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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.

Vol. 3 DECEMBER, 1938. No. 4

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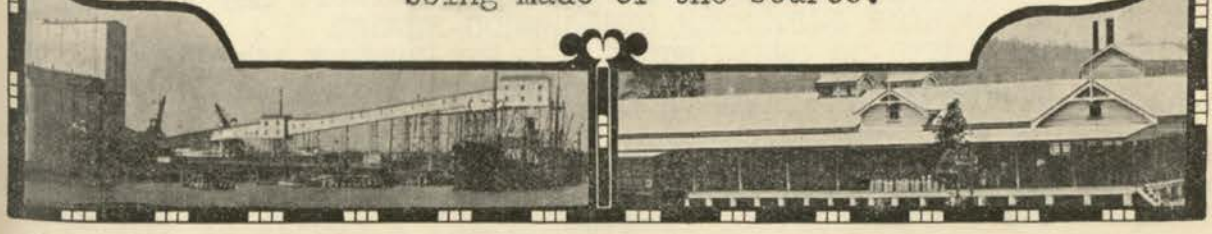

MONTHLY MARKETING REVIEW.

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.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. New South Wales Cabinet decides to distribute £287,000 (including £100,000 specially allocated to New South Wales by Commonwealth Government) to wheatgrowers whose crops have totally or partly failed.

2. Trade pact between United States of America and United Kingdom signed.

3. Proposed trade agreement between Switzerland and Australia contains important concessions for Australian primary products, particularly wool and fruit.

4. Final official forecast of New South Wales Wheat Crop at 47¼ million bushels supports the view that rains came in time to effect a substantial save over much of the State where drought had prevailed.

5. The Citrus Industry of New South Wales is alive to the need for enabling citizens to drink oranges with minimum of trouble. That way lies health for the citizen and prosperity for the industry. A meeting of growers at Gosford appointed a Committee to suggest basis of action.

THE SIGNIFICANCE TO THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT OF GROWER-CONTROLLED MARKETING BOARDS.
ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW SOUTH WALES CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS - BY A.A. WATSON, DIRECTOR OF MARKETING -

As the title of my address appears on the programme of Congress, it could excusably be regarded as pointing to an attempt unduly to stress a fairly obvious position. For that I must and do accept full responsibility: a title hurriedly dictated some considerable time ahead of preparation of one's address is apt to

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be rather prolix and so to lack the terseness, the comprehensive brevity or conciseness which is the very "soul of wit".

Marketing Boards and Co-operative Societies.

When I received from your Secretary, Mr. Gibbs, an invitation to give an address at this Congress, on a subject to be chosen by myself but one which would be of interest to the Co-operative movement, I remembered that, in terms of Section 27(c) of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-38, of New South Wales, it is part of my job as official head of the State Marketing Bureau, to interest myself in the co-operative movement by "co-operating as far as possible among the Marketing Boards and Societies registered under the Co-operation, Community Settlement and Credit Act, 1923, in promoting and facilitating collective marketing." The Act with the lengthy title is now the Co-operation Act, 1923-38, and the injunction referred to in the Marketing Act still stands. I ask you to note the juxtaposition in Section 27(c) of the Marketing Act of Marketing Boards and Co-operative Societies: clearly, it was the opinion of the Minister who presented the Act and equally of the Parliament which passed it that there was nothing incongruous or discordant in the grouping of Marketing Boards with Co-operative Societies. Your Secretary's invitation reminded me of something else: it recalled to my mind that in my former capacity as Director of Soldiers' Settlements, I had personally organised eleven rural co-operative societies under the said Co-operation, Community Settlement and Credit Act of 1923. The experience thus gained had given me first-hand knowledge of the difficulties confronting one who seeks converts to the cause of practical co-operation. The work which followed - that of encouraging and guiding the infant societies through their early teething troubles - had conferred practical understanding of another kind and left me with lasting respect for the valiant souls who devote themselves to the direction and management of co-operative organisations.

Collective Marketing.

You will have noticed, no doubt, that we of the State Marketing Bureau are required, when co-operating among Marketing Boards and Co-operative Societies, to do so with the object of "promoting and facilitating collective marketing". Unquestionably, (though it is not so stated) by 'collective marketing' the Act means the collective marketing of primary products. That is to say, we are probably intended to distinguish between the co-operative handling of primary and secondary products. I take it, however, that whilst, as merchants, manufacturers, importers and exporters, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, is extensively concerned with manufactured articles, it is far from unconcerned with the products of the land. I assume, too, that the other societies represented in this congress are buyers and sellers of primary as well as of secondary products. And so, whilst I may be right in thinking that this Congress is essentially representative of co-operation among and on behalf of consumers, whereas my official and statutory interest is in co-operation among and on behalf of primary producers, we should have little, if any, difficulty in finding common ground.

Producer-controlled co-operation.

The specific task I have set myself is to show that 'grower-controlled co-operation, as represented by Marketing Boards, is a logical development of and one of great significance to the Co-operative Movement'. Such assertions may smack of platitude in this company, but one imagines there are members of consumers' co-operative societies who have not yet realised, or fully realised that producer-controlled marketing boards are a natural next step by those producers having knowledge, or experience (or both) of voluntary co-operation. In this connection I recall either reading or hearing it said that representatives of an overseas co-operative organisation, when visiting Queensland some years ago, expressed annoyance at finding the sale of quite a number of the primary products of that State in the hands of Marketing Boards. If, in this instance, report spake truly, then we have on record what may well be cited in the years ahead as a classic instance of inconsistency. It is good, the alleged criticism said, in effect, that consumers should buy collectively, but bad that farmers should sell collectively.

Origin of Marketing Boards

It appears practically certain that the Marketing Board type of marketing organisation, which is now in evidence in several countries, had its origin in Queensland. The Wheat Pool Act, 1920, of that State appears to have registered its first tentative appearance. The Primary Pools Act, 1922, however, also of Queensland, may be regarded as a more definite and comprehensive initiation. That was an Act "to provide for the constitution of Boards representing growers of specified commodities and to confer powers on a Board so constituted with respect to the marketing of the commodity for which it has been constituted; and for other consequential purposes". Constitution of a Board under this Act was required to be preceded by certain action, including declaration of the product as a commodity under the Act and of intention to constitute a Board in relation to the commodity. It was also provided that constitution of the Board was subject to the right of the producers concerned to demand a Poll and to decide thereat whether its establishment should occur. The Board, if and when constituted was to consist of "such number of elected representatives of the growers of the commodity as prescribed", one of whom was to be elected Chairman.

Queensland Legislation and Marketing Boards.

