COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

No. 7 1951-52

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

BY

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA

AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

PREFACE

This report contains detailed statistics of the production, exports and consumption of foodstuffs and nutrient intake in Australia for the year 1951-52, with comparative data for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), the immediate post-war period of three years (1946-47 to 1948-49) and each year 1949-50 and 1950-51. In addition, Section I contains a general review of food production, exports and consumption (in terms of farm products) with relevant statistics for the pre-war period (1936-37 to 1938-39), and each year 1946-47 to 1951-52, and estimates for the year 1952-53.

The method employed in this Report in estimating the quantities of foodstuffs available for human consumption is to deduct exports and industrial and other non-food usage from production and adjust for changes in stocks where these data are available. The small quantities of foodstuffs imported are also taken into account. While the dependability of these estimates has been established for most of the commodities covered, there are, however, some for which it is not possible to ascertain or estimate production and consumption with the accuracy desired. These include poultry and game and the quantities of visible oils and fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available about the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements, the quantity of fish caught by amateur fishermen and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs generally. Furthermore, the absence of particulars of stocks for certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Allowance has not been made for foodstuffs purchased on the Australian market and sent overseas under certain schemes in bulk and by parcel post and this has caused slight overstatement in the consumption estimates (see page 7).

The details of consumption per head included in the tables have been checked with data from other sources wherever possible. These were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. Such comparisons as are possible broadly confirm the reliability of the method used in this report. However, lack of data about changes in the levels of production by self-suppliers of some foodstuffs (e.g. eggs and vegetables) which have probably occurred since the 1944 Survey, precludes accurate measurement of trends in total consumption of such commodities in recent years. For this reason, the current estimates of consumption in these cases should be accepted with reservations until they can be checked with data from a further consumer survey.

Section 2 of the report, which deals with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health to whom I extend my thanks. The estimates of nutrient intake included therein are based on the quantities consumed as calculated by this Bureau.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 4TH JUNE, 1953

1. GENERAL REVIEW OF FOOD PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION

(i) SUMMARY: The following table shows the variations which have occurred in post-war years in the main sources from which farm products for food use are derived in Australia.

TABLE 1. - PRINCIPAL AREAS CROPPED AND LIVE STOCK NUMBERS : AUSTRALIA

Year	Areas sown for Grain			Sugar (Area Cut for crushing)	Total Area under Crop	Number of Live Stock at end of Season		
						Sheep (incl. Lambs)	Cattle	
	Wheat	Barley	Oats				Dairy Cows (a)	Other Cattle
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	million	'000	'000
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	13,466	613	1,572	258.1	22,018	111.6	3,211	9,933
1946-47	13,180	748	1,728	227.0	21,077	95.7	3,013	10,414
1947-48	13,880	839	2,105	222.5	22,272	102.6	3,085	10,700
1948-49	12,583	1,012	1,770	266.3	20,636	108.7	3,159	10,965
1949-50	12,240	1,040	1,748	281.3	20,601	112.9	3,191	11,449
1950-51	11,663	1,079	1,757	271.9	19,917	115.6	3,149	12,080
1951-52	10,384	1,118	2,365	281.7	19,798	117.6	2,973	11,920
1952-53 (b)	(10,107)	(1,200)	(2,700)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

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

In the season 1951-52, severe drought conditions prevailed in northern New South Wales, in Queensland and Northern Territory. This adversely affected dairy, beef and sugar production. Generally favourable seasonal conditions were experienced in southern areas of the continent. Substantial reductions in wheat sowings in the main producing States and slightly lower yields per acre resulted in a sharp fall in wheat production from the high levels of the preceding four seasons.

Seasonal conditions in 1952-53 have generally been unusually bountiful. Preliminary data available show that wheat yields per acre exceeded the previous record in 1949-50 by 7 per cent., estimated production of milk, sugar and barley was at record levels, estimated beef (including veal) production was only slightly below the record output of 1950-51 and production of mutton and lamb is expected to reach a post-war peak. Data as to numbers of sheep and cattle in 1953 and final data as to areas under crop in 1952-3 will be available in August next.

