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STATE MARKETING BUREAU - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. N.S.W.

MONTHLY MARKETING

REVIEW



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

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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.

OPERATION OF THE PRIMARY PRODUCTS MARKETING
DEPARTMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

In the April and May issues of this "Review", notes were published bearing on the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Acts of New Zealand. Consequent upon the passing of the subject legislation the Primary Products Marketing Department was established and a recent report contains very interesting information relative to its activities during the first year of its existence. The report goes on to say that the Department commenced operations on 1st August, 1936. The officers and staff of the Dairy Produce Export Division in New Zealand and London have been appointed almost entirely from the staff of the New Zealand Dairy Board, which, prior to the setting-up of the Department, arranged for the export of dairy-produce, and for the allocation of such produce to agents in the United Kingdom for sale on behalf of dairy-factory companies.

The present activities of the Department cover the acquisition of export butter and cheese, and the marketing of such butter and cheese in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and regulation of the sale and distribution of butter and other products within New Zealand. The acquisition and sale of export butter and cheese is conducted by the Dairy-produce Export Division of the Department, whilst the control and regulation of marketing within New Zealand is conducted by the Internal Marketing Division of the Department.

The Department has its head office in Wellington, and branches in Auckland, New Plymouth, and Dunedin, and an agency at Lyttelton. The Department also has its own organisation in London, known as the Dairy Sales Division.

All dairy-produce that is intended for export becomes the property of the Crown as soon as it is placed, with the concurrence of the Department, on board any ship for export from New Zealand.

The prices fixed for all butter and cheese manufactured from milk or cream delivered to a dairy factory on and after 1st

/August.....

August, 1936, and exported from New Zealand on or before 31st July, 1937, were based, in terms of the Act, on the prices received in New Zealand during a period of from eight to ten years prior to 31st July, 1935, for produce of the same kind.

In fixing the guaranteed purchase prices for the 1936-37 season on that basis, the Government decided to pay prices which were in excess of the highest of the averages shown for the eight-year, the nine-year, and the ten-year period. The respective average butterfat payments for butter were:-

	<u>Per pound.</u>
For eight years ..	12.11d
For nine years ..	12.37d
For ten years ..	12.73d

To ensure a pay-out fully equal to the best average period the Government decided to buy all butter for export at a basic price of 12-9/16th pence per pound and cheese at a basic price of 6-13/16th pence per pound. It was estimated that these prices would enable efficient dairy-factory companies to pay 13.04d per pound for butterfat for butter and to provide for a premium of 1½d per pound for suppliers of butterfat for cheese manufacture but an overallowance in the conversion formulas for costs of butter-manufacture resulted in a lesser differential (cheese over butter) than the 1½d promised. The Government noted this disparity and decided that a further payment would be made to cheese-manufacturing companies of ¼d per pound on all cheese graded up to and including the 18th March, 1937, purchased by the Government and exported from New Zealand on or before 31st July, 1937. This was designed to enable cheese-manufacturing companies working under average conditions in respect of yield of cheese per pound of butterfat and costs of manufacture and delivery to overseas steamers to pay to their suppliers a price at least 1½d per pound in excess of the average price of 13.529d quoted for butterfat for butter-manufacture.

The prices fixed for all butter and cheese exported after the 31st July, 1937, and which was manufactured from milk or cream delivered to a dairy factory on or before the 31st July, 1938, were based on the formula set out in section 20 of the Primary Products Marketing Act, the appropriate subsections being as follows:-

- (4) In fixing prices under this section in respect of dairy-produce exported after the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, regard shall be had to the prices fixed under this section in respect of dairy-produce exported before that date, and to the following additional considerations, namely:-

- (a) The necessity in the public interest of maintaining the stability and efficiency of the dairy industry:

/(b).....

- (b) The costs involved in the efficient production of dairy-produce:
 - (c) The general standard of living of persons engaged in the dairy industry in comparison with the general standard of living throughout New Zealand:
 - (d) The estimated cost to the Department of marketing the dairy-produce concerned, and also the cost of the general administration of this Act:
 - (e) Any other matters deemed to be relevant.
- (5) Due regard having been paid to the several matters mentioned in subsection four hereof, the prices fixed in respect of any dairy-produce exported after the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be such that any efficient producer engaged in the dairy industry under usual conditions and in normal circumstances should be assured of a sufficient net return from his business to enable him to maintain himself and his family in a reasonable state of comfort.

The guaranteed price had to be such as would maintain both the stability and the efficiency of the dairy industry; both could be destroyed by a price that is either too high or too low.

Following an exhaustive survey made by the New Zealand Government Statistician and the Department of Agriculture, the following prices were fixed for the 1937/38 season:-

The basic f.o.b. purchase price of butter was fixed at 13.25d per lb., representing an increase of $\frac{11d.}{16}$ per pound.

The f.o.b. purchase price of cheese was fixed at 7.54d per lb. or an increase of 0.7275d per pound.

The report further states:-

"The new marketing system has been favourably received by the trade as a whole.

Buyers, with the exception of those who were accustomed to operate from time to time on c.i.f. or f.o.b. terms, appreciate the change, as the produce is offered to them freely through their usual channels of supply.

All reports from our agents indicate their satisfaction, and confirm the opinion that the goodwill of New Zealand stands very high in all overseas distributive circles. "

SYDNEY'S MARKETS - A BRIEF OUTLINE OF
THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION.

A recent lecture delivered by Mr. E.S. Hills, Assistant Superintendent of the City Municipal Markets traced the history of the establishment of Sydney's marketing facilities and their subsequent growth. It is interesting to note from Mr. Hills' survey that many of the problems and difficulties besetting the marketing of fruit, vegetables and other produce today were encountered almost from the beginning of white settlement in Australia.

Mr. Hills in his address stated that it matters not how far back in history we go or to what part of the surface of the earth we travel, we find in the tiniest village or the largest city, a market place. It was, therefore, natural that shortly after the founding of the colony of New South Wales, a site would from its natural accessibility develop into a market place.