The Queensland Primary Products Pools Act, 1922, was amended in the light of experience and is now known as the Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts, 1926 to 1932, but the characteristic provisions remain fundamentally unaltered. In the sense, particularly, that they gave a commodity board the power "to sell or arrange the sale of the commodity", they remain the same today as in the beginning. In effect, they made provision for setting-up a Board with the sole right of selling within the State so much of the commodity it represented as was produced within the State, or of determining who should sell it. In lieu of as many

/selling....

selling controls as there were individual producers, or (it would be more correct to say) as many selling controls as individual producers cared to create, they gave unified control into the hands of a producers' Board, if the producers desired it. Of course, there were constitutional limitations in relation to interstate and overseas trade, but, despite these, a new and vital method had been devised for the marketing organisation of primary producers. Constitutional limitations notwithstanding, a State Marketing Board may participate in both inter-State and overseas trade, though its rights in those respects are not exclusive, as with intra-State trade. There are now 16 Marketing Boards in Queensland, covering the following commodities:- Arrowroot, Atherton Maize, Barley, Broom Millet, Butter, Canary Seed, Cheese, Cotton, Eggs, Fruit (C.O.D.), Honey, Pigs (Atherton Tableland), Peanuts, Plywood and Veneer, and Wheat.

Limitations of Voluntary Co-operation.

The bug-bear of voluntary marketing co-operation among primary producers is the great difficulty of making it fully representative of a given industry, or sufficiently so. Another serious trouble besetting it is that of holding all of the membership to essential requirements. The former difficulty has occasionally been overcome by keen leadership aided by favourable circumstances: the latter, by a system of binding members, individually, to the performance of undertakings set forth in contracts they are required to sign. Marketing control of the type we are discussing is designed as a method of securing complete (100%) co-operation by the will of a majority at a Poll: it contrasts sharply, therefore, with the method of endeavouring to secure successful, or fully successful co-operation, through the voluntary act of individual producers in joining a co-operative organisation, fortified, it may be, by a contractual relationship between the member and the organisation.

New South Wales comes into the picture.

From Queensland, the subject type of legislation spread to New South Wales, where the Marketing of Primary Products Act was passed in 1927 as the direct outcome of a decision by a Conference of Producers and Consumers held in Bathurst in September, 1926, that (1) the various Committees (of Conference) indicate generally by their reports that they favour the principle of collective marketing and distribution and (2) in order to make this principle effective it is recognised that producers must have the opportunity of indicating by a ballot that the handling of their particular produce should be controlled by a Board on which producers should have direct majority representation.

State Marketing Bureau.

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, New South Wales, embodied the fundamental principles of the Queensland legislation as to Marketing Boards with the interesting difference that in New South Wales the initiative is entirely with the producers concerned, who must lodge a petition for a

/ballot....

ballot on the question of constituting a Marketing Board, before the particular product is declared a commodity under the Act. Apart from Marketing Boards, the New South Wales Act breaks new ground in that it provides for the establishment of a State Marketing Bureau with specified and highly important functions of record and research in relation to wholesale and retail prices and costs of production of primary products, broadcasting and other methods of dissemination of prices information, forecasting of crops, co-operation (as previously mentioned) with Marketing Boards and Co-operative Societies, organisation, operation and re-organisation of public markets and so on.

New South Wales Marketing Boards.

The New South Wales Act was amended in 1928, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934 and 1938 but, as in the case of the Queensland legislation, no major departure from the fundamental principles of the original measure has occurred. Following are particulars of the Marketing Boards established in New South Wales:-

Board	Date of original constitution	Remarks
Rice	9/11/1928	Growers have never sought a poll on question of dissolution.
Eggs	16/11/1928	Poll on 11/12/1931 showed 78% in favour of continuance. Poll on 25/11/35 showed 73% for continuance and a further poll on 18/3/1938, 74% for continuance.
Honey	3/5/1929	Dissolved following a poll of producers held on 24/8/1932.
Wine Grapes	3/2/1933	Growers have never sought a poll on question of dissolution.
Bananas	9/8/1935	Dissolution decided upon by a very narrow majority at a poll of growers held on 23/9/1938.

Victoria.

In December, 1935, the lead given by Queensland and New South Wales was followed by the State of Victoria. The Marketing of Primary Products Act of that State is substantially in line with the New South Wales Act of 1927-1934, so far as provision for Marketing Boards is concerned. Four Marketing Boards have

been constituted in Victoria, viz., the Onion, Egg, Maize and Chicory Marketing Boards, respectively.

Tasmania and West Australia.

The Tasmanian Government presented a Marketing of Primary Products Bill to its Parliament in 1936, but it was rejected in the Upper House. It is understood that Western Australia is about to legislate for an Onion Marketing Board.

The United Kingdom.

Of special interest is the spread of this type of legislation to the United Kingdom.

Under the Agricultural Marketing Act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1931 and amended in 1933, three types of marketing organisations may be said to have been provided for, viz., (a) trading bodies which undertake all the buying and selling of the products they represent, (b) administrative bodies, which regulate but do not themselves trade, and (c) organisations which include features of both (a) and (b). Each type is brought into being after public inquiry and Parliamentary action, and a poll of the registered producers. A provisional Board appointed by the Minister functions for twelve months and then a representative board is elected by the producers on a regional or some other adequate basis.

English and Scottish Marketing Boards.

I have information regarding eight marketing schemes in operation under the British Act, involving Boards for the following industries:- Hops (England), Milk (Scotland, South of the Grampians), Pigs (Great Britain), Bacon (Great Britain), Milk (England), Potatoes (Great Britain), Milk (Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, Scotland) and Milk (certain other Counties of Scotland). Other schemes are apparently in process of formulation and it is beyond question that statutory, producer-controlled, collective marketing has 'caught on' in the Mother Country.

The connection between Marketing Boards and Co-operative Societies.

So much by way of a rapid review of the advent of Marketing Boards in the Australian States and Great Britain, in the course of which I have drawn upon notes written by myself and published in the Monthly Marketing Review of September, 1937. There is a definite connection between Marketing Boards and all genuine forms of co-operation as applied to the marketing of primary products. Especially is it true that grower-controlled Marketing Boards have a close affinity with those co-operative societies, in this and other countries, that bind their members to observance of their rules and consequential needs by requiring

/them ....

them to execute contracts. An effect of these contracts is compulsory co-operation from time of signing and while they remain in force. Similarly, the effect, in New South Wales (for example) of constituting a Marketing Board under the provisions of the Marketing of Primary Products Act is compulsory co-operation for the term of the Board's existence, subject to the right of the producers concerned to a triennial poll on the question of its discontinuance or dissolution; similar provision for discontinuance of Marketing Boards appears in the relevant legislation of other Australian States and other countries. An outstanding difference between what I may term Contract Co-operative Societies (there are notable instances of them in California) and Marketing Boards is that the former may control the marketing of the specified product or products of as many people as sign the contract, whereas the latter have automatic right of control by statute (subject in Australian States to certain constitutional limitations) of the marketing of the whole of the specified product or products produced within the area for which they are constituted. Put more succinctly, and excluding other than principal features, the difference between Contract Co-operative Societies and Marketing Boards narrows down to the distinction to be drawn between compulsory co-operation by contract and compulsory co-operation by statute. The aim, in either case, is compulsory co-operation but Marketing Board control comprises all producers of a particular product or products within its area, whereas a Contract Co-operative Society necessarily comprises only as many growers of the particular product as sign the contract. If, then, it be conceded (as I suggest it must be) that Marketing Boards derive from the Contract Co-operative Societies, which preceded them by many years and are contemporaneous with them, the stages of evolution are as follow:-

1. Producers' Co-operative Societies.
2. Producers' Contract Co-operative Societies.
3. Producer-controlled Marketing Boards.