The index numbers in the next ensuing table (2) show the quantum of total production of farm products for food use for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 and each year 1946-47 to 1952-53. During the years 1947-48 to 1950-51, generally good seasonal conditions were experienced fairly uniformly throughout farming areas of Australia. In those years the quantum of such production averaged about 12 per cent. more than in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, which was a period of fairly normal seasonal conditions although droughts occurred in Queensland in 1936 and 1937 and in Victoria and southern New South Wales towards the end of the period. In 1951-52, the quantum of total farm production of food fell to approximately the same level as in the pre-war period, while in 1952-53 largely because of the good season, production has risen sharply and is estimated at 18 per cent. above the pre-war level. The quantum of farm production of food per head of population during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 averaged about 3 per cent. less than in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39. This was followed in 1951-52 by a decline to 19 per cent. less than pre-war production per head. In 1952-53 the good season assisted recovery in production per head of population but it was about 7 per cent. less than the pre-war level. This comparison is intended to indicate relative growth of total Australian population and of farm production for food use. It is not relevant to consideration of productivity of farm population.

The quantum of farm food products exported during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 averaged about 11 per cent. more than during the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39 but in 1951-52, lower production and a further increase in quantities consumed in Australia resulted in a pronounced fall in the quantum of food export to approximately 31 per cent. below the pre-war level. The quantum of farm products exported in 1952-53 is at present estimated at 12 per cent. greater than for the pre-war period. Estimated exports of farm food products in 1952-53 represent about 37.2 per cent. of total food production, compared with 26.9 per cent. in 1951-52,

37.6 per cent. during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 and 39.2 per cent. in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. The quantum of farm products exported per head of population has been below pre-war levels in all post-war years except 1947-48; in 1951-52 it was only 55 per cent. of the pre-war level but increased to 88 per cent. of the pre-war figure in 1952-53.

The quantum of food (in terms of farm products) consumed in Australia per head of population during each year 1946-47 to 1952-53 was only slightly less than in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. However, because of the increase in the Australian population, the quantum of farm products consumed in Australia as human food has risen continuously in each post-war year and in 1952-53 was about 23 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. The increase in population over the same period was approximately 27 per cent..

The quantum indexes shown in Table 2 have been constructed by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used for each index being unit gross values of production of each farm product for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39. Tests have disclosed that the use of weights based on post-war prices (or unit values) would not have affected the indexes materially. The items included in each index comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent, e.g. the quantities of meat exports used in calculating the index include estimated carcass weight equivalents of canned and cured meat exported in addition to the exports of carcass meat as such. The index of quantum of production relates basically to gross output of farm products for food use (including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas) and therefore measures the combined effect of many influences such as (a) trends in farming activity (i.e. areas cropped, live-stock raised and/or slaughtered, cows milked etc.), (b) variations in yields of crops per unit of area cropped and of live-stock products per unit of live-stock, (c) the effects of variable seasonal conditions and (d) changes in farming efficiency, labour supply and the steep rise in internal costs in Australia. Data showing trends in farming activity in the case of principal individual types of farming are included in the sub-sections following.

TABLE 2. INDEXES OF QUANTUM OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA

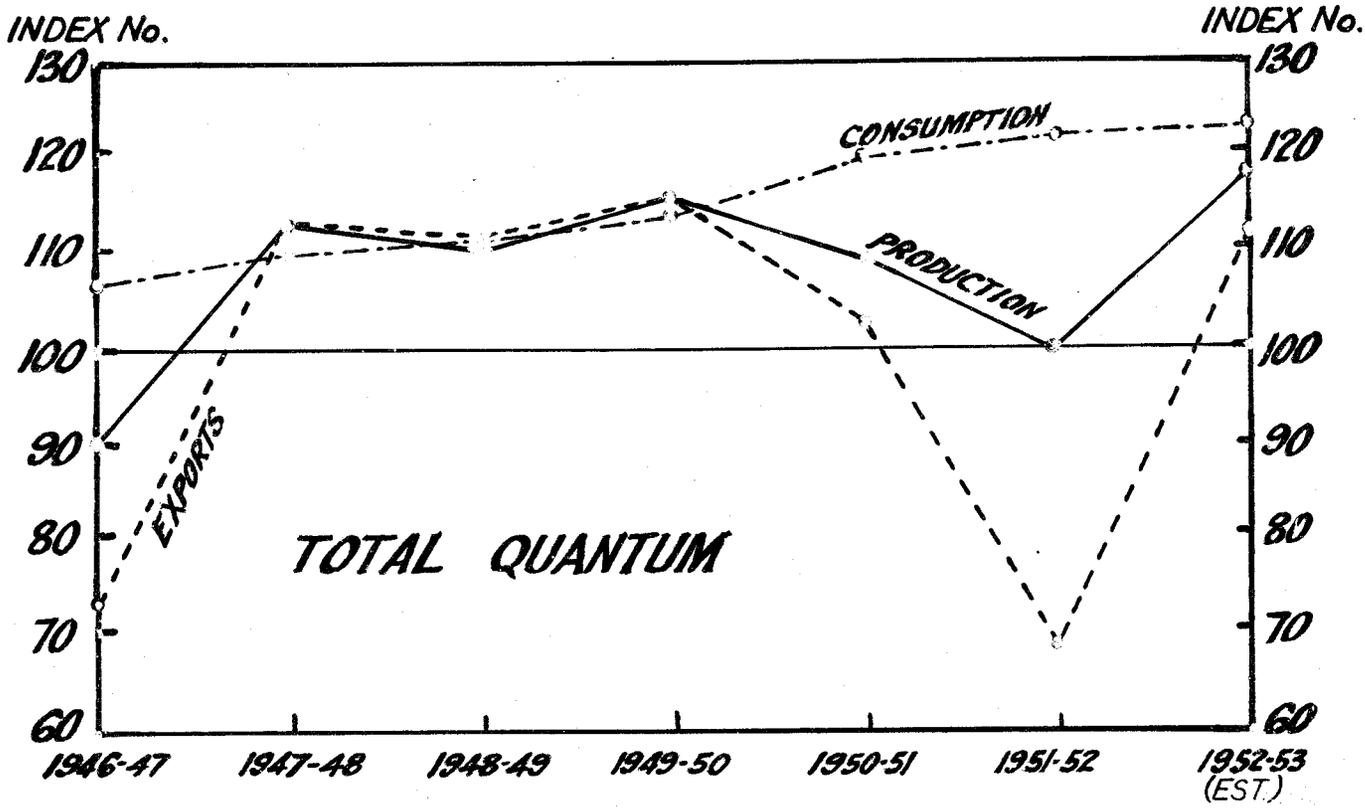
(Base in each case - Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