What was then known as the King's Wharf, Sydney Cove, became the market place. Cabbages and melons appear to have been the first commodities disposed of and the medium of exchange was mainly the fiery currency of the day - rum. As the colony grew, the lack of an appointed market place acted to the disadvantage of towns-people and producers alike and forestallers and other speculators were afforded many opportunities for manipulating the price of goods before supplying them to consumers. In those days forestallers were so called because of their practice of purchasing goods before they arrived at the markets and increasing the price. About 1806 a site was set aside by Governor Bligh on the western side of lower George Street, north of Little Essex Street. Although merely an open square with a few crude sheds for shelter, the provision of such a site was of advantage to the citizens, but forestallers still continued on their way. At this period the area under beans, peas and potatoes, orchards and gardens was about 1,000 acres, although the total area under cultivation was approximately 14,000 acres, chiefly devoted to wheat and maize.

In 1809 the Market was moved to the foot of Church Hill, this being necessary to meet the growing needs of the colony and a set of regulations was introduced for the conduct of the market. Governor Macquarie appears to have been responsible for many reforms and innovations which included the central market place in every village constructed as such during his regime. However, as this site proved inconvenient, Governor Macquarie decided in 1810 to move the market place to a position bounded by George Street on the East, York Street on the West, Market Street on the North and the burying ground on the South. The Queen Victoria Buildings today cover the greater part of the area mentioned in the foregoing. Thus was established the first big area for a

/market....

market in the colony of New South Wales. A set of regulations set out the manner in which this new Market was to be conducted and controlled. A clerk of Markets was appointed and he was given control of weights and measures. Shortly after, the market wharf was built, being opened in February, 1811, and all craft carrying produce were ordered to discharge their cargoes on to this wharf. This market place provided for goods brought by carts being lined up in the markets and sales being conducted from the vehicles.

Even up to about 1825, produce was brought to the markets by cart from the Kurrajong Mountains. Included in the regulations for the control of this Market, we find that the hours of trading were fixed from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the summer and from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the winter. Thus Sydney had its first properly organised market place.

In 1829 a new cattle market was established on the south side of Campbell Street and east of George Street and the market previously used for the sale of cattle was appropriated solely for grain, fish, poultry and other marketable produce. This marked the initiation of the Haymarket and later, Paddy's market. This area at the time was very swampy, draining into Darling Harbour which in those days extended to where the present-day Fruit Markets stand. Both areas were placed under the control of a bench of magistrates, who were given authority to draw up any necessary regulations and appoint staff for the conduct of the markets.

In 1832 the Government decided to sell the rights to collect dues. These rights were sold by public auction every six months. One purchaser of these rights decided to get rich quickly and increased the market charges to such an extent that the settlers became incensed and refused to bring their wares to the market. The owner of the rights was thereby forced to reduce the dues in order to attract the market people back to normal business. About this time there were published in the daily press, the "Sydney Herald", complaints concerning 'Topping'. It might be noted that two matters which agitate public mind today, namely, 'forestalling' and 'topping' were not new over one hundred years ago.

In 1834 Governor Bourke issued a proclamation, superseding Macquarie's order of 1810, and cutting down the George Street market place for market purposes by about half. As the Police Court buildings had been removed to the southern end of the square adjoining Druitt Street, by Bourke's proclamation they became the southern boundary of the markets. The area of ground occupied by the Police Courts due to Governor Bourke's proclamation was subsequently purchased by the City Council in 1892 for £124,000 to allow for the erection of the present Queen Victoria Buildings. After Bourke's proclamation the cattle market became the place for the sale of cattle, hay and grain and began to assume much greater /importance....

importance in the internal affairs of Sydney, eventually becoming the busiest part of town.

In 1842, an Act was passed declaring the town of Sydney a City, providing for the election of a Council with authority to levy rates, administer the Markets, Market Wharf, provide lighting for the city, form and repair streets, etc. In 1846 the Government handed over to the newly-formed council the market site, together with the buildings thereon excluding the Police Courts.

Difficulties appear to have beset the Councillors from the very beginning, forestallers being active, taking the produce to private business houses, cattle and produce being sold direct on the outskirts of the town and later retailed by private sale. The markets were not thought large enough to meet the requirements of the producers and so their trouble began. By a general tightening up of Market regulations, which included the forcing of all stock and produce for sale into the markets, prohibiting the hawking of other than fish and fuel, a big improvement was made.

In the same year the Government transferred to the Council the lands in the city used for market purposes. About this time the Councillors were agitated as to whether it would not be better to lease each area to private individuals to conduct the markets or to retain direct control. The markets were let by auction to the highest bidder and with this lack of supervision over the lessees all the old abuses reappeared by 1848. Exorbitant rates and dues were charged and no efforts were made to enforce the Bylaws.

In 1853 the City Council was abolished and replaced by a commission of three. Two years later the Commission rearranged the markets into three sections. The George Street market was to be used for the sale of fruit, vegetables, meat, poultry, etc., the shed in Campbell Street for the sale of fruit, vegetables and grain produce and to be known as the Campbell Street market and the balance of the ground, bounded on the north by Campbell Street and the south by Hay Street and east of the Haymarket to Pitt Street to be known in future as the Hay, Corn and Cattle Markets. These markets were open every day except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

The alterations to the Haymarket were made in consequence of long agitation by interested parties for a fruit and vegetable market at the southern end of the city. The Campbell Street market was very poorly patronised in the beginning.

The barrowmen appear to have come into prominence about this time as in 1857 strong objection was made to the Council against their continuance in George Street between King and Market Streets.

The Council was re-established by Act of Parliament and assumed office in April, 1857. A committee was immediately set up to consider market improvements and alterations were commenced in the George Street Market.

Shops were erected on the George Street market site and rents from £10 to £16 per month were obtained from those fronting George Street.

With the increase of population, cattle were no longer driven through the streets of the city for slaughter, this being done at Glebe Island. By 1860 a site at Homebush had been chosen as the general cattle sales yards for the city.

Five years later, owing to the congested state of the markets, a petition was presented to the Council from fruit and vegetable growers for the removal of the wholesale market to the Hay Market area. Finally in 1866 new buildings costing £7,500 were commenced and these were completed by 1869. They comprised three long sheds, two able to accommodate 160 carts each with 15' between the rows and the third in the centre of the market ground which was used for the sale of produce. On being opened they were named the Belmore Markets in honour of the Governor of the day. These markets soon became the main centre for Sydney's fruit and vegetable trade and in conjunction with the old Hay Market the original Paddy's Market became established, presenting a very animated and noisy scene on Saturday nights. There are no records as to how this name was derived but presumably, from the heterogeneity of the wares offered for sale, the presence of side shows, circuses and characters of all descriptions, one name was as good as another.