Further, if I am right in supposing that the co-operative trail was blazed by or on behalf of consumers and that there were consumers' co-operative societies before there were producers' co-operative marketing organisations, then I am afraid it simply must be conceded that Marketing Boards are the great-grandchildren of that consumers' co-operative movement so gallantly promoted in the long ago.

The significance of Marketing Boards to the Co-operative Movement.

It is not my intention in this address to describe in detail the internal organisation of the business side of Marketing Boards. I would like to do so, but time does not permit. Suffice it to say, then, that it is based upon the ideals of the best possible average net return to the grower and of the same average net return for the same or similar grades of the particular product, coupled with minimum handling costs, which conform as irrefutably to co-operative principles as do the corresponding ideals of

/co-operative ....

co-operative societies functioning on behalf of consumers. The significance of Marketing Boards to the co-operative movement goes deeper than anything I have already said. If it be a fact, as I imagine it must be, that consumers' co-operative societies, equally with all other trading concerns, (though with a different motive) desire to buy to the best advantage, then they must settle down to the fact that increasingly throughout the world, they will be confronted with co-operative organisations of primary producers in the form of Marketing Boards, or their counterpart, or, it may be, in some more drastic form, charged primarily with caring for the interests of the producer as a seller. I say, 'charged primarily' advisedly, for it is a fact that Marketing Boards are not to be a statutory means of exploiting consumers and suitable safeguards against that contingency are provided. On the other hand, they are definitely intended to protect the primary producer from the incidence and miseries of unduly low prices. Here in this Australian community of ours, as elsewhere, it is vitally necessary that agriculture and grazing should not be confronted with unremunerative returns for their products. I visualise great developments in collective marketing on behalf of producers and collective buying on behalf of consumers and it would appear that the co-operative movement represented by you gentlemen here, and in evidence throughout the world, is a trail-finder for wider and more comprehensive operations. Whatever the future may hold, however, I bespeak for producers' Marketing Boards the understanding and sympathy they are entitled to and need from the co-operative movement which gave them birth.

Developments in other lands.

Lest it be supposed that the marketing legislation of New South Wales is too adventurous, I would invite attention to the corresponding legislation of Great Britain, South Africa and New Zealand, all of which is more advanced and comprehensive than anything of the kind in any of the Australian States. In this, I think, there is guidance for those who would place obstacles in the path of co-operative enterprise. Marketing Boards, in particular, have suffered much and yet, as constituted here, they are but mild expressions of a policy of marketing safeguards for the primary producer. Those who oppose them might well pause in their opposition and consider that a solution of the twin problems of insufficient returns to the grower and rising costs of living must be found and that, so far as the marketing of primary products is concerned, the solution could take a more drastic form than producer-controlled Marketing Boards. If time permitted of our reviewing together the marketing legislation of Great Britain, South Africa and New Zealand, we would realise that, starting after us in the particular field, they have ploughed deeper.

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MARKETING OF WHEAT IN QUEENSLAND.

In Queensland, wheat-growing is practically confined to the Darling Downs division, which is a comparatively small section of the State, situated west of the Dividing Range and north of the New South Wales border, of which Toowoomba is the principal town. Except in good seasons, the production of wheat is not sufficient for the requirements of the State and has to be supplemented by importations, mainly from North Western districts of New South Wales.

The following table, compiled from figures published in the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, shows the area sown to wheat and the production therefrom for Queensland during the past six seasons:-

Wheat - Area and Production - Queensland.

Year	Area acres	Production bushels	Yield per acre. bushels
1931/32	248,783	3,863,894	15.53
1932/33	250,049	2,493,902	9.97
1933/34	232,053	4,361,614	18.80
1934/35	221,729	4,076,181	18.38
1935/36	239,631	2,690,316	11.23
1936/37(a)	335,000	2,250,000	6.72

(a) Subject to revision.

It will be noticed that the yield per acre fluctuated very considerably from year to year.

The marketing of wheat in Queensland is conducted on a compulsory basis by the State Wheat Board, constituted under the Wheat Pool Act and consisting of four elected representatives and one member nominated by the Minister for Agriculture and Stock to represent the Queensland Government. The members hold office for three years. The Board has its headquarters in Toowoomba.

Apart from the fact that this is the only compulsory wheat pool in operation in Australia at present, the method of marketing of wheat in Queensland is unique in that arrangements are made with the mills at the beginning of the season for week to week supplies on a parity basis; consequently there is no need to advertise quotations publicly as is done in other States where the greater portion of the crop is exported.

The wheat is graded into three qualities for milling and two qualities for poultry feed purposes; the quantities classed to each grade vary according to the quality of the harvest, and the mean price consequently varies accordingly. Thus a comparison with the F.A.Q. standard set each year in New South

/Wales....

Wales would not give an exact indication of the relative qualities, but contracts are generally based on No.2 Milling being approximately equivalent to the F.A.Q. in other States, and during the 1936/37 season millers paid on the basis of 1½d per bushel above the Darling Harbour price to Sydney millers. The rate to the Queensland millers was "on rails ex Board's depots and dumps at trucking stations", the purchasers paying railage to Brisbane or elsewhere where mills are situated. The railage to Brisbane would be equal to about 4¾d, while to country mills it would average about 2d per bushel. Mills in the wheat area receive a rebate of 2½d on flour sold at Ipswich or beyond, and all mills receive rebates of 1d on flour sold at Rockhampton or beyond, or 1½d on flour sold at Townsville or beyond.

According to the Queensland Government Statistician, from 1929 to 1936 the price received by the wheat growers was low and was sustained by Government action, from 1929 to 1933 by a State guarantee of 4/- per bushel and subsequently by Commonwealth Bounties applicable throughout Australia.

The expenditures of the Queensland Wheat Pools are said to vary with rail freights paid and storage charges when incurred. The average expenditure per bushel varies with the crop, and in 1934/35 was 3.19d per bushel on intake weight. The proceeds of sales for the year totalled £612,941, which, after allowing 3.16% weight loss, gave an average realisation of 3/5d per bushel for milling wheat and 3/4d for all wheat on a total delivery of 3,677,609 bushels.

