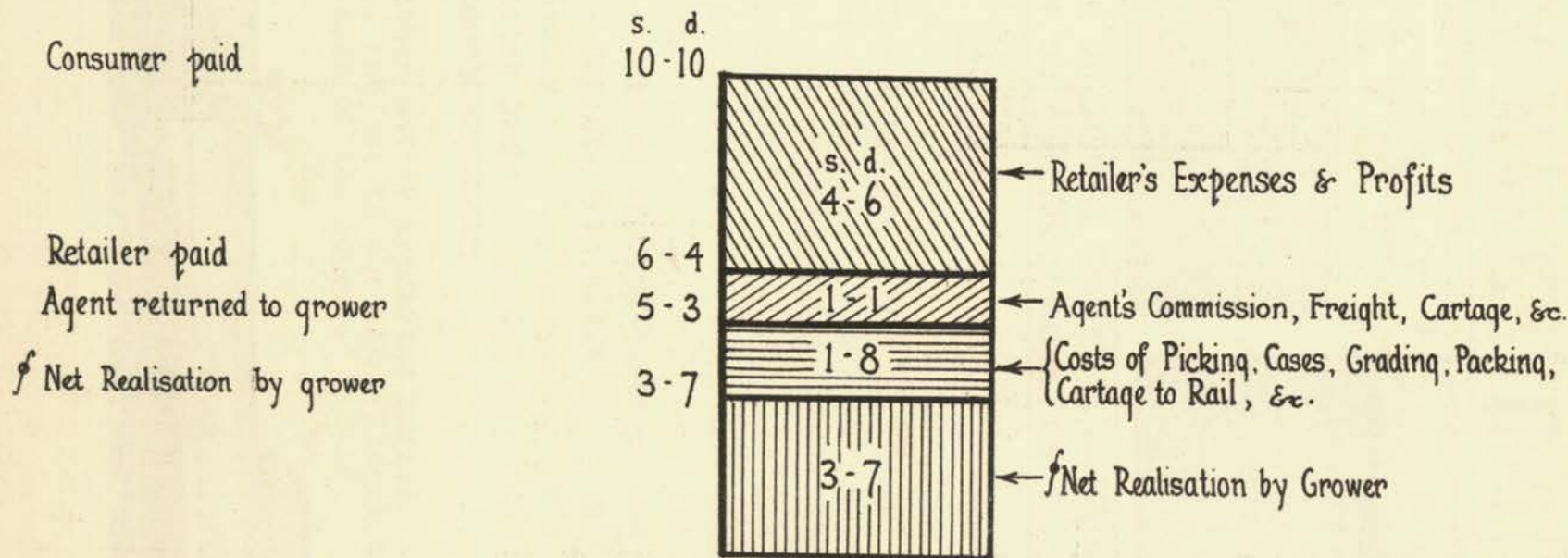
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A.A. WATSON,
DIRECTOR OF MARKETING.

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