The Council was not permitted to rest, however, with these improvements, agitation being commenced for a fish market, which was eventually erected at Woolloomooloo about 1872. In 1885 two refrigerating chambers were installed in this market, and wonder and admiration was expressed when fish was kept in a fresh condition for several days.

Part of the George Street market gradually developed into a Retail Market but it was still mainly used by growers and producers for the sale of fruit and vegetables, etc. These markets were open every day except holidays, but the Belmore Markets on three days a week only, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between the hours of 4 a.m. and 9 a.m., any goods left after that hour being given to some charitable institution. About this time extra dues were enforced on fruit and vegetables which were imported and which could not be displayed in any other but the Belmore Market. Sales by private treaty were also allowed, the method previously used having been by auction.

In 1881 the Flemington Sale Yards were established as the sale yards for cattle and sheep in the city of Sydney.

/In

In the early '80's the George Street markets were in a hopeless condition and the Hay and Belmore markets were out-grown, while practically no accommodation existed for the fruit trade.

Again the fruit growers agitated for better facilities for marketing and in 1887 a building facing Sussex Street and going through to Day Street over the Pig Market was opened but the growers refused to occupy it and, needless to say, the Council was severely criticised.

In 1888 the Central Police Court at the Druitt Street end of the George Street market was demolished and in 1891 similar action was taken in respect of the George Street markets; the stand holders were told to take their business elsewhere, and no provision was made for their accommodation pending the erection of the new market. The Police Court site was secured by the Council and the area bounded by Druitt, George and York Streets prepared for Market purposes.

In the meantime, the new Fruit Market building was erected in the Belmore market area adjacent to the Paddy's Market site. Steel rafters and trusses were used for the first time to carry the roof, it being about 240' x 175'.

It was not until 1898 that the Queen Victoria Building was reconstructed and the basement on the York Street side set aside as a fruit market. Having very poor access, it was not a success as a fruit market. Wholesalers in despair obtained a site in Bathurst Street and set up a market, later, in 1904, opening their own building recently known as the Bathurst Street Fruit Exchange which for a long time was the principal fruit market in the city. A number of other fruit agents and growers transferred to the Belmore markets. It was then realised that some definite plan must be formulated to cope with the marketing problems which were urgent at that time. The Council eventually decided to resume the area on which the Municipal Markets now stand. The first market, that is No.1 Vegetable Market, was opened in 1909 and the second, No.2 Vegetable Market, was proceeded with. The fish markets were completed in 1911 and the present-day fruit market in 1912.

The Municipal Cold Storage Works at the north-western corner of the Fruit Market were opened for business in 1914 and have since been extended. Barely twenty years elapsed, during the greater part of which the ratepayers financially supported the markets, before facilities for marketing again became inadequate. After much agitation and enquiry a new Vegetable Growers Market was opened on 2nd May, 1938.

The capital cost and area of the Markets has grown from negligible dimensions until today, land and buildings are worth over £1,000,000 and cover approximately 20 acres.

So is completed a short history of the growth of the Municipal Markets of Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN EGGS FOR EXPORT.
IMPROVING THE QUALITY STANDARD.

The question of the quality outturn of Australian eggs in England is apparently closely related to that of cleaning and it would appear that if a more satisfactory method could be adopted generally in Australia many of the complaints in connection with our egg exports would cease.

In the 1937/38 export season the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, acting in conjunction with the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales and commercial exporters in other States, arranged for experimental shipments of eggs to London. In each of the States from which shipments were sent, the eggs were obtained from a number (usually six) of farms selected to give a wide range of production and handling conditions. In several States check samples from the same farms were placed in storage by the organisation making the shipments at the time of each experimental shipment. These were examined about the time the exported eggs were expected to be unloaded in London and again at the end of a definite period after release from cold store. These eggs were examined in London by an officer of the Council's staff, working in co-operation with representatives of the British Food Investigation Board and of the Commonwealth Department of Commerce. Samples were also taken from each lot and subjected to a keeping test under standard conditions in order to estimate the life of the eggs after discharge from the ship.

In addition to the experimental shipments (two) conducted in co-operation with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales forwarded four trial shipments direct to the Department of Commerce in London. The latter were made more specifically with the object of obtaining a comparison of outturns of eggs which had been cleaned by various methods, whereas the Council appeared to be concentrating more closely upon pre-storage conditions. Generally speaking, the experiments, though perhaps not completely satisfactory, have provided a valuable lesson from which the Egg Producers' Council intend to take every advantage in its future tests.

It is apparent that Australian exporters are working along the right lines in their endeavour to improve the quality of eggs on the London market. The Egg Marketing Board intends to continue its experiments with regard to export storage in an endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this problem.

Further experiments will also be conducted this season by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in conjunction with the Egg Producers' Council. It is proposed to spend £1,200, each body providing £600. The Council intends to sectionalise the experiments and certain tests will be conducted in each State, except Tasmania, in conjunction with the respective Marketing Boards or producers' organisations. It is understood that the Council will also undertake tests of washing eggs prior to storage or export of eggs in a solution of sodium hydroxide which is claimed to have given excellent results in the United States of America.

HIGH PRICES CONTINUE TO RULE FOR STOCK AT HOMEBUSH
SALEYARDS, SYDNEY.

Supplies of sheep and lambs were by no means heavy at the Homebush Saleyards during July. Owners, after the bad times experienced earlier in the year, were holding back sheep, wherever possible, for the wool clip and for fattening. A comparatively small supply of 141,761 head was offered for sale, but, owing to the strike of mutton slaughtermen at the Homebush Abattoirs, this number was somewhat below that which, no doubt, would have been yarded under more normal conditions. The industrial trouble, which occurred about mid-July, although of only short duration, caused a considerable upset in the industry. Coming at a time when supplies of sheep and lambs were light, the cessation of killing operations resulted in an acute shortage of mutton and lamb for the retail trade, stocks in cold store being insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade.