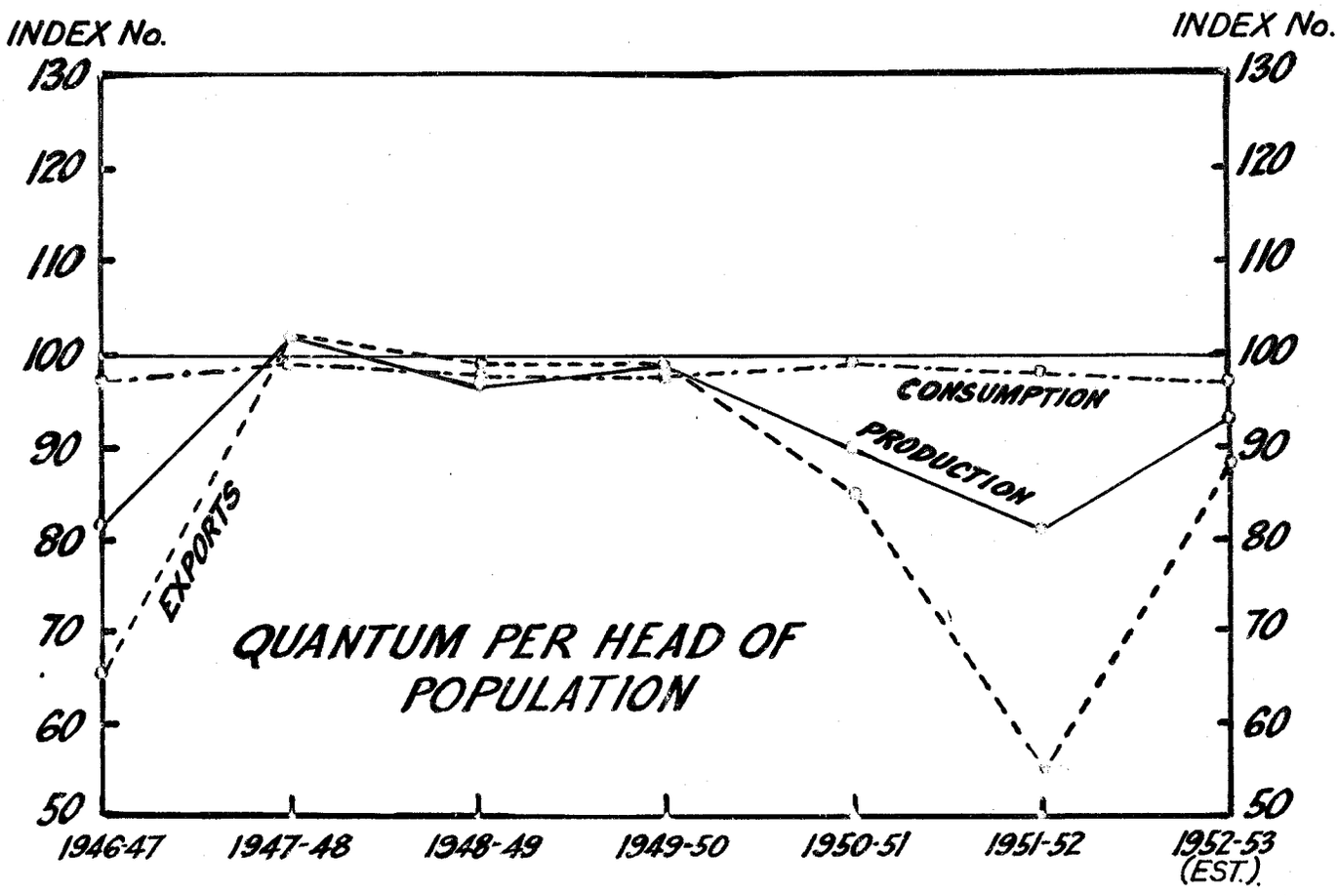
Year	Indexes of Quantum of Farm Products for Food Use -					
	Production		Exports		Consumption in Australia	
	Total	Per head of Population	Total	Per head of Population	Total	Per head of Population
1936-37 to 1938-39	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946-47	90	82	73	66	107	97
1947-48	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948-49	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51	109	90	103	85	120	99
1951-52 (a)	100	81	69	55	122	98
1952-53 (b)	118	93	112	88	123	97

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS & CONSUMPTION OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA

(BASE IN EACH CASE — AVERAGE 1936-37 TO 1938-39 = 100)





A comparison of trends in food production in Australia and selected oversea countries is provided by the following "Index Numbers of Agricultural Production - Food" published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

TABLE 3. INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - FOOD

(Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

(Base in each case - Pre-War (a) = 100)

Country	Pre-war (a)	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (b)
Argentina	100	113	104	101	104
Australia (c)	100	110	116	109	100
Canada	100	126	121	136	145
New Zealand	100	105	109	113	107
Union of South Africa	100	138	130	141	144
United Kingdom	100	119	122	129	124
United States of America	100	142	136	134	132

(a) Pre-war base periods used are: Australia, 1936-37 to 1938-39; United Kingdom, 1934-38; other countries, 1935-39.
(b) Preliminary figures.
(c) These are the index numbers (shown in Table 2) compiled in this Bureau for Australian purposes; they differ slightly from the index numbers for Australia compiled by F.A.O.