Presumably the wheat price equalisation scheme recently agreed upon by the Commonwealth and State Governments will necessitate modifications of the marketing system in operation in Queensland in recent years.

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PRICE INSURANCE PLANS FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS
- GREAT BRITAIN -

The following extract from "The Farmers Weekly", London, of 14th October, 1938, gives interesting information as to the trend of opinion amongst the primary producers of Great Britain regarding the stabilisation of rural industries:-

"A two-fold programme for agriculture which would guarantee the prices of farm produce and protect home producers against the competition of imports is proposed by the National Farmers' Union in its declaration of agricultural policy, issued on Wednesday, 12th October, 1938.

The Union states that if conditions are to be created under which farming can become a paying proposition, legislation of a far more comprehensive character than anything yet foreshadowed will be necessary.

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The programme proposed by the Union is designed to give effect to two principles on which there is common agreement in Parliament. It recommends that action should be taken as soon as Parliament reassembles in November:-

(1) By the adoption of price-insurance plans to operate wherever unduly low price levels are shown to exist; and

(2) By the enforcement of effective regulation of food imports from overseas countries, pending the operation of commodity councils on the lines agreed by the Empire Producers' Conference in Sydney.

Prices based on costs.

The idea of "price insurance", it is pointed out, has already been adopted in the case of bacon pigs, wheat, barley and oats, and is contemplated under the Government's milk proposals. But the price basis adopted for barley and oats and contemplated for manufacturing milk is demonstrably too low. Furthermore, the Union says, an insured price level is clearly valueless if no provision is made for revising the level in the light of fluctuating production costs.

Accordingly, the Union recommends that, as part and parcel of the price insurance policy, there should be established a small independent body on the lines of the Import Duties Advisory Committee whose sole function would be to recommend the initial price levels at which the price insurance plans should begin to operate in the case of each commodity and such variations of these levels as might be deemed desirable in the light of changing circumstances.

It is proposed that, as in the case of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, the new committee should be empowered to receive and adjudicate upon applications for such variations from organised producers.

The setting up of machinery on these lines, the Union says, would create complete confidence in the operation of the "insurance" policy in the mind of the consuming public.

The only alternative.

The Union is convinced that a price insurance policy operating in conjunction with the regulation of supplies through the machinery agreed upon by the Empire Producers' Conference, is the only satisfactory alternative to a levy-subsidy policy.

Failing its adoption, however, the Union would feel bound to press for the immediate revision of our commercial treaty commitments so as to enable agriculture to exercise its rights under the Import Duties Act in the same way as the motor industry was enabled to do under the Finance Act, 1938.

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THE "FARMERS' MARKETS", GEORGIA, U.S.A.

Through the courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Hynds, Assistant Editor of the Market Bulletin of Georgia, the Bureau has received the following information concerning the "Farmers' Markets" of the State of Georgia, U.S.A., which will be of interest to Australian readers as illustrating a type of market with which they are not familiar.

Georgia has a large State Marketing (i.e. Public Markets) system, comprising seven markets located at different sections of the State, so as to be readily accessible to the farmers in the respective localities, and these are said to be invaluable to the growers as ready markets for their produce. These markets are the property of the community where they are located, except that in Atlanta, which is the property of the State. The men in charge or Managers of these Markets are connected with the State Agriculture Department, and are employed and paid by that Department.

The largest of these markets is the State Farmers' Market in Atlanta, the capital city of Georgia. Here the farmers are charged from 50 cents to one dollar per day (equivalent to from 2/7½d to 5/3d per day in Australian currency) for parking their trucks during the time they dispose of their products, the rate varying according to the size of the trucks; in the other local markets, the charges to the farmers for parking trucks are practically the same as in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Market is open at all times - having a night force as well as a larger one for the day - except on Saturday nights, when it closes at 12 o'clock until 2 p.m. Sunday, the following day. In addition to local farmers, trucks from all over the United States as well as New Mexico come to the Atlanta Market to sell, buy and exchange produce, and the volume of business may be gauged from the fact that there were 88,754 trucks in the Atlanta Market during the period July 1st, 1937, to July 1st, 1938. These "out of the State" trucks do not, under the Georgia Law, have to have a State licence to do this.

In the Farmers' Market in Atlanta, the Georgia Farm Product Marketing Association operates successfully, handling products from farmers over the State on a 10% commission basis. There are also a number of traders in the market, who buy farm produce for cash and sell it out when they can make a profit; some of these traders operate on a commission of 10% to 15%.

The report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, State of Georgia, for the last fiscal year gives the following figures of the volume of business done on these markets and in the Bureau of Markets and of expenditure:-

/Bureau of Markets....

	Dollars	Equivalent to: £ Australian
Bureau of Markets	147,395	38,691
Atlanta Market	3,954,411 (Number of trucks on the Market for one year - 88,754)	1,038,033
Macon Market	250,475	65,750
Thomasville Market	29,527	7,751
(Sold in Field)	275,530	72,327
Douglas Market	45,187	11,862
Valdosta Market	41,252	10,829
Glennville Market	36,160	9,492
Claxton Market	16,016	4,204
Field Men Sales	444,714	116,737

Expenditures, including land purchased and a few other permanent improvements made - 93,843 dollars
= £A24,634

Expenditures, alone without land, etc. bought - 60,714 dollars
= £A15,937

Atlanta has not a city market proper, that is, not a market operated and owned by the city, though there is a Municipal and other smaller, privately-owned markets where a great many farmers and town folks trade, the one owned by "Sears-Roebuck and Company" being the largest and best for the farmer and his wife.

There are Cattle, Hog, Poultry and other public sales and auctions held at different points of the State of Georgia at different intervals, and the Bureau of Markets co-operates in all of these that are not privately controlled, but the State itself does not hold these sales.

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The whole of the business of exporting oranges from Australia to New Zealand is now being done on a purely competitive basis. Any exporter in Australia desirous of entering this trade is at liberty to submit quotations direct to the Director of Internal Marketing in New Zealand for shipments ex either Sydney or Melbourne. The placing of orders is not restricted to any particular panel of exporters, nor is there a quota system in operation. Prices vary from shipment to shipment and between one exporter and another and, of course, naturally depend on quality, grade and the class of fruit shipped. All shipments leaving the Commonwealth for the Dominion must be accompanied by the usual certificate under the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act (N.Z.) 1928, as to the fruit being drawn from areas which are free from Mediterranean fruit fly.

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SHEEP AND CATTLE SALES AT HOMEBUSH, SYDNEY.

Smaller numbers of sheep penned.

There was a very substantial reduction in the numbers of sheep and lambs yarded, 303,617 head being forward compared with 404,624 during October. Harking back to November, 1937, we find that approximately 110,000 more sheep and lambs passed through the Yards than was the case in the corresponding period this year. The falling away in the pennings is no doubt mainly attributable to owners trucking large numbers to Homebush earlier this season owing to a protracted period of droughty conditions.