During the early part of July, the general quality of the pennings was not good, quite a large proportion of plain and inferior sheep being forward. The yardings, however, showed an improvement towards the end of the month and included a much better supply of fair to good trade mutton; in addition, on a number of occasions good to prime heavy sheep were well represented. An outstanding feature throughout the month was the high prices paid for mutton, the early part of the period, in particular, being notable for the fact that prices on the hoof reached the highest levels for quite a number of years, wether mutton selling at up to 6d and ewes to 5½d per lb. These extreme rates, however, were not maintained and lower values were evident until about the second week, prices falling to 5d and 4¾d per lb, respectively. Following settlement of the industrial trouble previously referred to and resumption of normal killing activities, the trade was faced with an acute shortage of meat; as a result, the market for sheep showed another sharp rise and, while generally the extreme rates ruling during the early part of July were not reached, there were occasions when best prices recorded during the month were equalled. Allowing for fluctuations, wether mutton averaged from 4½d to 5½d and ewes from 4d to 5d per lb. throughout, according to weight.

Some of the best wethers sold realised 35/- per head, while disposals at from 30/- to 32/- were fairly common. A large proportion of the better sheep, however, were cleared at 23/- to 28/- a head. One consignment of prime ewes made to 33/- per head, while others not quite so heavy but very attractive realised 30/- to 32/-. Good trade ewes and suitable export lots mostly sold at from 20/- to 26/-. Other grades of sheep cleared at correspondingly lower price levels but at no stage throughout could the market be regarded as easy from the viewpoint of those persons operating therein.

/A very.....

A very good consignment of new season's sucker lambs was a bright feature of the lamb market; they were of Southdown Cross, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months old and in prime condition and realised the very satisfactory price of 25/- per head. Coming so early in the season and well in advance of the main body of the suckers, they commanded a good deal of attention from buyers and were only knocked down after very spirited competition from buyers. Several other drafts of suckers were sold during the month, also at very satisfactory prices.

Although old or summer lambs were fairly well represented, the same could not be said of hoggets, which were at all times rather scarce. The quality of the lambs offered for the most part was better than during June but the actual proportion of really prime sorts was rather small. Due to the adverse season and the scarcity of feed in many centres, a fair number of the lambs yarded were on the plain side; nevertheless, a definite improvement in the general quality was noticeable on each successive sale day.

As was the case with grown sheep, lamb prices reached peak levels early in July, up to 9d per lb. on the hoof being obtained for good quality light lambs and to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d for heavy descriptions. Prices, however, did not remain so high and showed a steady decline to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. by about the middle of July; from then on they remained fairly steady and did not participate in the irregularities which were so evident in the sheep section. Except for the extreme values which ruled early in July, rates on the hoof were mostly from $5\frac{3}{4}$ d to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., according to quality and weight.

One of the best sales was effected at 32/- during the opening auctions and quite a number was also cleared at 30/- per head. Sales, however, were mostly made at from 23/- to 28/- for good quality with other grades at relatively lower figures.

There was a scarcity of hoggets throughout and rates at all times were very satisfactory, reaching 7d per lb. - the greater part of the supply, however, cleared at from 5d to 6d per lb.

Skin and wool values were fairly steady, only minor improvements, approximating about $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb., taking place; nevertheless, owing to the increasing length of the wool, skins were worth more than during June.

The month's operations will be long remembered by all those associated with the meat trade owing to the very high prices on the hoof and the scarcity of supplies.

As was generally anticipated by all sections of the trade, light yardings of cattle were the rule throughout the month of July. The total number auctioned showed a decrease of over 8,000 head on the previous month's figures which were themselves below normal. In all, only 16,895 head were available, comprising 13,476 "fats" and 3,419 bulls and stores.

/Coastal

Coastal districts, particularly Dungog and Gloucester, were responsible for a big proportion of the cattle penned. The general quality of cattle during the period was, if anything, less attractive than during recent months. Prime descriptions were rarely seen, while the showing of good trade lots was never very large. The bulk of the supply throughout comprised light weight beef, much of which was of inferior grade. Fortunately, notable exceptions were available on some days and buyers were keen to take advantage of such consignments. With the receipt of further satisfactory rains towards the close of July, it appears inevitable that for some time to come numbers will be small and quality more or less of a similar character to that of late. The position up to the present has been relieved somewhat by chilled beef imported from Queensland.

The percentage of bullocks and steers to other cattle was higher than usual, Herefords and Shorthorns being much in evidence with also a fair sprinkling of Devons. Among the larger drafts of better quality, sales were almost without exception satisfactory from the graziers' viewpoint. To quote typical examples: a consignment of approximately 100 bullocks comprising Herefords and Shorthorns sold to £15.5.0, the lightest pen making £12.5.0 per head. About half of this draft was on the heavy side, weighing from 700 lb. up to 850 lb., while the remainder varied from 600 lb. to 680 lb. The dressed weight realisation in some instances exceeded 39/- per 100 lb. of beef, while the heaviest pen, which was the cheapest on a 100 lb. basis, brought approximately 36/-. Later in the month a line of good quality light steers averaged £11.0.0 per head, some of the more attractive pens being worth 41/- per 100 lb. on the hoof. High prices were also paid for fair to good trade bullocks and steers, values throughout the month being surprisingly good for what might be termed ordinary beef.

The supply of cows and heifers during the period was supplemented by fair numbers of local stock of dairy strain; beef types were generally in rather short supply, but occasionally reasonably good consignments were yarded and as in the case of bullocks and steers, North Coast districts were the main trucking centres. In previous reviews, attention was drawn to the high rates paid for this class of stock and July was no exception, even lines of plain grade sharing in the increased values. Some idea can be gained from a selected sale of Hereford heifers that realised £9.12.0 per head. Certainly they were of good appearance and showed breeding but they lacked condition and could not be described as better than good trade. At an estimate of 420 lb. dressed weight the beef was worth 45/6d per 100 lb. Older heifers of about the same weight but not so attractive were, later in the month, seen to make 37/- per 100 lb. on a somewhat cheaper market. Considerable irregularity was apparent in prices, the more or less extreme levels generally being obtained when two or more buyers wished to procure the same line of cattle. Throughout the month also, cow beef was in demand; several lots picked at random were disposed of at the equivalent of 36/- per 100 lb. on the hoof.
/Fair.....

Fair to plain descriptions, too, were often seen where the dressed weight price ranged from 30/- to 32/-.

The number of vealers yarded was small, the shortage on some days being acute. Few "straight" pens of quality lines were seen, buyers of this class of meat being compelled to make their selection from oddments scattered throughout the yard. With the exception of very plain descriptions, values generally ranged from 44/- to 48/- per 100 lb.

Metropolitan and country operators were represented at each sale and competition was at times exceptionally keen, frequent clashing of interests being witnessed with the resultant high prices. The market early in the month exhibited a steady upward trend followed by a slightly weaker tone, but the latter condition was only of a temporary nature and at subsequent sales values appreciated till at the close cattle generally reached the highest levels for some months.