(ii) WHEAT: Particulars of the areas sown to wheat for grain and production, exports and consumption of wheat are shown below for the pre-war period and each year since 1946-47. The area sown for grain has declined continuously since 1947-48 and in 1952-53 was 25 per cent. less than average sowings during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. In the same period there has been a substantial increase in areas sown to oats and barley for grain - largely for export. Production of wheat during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 was at relatively high levels, because of extremely good yields per acre (averaging about 32 per cent. in excess of average yields for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39). Favourable seasonal conditions prevailed in these four post-war years. In 1951-52, a substantial fall in area sown coupled with a slight reduction in average yield per acre caused a pronounced decrease in wheat production from the high levels of the preceding four seasons. In 1952-53 there was a further decline in the area sown but the average yield per acre was at the record level of 19.09 bushels (56 per cent. higher than for the pre-war period) resulting in a total crop of 193.0 million bushels (17 per cent. greater than average production for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39). In 1952-53 seasonal conditions were unusually favourable.

In 1951-52, exports of wheat (including the wheat equivalent of flour) were about 23 per cent. less than for the pre-war period. But estimated exports in 1952-53 are 8 per cent. higher than in pre-war years. The wheat equivalent of flour consumed in Australia has risen at approximately the same rate as the Australian population and in 1952-53 exceeded pre-war consumption by 25 per cent. Considerably larger quantities of wheat have been fed to stock in Australia in recent years than before the war.

TABLE 4. WHEAT : AREA SOWN, PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

Year	Area Sown for Grain		Production of Wheat (a)		Exports of Wheat (b)		Consumption of Flour in Australia (in terms of Wheat		
								Index	
	'000 Acres	Index	Million Bus.	Index	Million Bus.	Index	Million Bus.	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	13,466	100	164.7	100	105.6	100	30.9	100	100
1946-47	13,180	98	117.3	71	44.6	42	33.5	108	99
1947-48	13,880	103	220.1	134	129.9	123	33.6	109	98
1948-49	12,583	93	190.7	116	118.2	112	34.5	112	99
1949-50	12,240	91	218.2	133	119.7	113	35.5	115	98
1950-51	11,663	87	184.2	112	127.5	121	37.6	122	101
1951-52 (c)	10,384	77	159.7	97	80.8	77	39.0	126	101
1952-53 (d)	10,107	75	193.0	117	113.7	108	38.5	125	98

(a) Includes quantities used for stock-feeding and for seed. (b) Includes exports of flour in terms of wheat. (c) Subject to revision. (d) Estimated.

(iii) SUGAR: Following reductions during the war years, the area of sugar cane cut for crushing has increased in recent years and in 1951 was 9 per cent. greater than average areas cut for the pre-war seasons 1936 to 1938. Production of raw sugar at record levels during the three seasons ended 1950 was followed by a sharp fall to 745,400 tons (94 net titre) (7 per cent. less than pre-war) in 1951, as a result of drought conditions. This was followed by an excellent season in 1952 and the crop is estimated to have reached the record level of 952,000 tons (94 net titre), or 18 per cent. greater than average production for the three pre-war seasons ended 1938.

Because of the reduced 1951 crop, exports of sugar (including sugar exported in manufactured products) in 1951-52 were less than half the pre-war exports but in 1952-53 are expected to exceed the pre-war level by about 6 per cent.. Sugar consumption per head of population in post-war years has been significantly higher than before the war. This coupled with the growth of population has resulted in considerably greater quantities being consumed in Australia in post-war years but some reduction is anticipated in 1952-53. Particulars of the area of sugar cane cut for crushing and production, exports and consumption of raw sugar are shown in the table below.

TABLE 5. RAW SUGAR : AREA CUT FOR CRUSHING AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

Year	Area of Sugar Cane Cut for Crushing		Production of Raw Sugar (94 net titre)		Exports of Sugar (a)		Consumption of Sugar (b)		
								Index	
	'000 Acres	Index	'000 tons	Index	'000 tons	Index	'000 tons	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	258.1	100	804.4	100	451.9	100	346.2	100	100
1946-47	227.0	88	551.9	69	164.7	36	432.2	125	114
1947-48	222.5	86	605.3	75	135.9	30	428.3	124	112
1948-49	266.3	103	943.1	117	486.5	108	448.1	129	114
1949-50	281.3	109	937.1	116	504.4	112	443.6	128	109
1950-51	271.9	105	921.1	115	442.3	98	476.8	138	114
1951-52 (c)	281.7	109	745.4	93	221.3	49	540.5	156	126
1952-53 (d)	(e)	(e)	952.0	118	479.3	106	472.7	137	107

(a) Exports of raw and refined sugar and sugar in manufactured products all in terms of raw (94 net titre).
(b) In terms of raw sugar (94 net titre).
(c) Subject to revision.
(d) Estimated.
(e) Not yet available.