Offerings below standard of October yardings.

The general quality of the offerings was only fair and not up to the standard of the previous month. This was particularly noticeable with regard to suckers, as a very large proportion of the season's good quality lambs had already been disposed of. The bulk of the wethers and ewes available comprised shorn lots, only very occasional full-woolled sheep being submitted. Supplies consisted chiefly of fair to good trade sheep, heavy types suitable for export being very scarce. On each sale day a fairly large percentage of plain and medium descriptions was included and, although these sheep were of a weight required by operators for the local trade, the quality was not sufficiently high to command very active competition.

Grown sheep - Downward trend in values.

Most of the good wethers realised between 12/- and 15/- per head and, although the latter price was exceeded at times, this was mainly due to the sheep carrying a greater length of wool. Lighter wethers or those of medium to good quality for the most part sold at about 9/- to 11/- and sometimes higher. The market displayed a considerable amount of irregularity but generally speaking a downward trend in values was noticeable throughout, although the actual prices realised for mutton were substantially the same at the close of November as those ruling at the beginning of the month. On one sale day early in the period a rise of from 1/6d to 2/- per head (and occasionally more) took place in respect of grown sheep but this improvement was not sustained, the advances being practically lost on the ensuing sale day. A feature throughout was the demand for good quality light ewes, which at times brought about the same rates per lb. as similar wether mutton. Values for wethers on a basis of dressed weight generally ranged from 2¼d to 2¾d per lb. for good to prime heavy descriptions and from 2½d to 3d per lb. for light sorts. On occasions, when the demand was particularly strong, buyers paid up to 3d and 3½d per lb., respectively.

Consistent demand for lambs and suckers.

The general standard of the lambs and suckers on offer was medium, a fair proportion of rather wasted and dry sorts being included. A few pens of good to prime suckers, however, were

/available....

available on each sale day, no doubt coming forward from the more favoured districts. This type of sucker was usually the subject of very active demand and prices per head mostly ranged from 19/- to 22/-, although the top quote was exceeded on occasions. Medium to plain sorts were disposed of at relatively lower values. By far the greater percentage of lambs consisted of Crossbreds - Romney, Border Leicester and Southdown Crosses being the most prominent. Viewed in the aggregate, the market for lambs and suckers was not subject to the fluctuations which were so apparent in respect of sheep, the demand being much more consistent. Buyers paid from 5½d to 6d per lb. for good to prime suckers and at times 6¼d to 6½d was obtained for outstanding lots. Light summer lambs were mostly disposed of at 5d to 5½d and heavier descriptions at 4½d to 5d per lb. Good hoggets sold fairly well at 4d to 4½d and occasionally 4¾d per lb.

On 24th November, owing to an industrial dispute at the Abattoirs, the auctions were suspended after selling had proceeded for half an hour only but operations were resumed two hours later, a settlement having been reached.

Skin market variable.

Short-woolled skins were in demand at Station Produce Sales and some improvement in values was evident but longer wools were not so much in request and the market therefor weakened.

Increased offerings of Cattle.

Early in October it was evident that cattle suitable for the Homebush fat stock market were, as a result of improved grazing conditions, becoming available in greater numbers, and this was indicated by the larger consignments received in Sydney that month. During November a further increase of 2,000 head was shown, the total yarded being 24,170. Somewhere in the vicinity of 1,500 of the offering was made up of Queensland stock that comprised for the most part grown bullocks of reasonably good quality, but, in many instances, too heavy for trade requirements. Bulls and stores disposed of formed a moderate proportion of the supply, amounting to approximately 1,900 head.

Quality mostly very fair.

In regard to the general quality of cattle that arrived, it would not be saying too much to describe them as being of a very fair standard throughout. Certainly there were many lots, especially towards the end of the month, that almost entirely lacked any semblance of condition but a very big proportion was of a type that could be utilised profitably by most of the metropolitan and country buyers. There was also a fairly satisfactory showing of good to prime cattle, quite a few of these coming from centres which have not been represented to any notable extent for some months. Unfortunately, there are still considerable areas of the State, chiefly the south and south-eastern Riverina, and parts of the western division, where the pastoral outlook is far from

/pleasing....

pleasing. However, it is heartening to learn that, although November in the main was hot and dry, satisfactory feed is available over the greater proportion of the State.

Heavy-weight bullocks more numerous.

Early in the month yardings comprised to a great extent bullocks and steers but later offerings saw a fairly big decline in this class of beef. Heavy bullocks were available in greater numbers than for some months past, being, as a rule, from the north-west and Queensland. It was not unusual to see odd yards of animals over 900 lb. in weight, while large consignments, which would average between 750 lb. to 850 lb., were met with from time to time. Values for the best of this type remained fairly consistent throughout at the equivalent of from 31/- to 32/- per 100 lb., dressed weight. Good to prime steers were in short supply for the greater part of the period and often they were only represented in odd lots. A draft of heavy bullocks estimated to weigh from 800 lb. to 900 lb. realised an average of £14.3.0 per head, bringing 32/- to 33/- per 100 lb. on a dressed weight basis. A later sale of the same type of beef, auctioned when the market had weakened, showed the price per head to be £13.18.0, with the dressed weight value at 32/- per 100 lb. Some lighter bullocks of very attractive appearance (620 lb./720 lb.) sold to £12.18.0 each; they were disposed of at a time when values were on the rise and, considering that the draft numbered upwards of 100 head, the clearance was a very satisfactory one. The trend generally, however, was downward and the better realisations were obtained at the first few sales. This can be appreciated when values are compared, as in the case of two sales of good quality steers, which took place at the highest and lowest levels of the market, respectively. The first was a line of Herefords, which realised from £10.19.0 to £12.6.0 per head and made up to 41/- per 100 lb. on the hoof. The second was a disposal of Black Polls at £11.0.0 per head or just over 36/- per 100 lb. The Black Polls were somewhat heavier but their quality equalled that of the Herefords. Relative values of fair to good trade bullocks and steers were much lower than those quoted for the better grades, no doubt due as much to the plentiful supply as to the natural factor of difference in quality.

Cows and Heifers realise lower prices.

Plain and medium grades were more often found among the cows and heifers offered, with occasionally a few notable exceptions. As with bullocks and steers, gradually decreasing values were the general experience and, if anything, to a greater extent. An interesting illustration is afforded by comparing sales of cow beef in early November with those of two months earlier; differences of from £2.0.0 to £3.0.0 per head for light weight quality lots show how much cheaper this class of beef has become. The supply factor appears to have the greatest influence on the prices so compared, for during early September total offerings on any one sale day were at times less than a thousand

/head....

head as against two to three thousand in November. Of the good to prime lots available during the period under review, perhaps the most outstanding was a run of seventy Shorthorn heifers of very attractive appearance which brought an average of £8.0.0 per head. The heaviest of the draft were estimated to have a dressed weight of slightly over 500 lb., while the price per 100 lb. of beef ranged between 35/- and 37/-.