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BANANA MARKETING BOARD.

A poll was held on 29th July, 1938, for the election of producers' representatives to the Banana Marketing Board. Following the counting of the votes recorded at this poll, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the Board comprising the following members on and from the ninth day of August, 1938:-

Mr. H.A.A. Stevenson)	
Mr. T. Cranney)	
Mr. E.L. Steel)	Elected as producers' representatives.
Mr. T.M. Ronan)	
Mr. J.J. Murphy)	Elected unopposed as producers' representatives
Mr. R.E.J. Wood)	
Mr. F.E. Nicholl)	Government nominees

The necessary petition having been lodged, requesting a poll on the question of the dissolution of the Banana Marketing Board, it has been decided to fix the date for the holding of a ballot to decide this question on Friday, 23rd September, 1938.

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TRADING IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, CITY MUNICIPAL
MARKETS, SYDNEY.
MOST VEGETABLES AGAIN IN SHORT SUPPLY AND DEAR - IMPROVED
BUSINESS IN FRUIT.

Although sales of fruit were retarded by the cold weather and business during the early part of the month was quiet, demand improved towards the close of July.

A steady inquiry was maintained for choice New South Wales grown apples; this was particularly noticeable in respect of Granny Smiths and values for this variety showed an upward trend. Delicious also were in request and the best sizes realised as high as 15/- per case. There was also a satisfactory demand apparent for locally-grown Democrats, up to 18/- per case being recorded. Shipments arrived regularly from Tasmania, from 34,000 to 36,000 cases being received weekly. Choice, coloured lines moved out satisfactorily, but the bulk of the French Crabs were showing too much colour and were difficult to sell. Choice green lots, however, realised satisfactory prices.

The bulk of the pears available consisted of plain grade and sales were quiet. The market was steady for quality fruit, however, prices being steady throughout. Large Packham's Triumph were most in request, Josephine and Winter Cole coming next in order of buyers' preference.

Quantities of suitable Navel oranges were exported to New Zealand from the Irrigation Area during the latter part of June and early July and an improvement in the local market was looked for. However, although supplies from both Coastal and inland districts were only moderate, the volume of sales was not such as to result in any improvement in prices. Heavy supplies being available towards the middle of the month, values displayed a tendency to ease, but later in the period selected sizes of choice fruit moved out more freely at former rates. There was little change in the values of lower grade fruit. Mandarins met a limited demand early in the period but, later, choice lots were more in request and values appreciated. The market for lemons was dull throughout and prices remained at relatively low levels. There was a steady demand for choice Grape fruit, sales for special grade lots being recorded at 10/- per case.

Supplies of passionfruit were, for the most part, of moderate dimensions; demand was confined principally to special quality fruit, prices of which were steady at 8/- to 9/- per half-case. Inferior and medium lots, however, were hard to sell, even at low prices.

Fairly plentiful supplies of strawberries came to hand from Queensland, but clearances, in the main, were satisfactory. Choice realised to 18/- per dozen packets early in July, but

/subsequently.....

subsequently values eased, a decline of from 4/- to 6/- being apparent over the period.

Moderate consignments of pineapples were forward from Queensland each Monday and Thursday, but demand was not sufficiently strong to allow complete disposals to be made before arrivals of fresh supplies. Rates, however, were fairly steady at 6/- to 9/- per tropical case.

Receivals of bananas averaged approximately 7,700 tropical cases per week, the bulk being grown in New South Wales. A weaker market experienced at the beginning of the month resulted in a depreciation of values. These lower prices then remained fairly steady, but an improvement was apparent towards the end of the period. General quotations were "Eights" and "Nines" 16/- to 18/-, "Sevens" 14/- to 17/-, "Sixes" 12/- to 15/- per tropical case with some sales of extra choice fruit at higher rates; ripe and inferior lots, however, were offered at prices lower than the foregoing in order to facilitate clearances.

Fully coloured papaws were in steady demand, but were almost unprocurable; the bulk of the supplies was too green for ready sale and showed considerable waste before reaching the ripe state.

Green vegetables were in demand throughout July. Peas were in relatively light supply and choice lots were scarce, frost damage being very prevalent, particularly in consignments from inland districts. Prices were high throughout the greater part of the month, up to 18/- per bushel being recorded during the second week, but the general range was from 10/- to 16/- per bushel. Values depreciated towards the end of the month when supplies were more plentiful and retailers' requirements were somewhat limited, closing rates being from 7/- to 12/- per bushel, with extra choice lots higher.

Consignments of beans arrived regularly from Queensland and the North Coast each Monday and Thursday. Supplies were heavy during the first week, but thereafter were only moderate, averaging between 1,400 and 1,800 packages on each of the two days specified. The quality generally was very fair; good quality descriptions were in request throughout and, while fluctuations within a margin of 4/- per bushel were apparent, prices were maintained at relatively high levels. Closing quotations were from 8/- to 12/-, but up to 14/- per bushel was obtained during the month.

Cabbages, for the most part, were moderately stocked - choice heads were sought after during the early part of July, up to 12/- per dozen being realised. Clearances were satisfactory during the balance of the period, but a decline in values of from 2/- to 3/- per dozen was apparent.

/Quantities.....

Quantities of cauliflowers received were much smaller than is usual during this time of the year. Large descriptions were scarce, the bulk of the supplies being of small to medium size. Prices moved upward during the first two weeks, sales being recorded to 16/- per dozen. Subsequently, supplies were more plentiful and a downward trend in values was apparent but at no time was the top price lower than 12/- per dozen.

Bunched vegetables generally met a steady sale and rates were well maintained. Carrots and parsnips realised to 4/-, while up to 5/6 per dozen bunches was obtained for spinach. Mint and parsley were scarce and cleared at relatively high prices. Moderate supplies of local new potatoes were available and moved out well at 18/- to 26/- per cwt.