Limited offerings of Vealers sell satisfactorily.

Although vealers were not always forward in sufficient numbers to meet the demand, values were not greatly influenced. Good quality lots were often very difficult to obtain and in a few isolated cases very high rates were paid. The great majority of the better grades were usually disposed of at varying values, according to the market, with 40/- to 44/- per 100 lb. covering the margin of such variation.

Market displays generally lower tendency.

An analysis of the trend of the market for the month shows a general decline in values, which was more pronounced in the case of bullocks and steers, particularly the heavier types. The comparative scarcity of good to prime light cattle was responsible for a steadier tone in the market for this beef but nevertheless, despite fluctuations in favour of the seller, lower rates were being accepted at the close. It may be worthwhile noting, also, that during November the realisations on the hoof at Homebush were appreciably less than for the corresponding month of 1937, notwithstanding the fact that during the last mentioned period the numbers yarded, strangely enough, were over 7,000 more than in November, 1938.

S.D.R. & A.T.

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DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES RICE CROP, 1937/38 SEASON.

The Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales advises that the rice harvested during the 1937/38 season has been disposed of in the following manner:-

	Tons
Estimated total sales for consumption within Australia.	24,500
Exported	17,036
Sold for Seed purposes	395
Estimated loss in weight on total Rice placed in store	165
Total Rice received	42,096

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

Smaller arrivals of Potatoes from Tasmania but heavier consignments from other sources.

The falling-off in the supply of Tasmanian potatoes in evidence last month continued, and quantities declined sharply, only 3,638 bags being received. These included a small quantity of new season's Bismarcks, which sold at from £13 to £15 per ton. Rates for Brownells were lower at £13 to £15, Snowflakes realised £12 and other varieties brought £10 per ton. Queensland consignments were approximately equal to those for October, a total of 2,141 bags coming to hand; values were easier, ranging from £13 to £14 per ton. West Australian Delawares were in heavy supply, amounting to 17,900 bags; in the early part of the month prices were £14 to £15 per ton, subsequently easing to £10, but appreciating on the last quotation to reach £13.

Shipments of new potatoes from the Northern Rivers showed a marked increase and totalled 14,538 bags. At the beginning, values ranged from £9.10.0 to £14.8.4 per ton for New Grade, and £5 to £11 for No.2, but later prices fluctuated from £6.15.0 to £13.10.0 per ton for New Grade and from £3.5.0 to £8.0.0 for No. 2.

As the month advanced, supplies of local new potatoes were much heavier at rail, 23,512 bags being received. Consignments of old tubers have practically ceased, only 345 bags coming to hand; these realised from £4.0.0 to £9.10.0 per ton, whilst seed brought £5.15.0. For the new season's stocks, early prices were firm at £17 to £18.5.0 for new grade but as the month progressed, rates showed a wide variation, being from £5.5.0 to £15.5.0 for New Grade and from £2 to £14 per ton for No.2. Arrivals from Queensland consisted of 521 bags of tubers, which were disposed of at auction at up to £16 per ton.

New South Wales White Onions still plentiful.

Consignments of local white onions during November were considerable, 4,202 bags being received at Alexandria. Prices ranged from £6 to £13 per ton according to quality, values increasing slightly towards the latter part of the month. Picklers were in moderate supply and sold well at £9 per ton. A small quantity of Hunter River new Browns cleared readily at £14 to £15. At Sussex Street stocks of Queensland onions, both brown and white varieties, totalled 6,874 bags, and the market was firm at £11 to £14 per ton for white and £14 to £16 for brown. Victorian offerings aggregated 3,183 bags and met a ready sale at from £14 to £16 for brown and £12 to £14 for white.

/Prices.....

Prices of Pumpkins show gradual decline.

Pumpkins for the Sydney market were all forwarded from Queensland and included 8,055 bags on the wharves and 5 trucks at rail. At first, prices ranging from £18 to £20 per ton were obtained in Sussex Street, maintaining the high levels ruling at the end of the previous month, but quotations steadily declined, £7 being the rate recorded during the last week of November. While £18 per ton was realised at Alexandria at the beginning of the month's trading, this price gradually depreciated to £7.

The 37 bags of Tasmanian carrots received during the month were disposed of by private treaty at an undisclosed figure. A shipment of 808 bags of swedes met an improved demand at £12 per ton. The moderate stocks of Tasmanian Blue Peas cleared steadily at from 9/- to 9/9 per bushel for both blue and grey.

Easier market for Oaten Chaff.

Supplies of oaten chaff totalled 227 trucks at Alexandria. At first prices were firm, up to £8 per ton being received for choice lots, with good lines quoted at £7.10.0. With the arrival of the new season's chaff, the market eased considerably and remained dull right up to the end of the month. Medium grades fell from £6.10.0 early in the month to £3.5.0 finally, while choice lines eased correspondingly to £6.10.0 per ton. Agents reported that most of the early consignments showed signs of weather stain.

Wheaten Chaff in weak request.

The 79 trucks of wheaten chaff to hand at rail met a weak inquiry. The first offerings of new season's wheaten chaff were of fair quality and prices ranged from £4 to £6.10.0 per ton. Later arrivals were in a somewhat heated condition and rates consequently were lower; however, a slight improvement occurred towards the end of the month, when new was quoted at £4 to £4.15.0 per ton and old at up to £5.

Lighter Offerings of Lucerne Chaff.

Deliveries of Lucerne Chaff were not so heavy, trading being confined to the 86 trucks of local supplies received at Alexandria, and the market firmed a little, up to £7 being obtained for really choice lots, with medium grades ranging from £4.5.0 to £6.10.0 per ton.

Heavy Stocks of Lucerne Hay.

Further heavy supplies of Maitland New Green Lucerne Hay, totalling 78 trucks at rail, were on the whole of medium quality and prices ranged from £2.10.0 to £5 per ton. Partly dry Maitland lucerne hay brought from £5 to £5.5.0. Although consignments of mature lucerne hay from other centres, consisting of 103 trucks, generally realised from £4 to £6.10.0 per ton, and a few good

/lines....

lines brought £6.15.0 to £7, towards the end of the month prices declined to £5.10.0 with rough grades quoted at £2.10.0 to £3.10.0 per ton. Shipments of Hunter River New Lucerne Hay to Sussex Street aggregated 187 bales and a keen demand prevailed at from £3.5.0 to £4.5.0 per ton.

Oaten Hay clears steadily.

The 200 bales of Victorian oaten hay to hand at Sussex Street sold steadily at £11 per ton. Supplies at rail totalled 33 trucks and there was a satisfactory inquiry for prime samples at from £7.10.0 to £8.0.0.

Values of Tasmanian Straw advance.