During the first week of July, 8,500 half-cases of tomatoes arrived from Queensland to supplement local supplies. In addition a small shipment was received from Western Australia. Demand was restricted owing to the cold weather and a decline in values took place. In the following week, notwithstanding that only 4,900 half-cases came to hand from Queensland, prices remained unchanged. Supplies from the Northern State almost trebled during the third week of the month, arrivals totalling approximately 13,700 half-cases. The bulk of these was too green for ready sale and resulted in a fall of about 2/- per case. This affected the sale of coloured repacks and supplies from local sources and lower prices had to be expected. A further 14,300 half-cases arrived from Queensland towards the close of July; these showed more colour than the previous receipts and clearances were satisfactory, but as large stocks of coloured tomatoes were held by repackers from previous consignments, prices for the fresh arrivals showed no improvement. Limited quantities of local glasshouse were available about the middle of the month and realised to 17/- per half-case. Owing to the competition from Queensland repacks, however, prices towards the close of the month were considerably lower.

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BRISBANE WOOL SALES.

The 1938/39 wool selling season opens in Brisbane on 12th September, and there are indications that the market may have a firming tendency.

483,561 bales of wool were disposed of last season for a total of £7,626,056. This was a drop of approximately £3,000,000 compared with the previous season.

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

The tendency of the potato market in Sydney during July was one of definite advancement on account of a continuation of light supplies. Receipts from Tasmania totalled 77,357 bags, which came to hand in irregular shipments resulting in fluctuating market prices. In the last week of the month only 16,000 bags were available from that State and values rose sharply by £3 per ton. This rise caused prices over the period to present a wide range as follows:- Brownells £11.0.0 to £16.0.0 per ton; Bismarcks, Snowflakes and Arranchiefs £10.0.0 to £15.0.0. There was a keen inquiry for all offerings and agents experienced no difficulty in obtaining premiums for best lines early in each week's sales. Other interstate consignments in Sussex Street comprised 1,172 bags from Victoria and 160 from Western Australia. The latter were not released on the open market but Victorian potatoes, mainly of the "Snowflake" variety, were much in request. Realisations ranged from £11.10.0, early, to £15.0.0 per ton at the close. Local growers consigned the much larger total of 19,687 bags to the auction sales at Alexandria but agents are of the opinion that this was induced by the high prices ruling and that further local supplies will be small. Some exceptionally choice lines were included and competition for these was keen. Best quality local "Factor" tubers were the highest priced stocks on the Sydney market until the last week of the month when the fixed rates in Sussex Street rose so sharply. The complete range over the month, inclusive of all qualities, was as follows:- No.1 Grade £9.6.8 to £15.0.0; No.2 Grade £8.5.0 to £11.5.0 and Seed £7.0.0 to £13.10.0. Seed potatoes were particularly in request, this being due no doubt to the fact that the month of July usually closes seed requirements for the very early plantings which will be marketed about October. It is worthy of note that prices ruling during July, 1938, were more than double those of the previous year. This may be attributed to the severe losses suffered in crops in New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria which have curtailed supplies to a large extent.

Arrivals of Victorian onions by sea were lighter during the month under review and this permitted values to advance by about 20/- per ton. The position of the onion market in Sydney, however, was a difficult one as high prices ruling in Victoria militated against merchants buying onions cheaply enough to allow a margin of profit. In addition, the improvement in prices on the wharves resulted in appreciable quantities of onions being released from store and the total offering was at all times ample for all requirements. The 9,840 bags which came to hand largely contained brown table onions, although whites and picklers were included. The latter moved out well and supplies were within buyers' needs. Rates ranged as follow:- Brown £10.10.0 to £11.0.0; White £30.0.0 to £35.0.0; Picklers £6.0.0 to £8.0.0. Rail receipts amounted to 405 bags which were disposed of at wharf prices.

/The

The position regarding quantities of pumpkins arriving in Sydney during July was reversed and Queensland growers contributed by far the greater part of the supply. Shipments amounting to 3,280 bags were available and, although buyers were at first slightly prejudiced against bagged lots, the standard of quality was revealed to be satisfactory and rates were maintained at last month's level of £6.10.0 to £8.0.0 per ton. At rail, however, a much firmer demand was in evidence and as receivals were more regular, agents were able to improve prices which varied between £5.10.0 and £7.10.0 per ton for Queensland stocks and between £6.0.0 and £8.5.0 per ton, according to quality, for local. Queensland growers consigned 52 trucks to augment the 19 on hand from local centres.

Supplies of Tasmanian swedes, carrots and parsnips were more extensive in July. Prices again fluctuated a great deal, due to the irregularity of the weekly shipments. The 11,781 bags of swedes on offer were ample for all requirements despite the remarkable increase in demand. Prices did not go as high as in the previous month but, nevertheless, were firmer in general at £5.0.0 to £7.0.0 per ton. Arrivals of Tasmanian carrots aggregated 4,751 bags which were supplemented by 300 from Victoria. Inquiry was firm at £5.0.0 to £10.0.0 per ton for both lots. Although larger stocks of Tasmanian parsnips totalling 1,405 bags were available as well as 250 from Victoria, values generally appreciated to range from £10.0.0 to £16.0.0 per ton over the month.

Beneficial rains were received over the majority of districts in the State throughout July and it is expected that these will appreciably improve pastures. As a result demand for forage lines on the Sydney market was a little easier and, although the tendency early in the month was one of advancement, prices subsequently were lower. Consignments of Tasmanian oaten chaff increased sharply and, in all, sixty-one thousand bags were available. These included a large proportion of medium and inferior lines which were slow of sale and served to quieten the market. The general range of rates was £6.0.0 to £8.10.0 per ton. Local growers railed 134 trucks to Alexandria, the quality being also of a lower standard. Early in the month, agents were able to obtain as much as £10.0.0 per ton for best lots, but later realisations varied between £7.5.0 and £9.10.0 according to standard.

Wheaten chaff was lightly supplied at rail and the 23 trucks in position were sufficient for most requirements. The greater percentage of arrivals was of good to prime quality and from £9.10.0 to £10.0.0 per ton was obtained with a few inferior lines at £7.10.0. At the close of the month, 2,000 bags of wheaten chaff came to hand from Western Australia and, being of a high standard, passed from first hands rapidly at £9.10.0 per ton.

A considerable portion of the 94 trucks of lucerne chaff which was offered to buyers was forward from Queensland districts.

/Large....