Only 8 trucks of local straw were received by rail and a firm request was apparent, £4.15.0 per ton being obtained. The 5,182 bales of Tasmanian straw at Sussex Street met a good market, values advancing to range from £5 to £5.10.0.

One truck of lucerne dust and one of wheaten hay were offered at Alexandria, prices being £5.10.0 to £6.10.0 per ton for the former and £5.10.0 for the latter.

Request for Grain only limited.

The 130 trucks of wheat received were in excess of buyers' immediate needs and competition was lacking. From 2/3 to 3/3 per bushel was obtained, these rates covering both sales by auction and by private treaty.

A weak demand ruled for the railed supplies of oats aggregating 66 trucks and from 2/3½d to 3/7½d per bushel was realised at auction.

A quiet inquiry was apparent also for the 11 trucks of barley, from 2/3d to 2/7d per bushel being the prices recorded.

Consignments of local maize received at Alexandria were not as large as those during October, but the 1,334 bags of the yellow variety from New South Wales centres were augmented by 1,589 from Queensland. Demand was only fair, 4/6d to 4/10d per bushel being realised for local offerings and 4/5d to 5/- for Queensland lots. Shipments to Sussex Street consisted of 435 bags from the South Coast (including 40 of white) and 280 bags from the Northern Rivers. Prices quoted were 4/6d to 4/9d per bushel for the South Coast maize and 4/6d to 4/8d for varieties from the Northern Rivers.

C.M.P.

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

Summer Fruits in request.

Stocks of most kinds of fruit were only sufficient to meet the demand which prevailed throughout November and clearances generally were very satisfactory. In addition to cherries, which were available towards the end of October, plums, apricots and peaches made their appearance on the market and buyers transferred their attentions more and more to these summer fruits, so that vendors of other lines, which are on offer practically the whole year, found sales more difficult to effect.

Later varieties of Cherries sell well.

During the early part of the month, plentiful supplies of cherries were received, with prices showing a downward trend as quantities increased, and there was every indication of values reaching low levels. On completion of the marketing of the earlier varieties, however, only moderate stocks of the later kinds, such as St. Margaret and Florence, were available to meet the requirements of the trade, and rates improved considerably and were maintained throughout the remainder of November. Up to 8/- per quarter-case was realised for choice large St. Margarets and the average obtained over the period was very satisfactory indeed.

New season's Plums, Apricots and Peaches on offer.

Plums of the cherry variety were the first to be marketed, followed closely by the superior and more popular kind known as Wilson's Seedling, for which up to 10/- per half-case was obtained when first available and, although prices declined with increasing supplies, choice large descriptions cleared readily. On the other hand, small fruit was rather difficult to sell.

Hail damage was detrimental to the appearance, value and ready sale of quite a proportion of the apricots from Cumberland districts, which were the first of the new season's crop to reach the market. Any fruit showing size and freedom from blemishes sold readily. Towards the end of the month, consignments of choice lines came to hand from inland areas, while local supplies were of better standard. A strong demand prevailed for large fruit of quality, vendors having little difficulty in clearing stocks at satisfactory rates.

The earliest peaches, although mostly of only medium size, were purchased at prices ranging from 10/- to 15/- per half-case and, as supplies were only relatively small, values were well maintained until the end of the month.

/Apples .....

Apples and Pears scarce.

It is several years since stocks of apples have been so limited during the month of November and prices have not been so high since before the depression years. Only comparatively small quantities (mostly Granny Smith and Delicious) were forward from New South Wales districts while shipments from interstate sources were very much below what had been anticipated. Choice fruit was eagerly sought after and supplies were insufficient to fulfil the demand. Consequently, values rose rapidly, up to 20/- being obtained for Granny Smith and Delicious, while occasional disposals of special quality lines were effected at up to 21/- and 22/- per case, respectively.

Very limited quantities of pears were available and these were mostly of plain grade. Choice lots cleared at satisfactory rates.

Growers obtain payable returns for choice Strawberries.

Strawberries from local centres were well supplied, particularly about the middle of the month. Generally speaking, demand for choice large descriptions was good and the prices obtained were sufficient to ensure the grower a payable margin after production and marketing costs had been taken into account.

Variable market for Passion-fruit, Bananas and Pineapples.

Heavy stocks and a weaker demand were responsible for a substantial decline in the quotations for passion-fruit early in the month. From about the end of the first week, however, supplies steadily decreased and a corresponding rise in values was apparent. By the middle of the month supplies from local sources were not very great and these were replaced by consignments from the North Coast and Queensland, after which values showed a gradual downward trend.

Bananas for the most part were heavily supplied. A good demand prevailed for choice quality fruit and values were maintained until the advent of fairly large quantities of stone fruits on the market, after which clearances were more difficult to effect and prices were reduced to facilitate disposals.

The marketing of Queensland pineapples in Sydney had reached its peak by the end of October and consignments received during November were perceptibly smaller week by week. Relatively low prices were ruling at the beginning of the month but values improved steadily as quantities declined until finally choice quality descriptions were moving out rather freely at rates ranging from 14/- to 17/- per tropical case, whereas 11/- was the top quotation early in November.

/New South Wales.....

New South Wales tomatoes replace Queensland supplies.

Approximately 28,000 half-cases of tomatoes came to hand from Queensland during the first week of the period, to augment North Coast consignments amounting to about 5,000 half-cases. In addition, increased supplies from local areas were on offer. Choice local and North Coast lines cleared satisfactorily but those from Queensland were rather small and mostly of only medium quality and consequently did not seriously compete with local lots. Queensland forwardings had practically ceased by the end of the month, so that local districts and the North Coast had to be relied upon to supply the requirements of the trade, which they did admirably. Towards the middle of the month, receivals from these sources were so extensive that rates were reduced to stimulate clearances. Subsequently, consignments were smaller and, the hot weather being favourable to sales, values fully recovered.

Peas and Beans plentiful.

For the most part, clearances of and prices obtained for most kinds of vegetables were satisfactory. Peas generally were plentiful but choice quality descriptions only constituted a comparatively small proportion of the available stocks. Prices fluctuated within a margin of about 4/- per bushel, according to supply and demand but vendors had little difficulty in disposing of choice lines and, as quotations did not fall below 6/- per bushel, a very good average was maintained. Lower grade descriptions sold somewhat slowly, particularly when stocks were most plentiful, but values on the whole were not low.

Early in the month there was a good inquiry for choice beans at up to 6/- per bushel but later receivals were somewhat in excess of requirements and consequently lower rates were accepted in an endeavour to effect clearances. Towards the end of the period, the bulk of the large offerings was of poor to medium quality and, thus, choice lots were in request at better prices.

Cabbages and Bunched Vegetables clear well.

Although values of cabbages were not high, 5/- per dozen being rarely exceeded, stocks moved out very satisfactorily considering the time of the year and the hot weather which prevailed throughout most of November.

Bunched vegetables generally sold well and fairly high average prices were realised for such kinds as beetroot, spinach and celery, which were rather scarce.