Large quantities of medium and inferior chaff served to weaken the market and, although as high as £11.0.0 per ton was procurable at the opening, agents experienced difficulty in realising £10.0.0 per ton at the close of the month. Prices for the inferior varied considerably and ranged from £7.10.0 to £9.5.0. Shipments of new green lucerne hay from the Hunter River district were much lighter during July and the 116 bales on offer were in demand at rates ranging from £5.10.0 to £7.5.0 per ton, in accordance with quality. Maitland growers also forwarded lighter consignments by rail and values generally were firmer as follow:- New green £5.10.0 to £9.10.0; Dry £6.5.0 to £9.5.0 per ton. In all, 113 trucks arrived and early in the month the available supplies were well within buyers' needs. Mature hay from various other centres comprised 60 trucks of which the standard ranged from medium to choice. Mudgee lucerne hay was again to the fore and sold at £10.10.0 to £11.0.0 with other qualities from £7.10.0.

During July, receipts of Victorian oaten hay in Sussex Street were slightly more extensive but nevertheless were too small for requirements of buyers. Competition for possession of each shipment was keen and agents were able to advance the market to £11.0.0 per ton and experienced no difficulty in effecting sales. Only a small portion of the 36 trucks of local oaten hay at rail was released to buyers and that was of average quality. Quotations ranged from £7.0.0 to £9.10.0 per ton.

In the early part of the month, Tasmanian straw was very lightly supplied on the wharves and stocks, which are usually carried-over in stores, were absorbed by the demand. These were sold at £4.12.6 to £4.15.0 per ton. Towards the close, appreciable shipments were received and as merchants were anxious to again accumulate a small reserve the market advanced to £5.10.0 per ton. The total of supplies was 7,230 bales, the bulk of which was received in the last two weeks. Only 2 trucks were in position at Alexandria and no price was disclosed.

Agents reported a continuation of the good demand which previously ruled for Tasmanian Red Clover hay of which 4,100 bales were offered during the period. The quality of consignments was satisfactory and rates were well maintained at £6.0.0 to £6.10.0 per ton.

Demand for local wheat at Alexandria throughout July continued to be quiet and, although only 18 trucks came to hand, agents were unable to effect brisk clearances. The quality of stocks was generally of f.a.q. standard and, as a result, prices firmed slightly and showed little variation at 3/11d to 4/0¹/₂d per bushel.

Shipments of maize from the Northern Rivers in July aggregated 3,662 bags, which were sufficient for the restricted demand caused by a cessation of orders from country districts of the State. Clearances on the Sydney market improved because no

Queensland consignments were in evidence and values showed but little change at 4/8d to 4/10d per bushel for Yellow and 4/9d to 4/10d for White. Arrivals by rail consisted of 14 trucks from Queensland and 30 from local sources. Disposals throughout the month were fairly satisfactory at the following firm rates:- Queensland Yellow 4/6d to 5/2d; Local - Yellow 4/8d to 5/-, White 4/9d to 4/10d per bushel.

Moderate quantities of Tasmanian oats arrived in Sussex Street and agents reported that stocks moved out fairly satisfactorily at 3/9d to 4/3d per bushel, in accordance with quality. Only 4 trucks of medium oats were available at Alexandria and these realised from 3/6d to 3/9d per bushel.

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NORTH AMERICAN WHEAT CROPS.

A report made available on 10th August, 1938, by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that estimated production of wheat in the U.S.A. as at 1st August, 1938, is as follows:-

Winter wheat	..	688,000,000	bushels.
Durum	..	41,000,000	"
Other Spring wheat		<u>226,000,000</u>	"
		<u>955,000,000</u>	bushels.

This figure represents a decrease of 12,000,000 bushels compared with the estimate issued by the Board as at 1st July, 1938.

So far as Canadian crops are concerned, the Dominion Bureau at Ottawa expects a yield of Winter wheat totalling 20,000,000 bushels. There appears to have been a falling-off in the condition of All-Canada Spring wheat which is given at 82% of normal as compared with 91% and 99% at the end of June and May, respectively.

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The quantity of honey exported from New South Wales to Queensland during the year ended 30th June, 1938, totalled 475,434 lbs., as compared with 512,259 lbs. for 1936/37. A decrease of 36,825 lbs. during 1937/38 is thus disclosed.

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POTATOES - PERIODS OF AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT
VARIETIES ON THE SYDNEY MARKET.

Not infrequently the question has been raised as to the time or times during the year when the different varieties of potatoes produced in this and other States of the Commonwealth come on to the Sydney market. At the outset, it has to be said that seasonal conditions and, above all, market tendencies, may strongly influence arrivals of tubers on this market, but past experience can be used as a guide in giving some indication as to the periods during which the various varieties are usually available in appreciable quantities. The accompanying graph illustrates as far as is practicable the duration of the marketing season for each kind of potato. Where the graph line is broken the inference is that that variety is not regularly marketed and may or may not be obtainable.

The only varieties of potatoes which are procurable throughout the entire year are:- (1) the Tasmanian "Brownell" and (2) the New South Wales "Factor". The "Brownell" commences its season about mid-January and sometimes a little earlier. These new potatoes increase in quantity throughout the first and second quarters of the year, by which time they have reached full maturity. They are generally available in the greatest quantities around June. After July, shipments fall off considerably and freshly dug lots are difficult to obtain after the end of September. Stored and pitted stocks from Tasmania are on the market during the balance of the period.

The local "Factor" commences to be marketed about October. From October to the close of January, immature potatoes are available in about equal quantities at rail and on the wharves. Subsequently, the later crops from Southern districts are prominent at rail as well as appreciable consignments from the Dorrigo plateau on the North Coast. The period of peak production occurs around June when prices are usually fairly low. Freshly-dug tubers of this variety are scarce after mid-August and the market is supplied with stored and pitted stocks. However, both the Tasmanian Brownell and the local Factor are available to a greater or lesser degree all the year round in a normal season.

All other varieties reaching the Sydney market are subject to seasonal limitations. Another reference to the graph will show that the periods of supply are as follow:-

Tasmanian:

Bismarcks - Mid-November to August.

Snowflakes and)
Arranchiefs) Late February to late October.

/Victorian:

Victorian:

Carmans - 1st Crop, January and February (uncertain)
2nd Crop, Late April to September.

Snowflakes - Late April to November.

West Australian:

Delawares - Mid-October to late January (after which
very uncertain).

New South Wales:

Manhattans - October to January, after which they are
scarce.

Satisfaction or) Uncertain at all times but capable
N.S.W. Brownell) of appearance throughout the whole year.

New South Wales growers specialise in growing the "Factor" variety and, for that reason, many strains once popular have now become difficult to obtain. New South Wales "Brownells" comprise many kinds, the main one being the "Satisfaction" variety, although Alpine Wonders and Manistees also are branded occasionally in this way. The reason for the uncertainty of the West Australian Delawares is the heavy cost of shipping from Freemantle to Sydney, a distance of 2,141 miles by sea, which precludes their appearance on the market when values are low. Receipts of Victorian potatoes, also, are dependent upon ruling market rates, except when that State has a large exportable surplus. On the whole, however, conditions change each year and very few varieties can be definitely depended upon. The two most consistent, however, as previously mentioned, are the local "Factor" and the Tasmanian "Brownell".

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An article was published in the May issue of this "Review" discussing the advantages and disadvantages attaching to Australian trade with the outports of the United Kingdom. In this connection, it is of interest to note the experience of the New Zealand Marketing of Primary Products Department as indicated in a recent report covering its operations. This report states:-

"The quantity of butter and cheese shipped to the West Coast United Kingdom ports continues to increase, and during the season under review all the major outports will have received larger quantities than in the previous year.

The increase of butter export was entirely absorbed by the outports, while in the case of cheese the outport requirements necessitated a reduction of the total shipped to London.

Shipments to Hull were resumed this season, and initial shipments made to Newcastle; it is hoped to increase the quantities to these ports and to provide a regular service that will enable steady development to be made."

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POTATOES

VARIETIES AVAILABLE IN SYDNEY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

VARIETY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
TASMANIA BROWNELLS	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
BISMARCKS	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
SNOWFLAKES	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
ARRANCHIEFS	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
VICTORIA CARMAN	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
SNOWFLAKES	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
WA DELAWARES	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
NSW FACTORS	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
MANHATTANS	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
NZ SATISFACTION	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████

NOTE:- Dotted line indicates that continuity of supplies is uncertain.

Compiled, - T.M.K. 29.7.38
 Drawn, - E.H.S. 8.8.38
 Checked - H.G.M. 4.8.38

A. A. WATSON
 Director of Marketing

WHOLESALE PRICES OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES
IN SYDNEY (N.S.W.) DURING JULY, 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 July, 1938:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Wheat:-		
Bulk	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3/9d per bushel
Bagged	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3/10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d " "
Flour	£9.0.0 per ton)	
Bran	£7.0.0 " ")	no variation.
Pollard	£7.0.0 " ")	
Eggs (Hen) - New Laid Choice -	1/9d per dozen to 6/7/1938	
	1/6d " " from 6/7/1938	
	1/4d " " " 25/7/1938	
Butter:-		
Choice	161/2d per cwt.)	
First Quality	156/6d " ")	no variation.
Second Quality	151/10d " ")	
Cheese:-		
Loaf 1ld per lb.)		
Large 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d " ")		no variation.
Special Brands	1/-	
		1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.
Pigs (Abattoir Sales):-		
Prime Light Porkers	34/6	43/6 per head
" Med.Wgt. "	42/6	53/6 " "
" Heavy "	49/6	58/6 " "
" Baconers	63/6	79/6 " "
Backfatters	£4.0.0	£7.15.0 " "

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SYDNEY WOOL SALES - JULY, 1938.

The Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association advises that 5,702 bales of wool, including 3,354 greasy and 2,348 scoured, were sold in Sydney during the month of July.

The average prices realised were as follow:-

<u>Class of Wool</u>	<u>Per Bale</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>
Greasy	£13.15. 9	10.8d
Scoured	£18. 8. 0	18.8d
Greasy and Scoured	£15.13. 9	13.5d

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

F R U I T.

STATE	Pineapples tropical cases	Bananas tropical cases	(other Fruit cases	Tomatoes half-bush. cases	TOTALS
Queensland	16,081	15,606	9,398	34,079	75,164
Victoria	5	75	6,981	-	7,061
Tasmania	-	-	170,605	-	170,605
Sth. Aust.	-	-	3,364	-	3,364
West Aust.	-	-	4	3,340	3,344
TOTALS:	16,086	15,681	190,352	37,419	259,538

Note: δ Also 830 trays Strawberries.

V E G E T A B L E S.

STATE	Potatoes Bags	Onions Bags	Swedes Bags	Pumpkins Bags	Cucs. & Chillies Cases	Other Vegs. Pkges.	TOTALS Pkges.
Queensland	38	30	-	9,314	1,323	11,742	22,447
Victoria	38,221	18,383	896	160	-	7,805	65,465
Tasmania	102,505	-	8,356	-	-	6,175	117,216
Sth. Aust.	133	237	-	-	-	10,789	11,159
West Aust.	238	-	-	-	-	-	238
TOTALS:	141,135	18,650	9,432	9,474	1,323	36,511	216,525

RETURN OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IMPORTED INTO NEW SOUTH WALES
BY LAND AND SEA DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

F R U I T.

STATE	Pineapples tropical cases.	Bananas tropical cases	Other Fruit cases	Tomatoes \times Half- cases	TOTALS Packages
Queensland	200,241	134,526	173,070	519,236	1,027,073
Victoria	179	1,750	398,135	231,452	631,516
Tasmania	-	-	1,532,628	6,449	1,539,077
South Aust.	-	-	43,029	1,587	44,616
West Aust.	-	-	18	20,815	20,833
TOTAL:	200,420	136,276	2,146,880	779,539	3,263,115

Note: \times Tomatoes arriving from other States with the exception of Victoria are mostly in half-bushel cases. Consignments from Victoria are principally in bushel cases. In order that a uniform unit might be quoted, Victorian arrivals have been converted to the basis of estimated half-bushel cases.

ϕ In addition, 25,948 trays of strawberries were received.

V E G E T A B L E S.

STATE	Potatoes	Onions	Swedes	Pumpkins		Cucs. & Chillies Cases	Other Vegs. Pkgs.	TOTALS Packages
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Tons				
Queensland	1,839	32,349	22	97,360	1268 $\frac{1}{5}$	2,260	72,902	206,732 \times
Victoria	293,342	223,733	4,439	654	-	24	72,361	594,553
Tasmania	1,126,701	34	522,130	-	-	-	38,475	1,687,340
South Aust.	7,174	3,473	-	-	-	-	80,024	90,671
West Aust.	7,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,069
TOTAL:	1,436,125	259,589	526,591	98,014	1268 $\frac{1}{5}$	2,284	263,762	2,586,365
								\times 1268 $\frac{1}{5}$ tons