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

Commodity	From	To
Wheat:-		
Bulk - old	2/4½d	2/7¼d
" - new	2/6¼d	2/8d
Bagged - old	2/7¼d	2/8¼d
" - new	2/7d	2/9d
Flour	£7.10.0	£8.0.0
Bran	£5.0.0	£5.10.0
Pollard	£5.0.0	£5.10.0
Eggs (Hen)	1/1d	1/2d

Butter:-

Choice	161/2d per cwt.	) no variation.
First Quality	156/6d " "	)
Second Quality	151/10d " "	)

Cheese:-

Loaf	11d per lb.	) no variation.
Large	10½d " "	)
Special brands	1/0½d " "	)

Pigs (Abattoir Sales):-		
Prime light porkers	40/6	48/6
" med.wgt. "	45/6	58/6
" heavy "	53/6	63/6
" baconers	58/6	84/6
Backfatters	£4.15.0	£10.0.0

SYDNEY WOOL SALES - NOVEMBER, 1938.

The Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association advises that 190,190 bales of wool, including 184,021 greasy and 6,169 scoured, were sold in Sydney during the month of November.

The average prices realised were as follow:-

Class of Wool.	Per bale.	Per lb.
Greasy	£13.16.5	11d
Scoured	£16.6.9	16.7d
Greasy and Scoured	£13.18.1	11.2d

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

F R U I T.

STATE	Pineapples tropical cases	Bananas tropical cases	Other fruit cases	Tomatoes half-bush. cases	TOTALS packages
Queensland	50,087	13,737	7,671 x	113,721	185,216
Victoria ó	37	205	32,337	1,358	33,937
Tasmania	-	-	79,233	-	79,233
Sth. Aust.	-	-	1,654	-	1,654
West. Aust.	-	-	-	1,904	1,904
TOTALS	50,124	13,942	120,895	116,983	301,944

x Also 1,324 trays Strawberries
ó Tocumwal rail figures not yet to hand.

V E G E T A B L E S.

STATE	Potatoes bags	Onions bags	Swedes bags	Pumpkins bags	Pumpkins tons	Cucs.& Chillies crates	Other Vegs. Pkgs.	Other Vegs. Tons	TOTALS Pkgs.	TOTALS Tons
Queensland	7,090	7,174	42	15,541	32½	14,416	10,960	7	55,344	39½
Victoria ó	22,489	8,800	-	-	-	-	1,591	-	32,880	-
Tasmania	53,709	-	414	-	-	-	1,159	-	55,282	-
South Aust.	315	190	-	-	-	-	4,072	-	4,577	-
West. Aust.	673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	673	-
TOTALS	84,276	16,164	456	15,541	32½	14,416	17,782	7	148,756	39½

B.5.c.

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

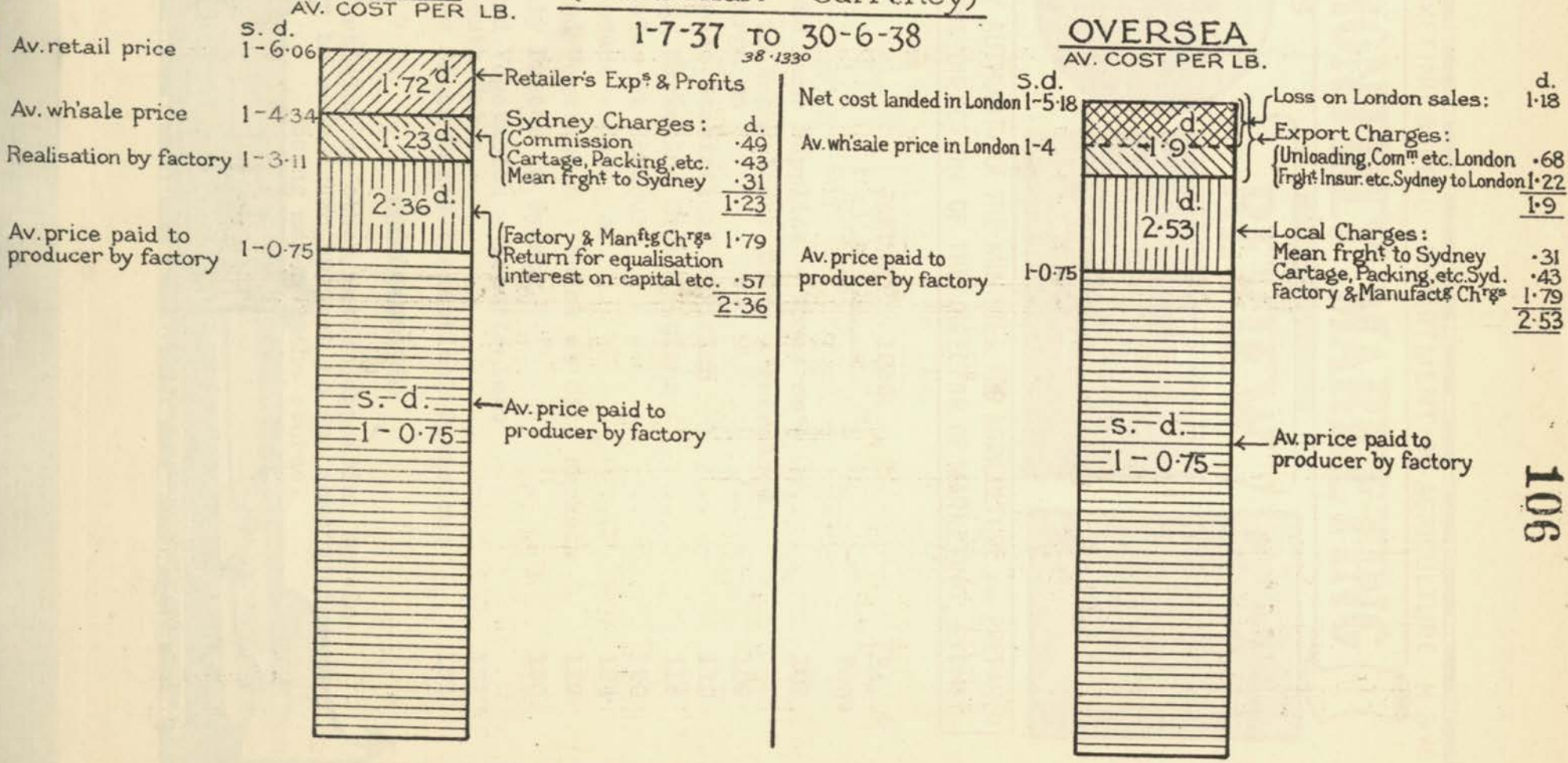
BUTTER

COSTS OF MARKETING — LOCAL & OVERSEA

(Australian Currency)

1-7-37 TO 30-6-38

38·1330



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23-11-38