(iv) MILK: The number of dairy cows (in milk and dry) rose continuously from the low war-time levels until March, 1950. They declined in the two years following and in March, 1952 (when some major dairying districts were affected by severe drought) were about 7 per cent. less than the average number for the three years 1937 to 1939. Milk production during the four seasons ended 1950-51 was at high levels mainly because of generally favourable seasonal conditions but fell sharply in 1951-52 to about 7 per cent less than the pre-war level, as a result of the effects of drought in northern New South Wales and Queensland. In 1952-53, seasonal conditions have been most favourable in the main dairying areas and output is expected to reach the record figure of 1,261 million gallons, this being about 10 per cent. greater than average production for the three years ended 1938-39.

Exports of butter, cheese and other milk products (expressed in terms of milk equivalent) fell sharply to 76 per cent. of the pre-war level in 1950-51 mainly because of increased consumption resulting from the lifting of butter rationing on 16th June, 1950. In 1951-52 reduced output of milk caused a further steep fall in exports to 29 per cent. of the pre-war level. Notwithstanding the estimated record output in 1952-53, exports of all milk products in that year are expected to be only about 71 per cent. of average exports for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Total consumption of milk (including milk equivalent of milk products) per head of population since the lifting of butter rationing in June, 1950 has been slightly higher than before the war. This, coupled with the increase in population has caused a considerable rise in total quantities of milk products consumed in Australia, which in 1952-53 were about 31 per cent. greater than pre-war.

Relevant particulars of dairy cow numbers and production, exports and consumption of milk are shown below.

TABLE 6. DAIRY COW NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK : AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of Dairy Cows (In milk & Dry) at March		Production of Milk (All Purposes)		Exports of Milk (a)		Consumption of Milk in Australia (a)		
								Index	
	'000	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	3,211	100	1,142	100	452.2	100	689.4	100	100
1946-47	3,013	94	1,080	95	371.4	82	724.7	105	96
1947-48	3,085	96	1,173	103	478.9	106	726.1	105	94
1948-49	3,159	98	1,213	106	487.7	108	734.8	107	94
1949-50	3,191	99	1,242	109	477.5	106	762.5	111	95
1950-51	3,149	98	1,199	105	343.1	76	885.1	128	106
1951-52 (b)	2,973	93	1,059	93	131.0	29	908.3	132	106
1952-53 (c)	(d)	(d)	1,261	110	321.0	71	900.0	131	103

(a) Includes milk products in terms of milk.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Estimated.
(d) Not yet available.

(v) BEEF AND VEAL: Numbers of cattle (other than dairy cows) rose continuously in each post-war year until March, 1951. This was followed by a slight decrease in 1951-52 owing to the effects of drought in northern beef-producing areas, the numbers in March, 1952 (11.9 million) being about 20 per cent. higher than the average number in the period 1937-39.

Beef and Veal production rose continuously in each post-war year up to the peak of 651,500 tons (14 per cent. greater than in pre-war years) recorded in 1950-51. This was followed by a decline to 584,900 tons in 1951-52 but output in 1952-53 has risen again and is at present estimated at 647,400 tons or only slightly below the record production of 1950-51.

Exports of beef and veal (including carcass equivalent weight of canned meat exports) which were consistently higher than pre-war exports in each post-war year up to 1950-51 declined to 16 per cent. less than the pre-war level in 1951-52 but are expected to exceed the pre-war exports by 33 per cent. in 1952-53.

Consumption of beef and veal per head of population in Australia was lower than for the pre-war period by 12 per cent. in 1951-52 and by 14 per cent. in 1952-53. Owing to the increase in population, total supplies consumed exceeded pre-war consumption by 10 per cent. in 1951-52 and by about 9 per cent. in 1952-53.

Particulars of cattle numbers and production, exports and consumption of beef and veal are shown in the following table.

TABLE 7. CATTLE NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Cattle (other than Dairy Cows) at March		No. of Cattle Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Beef and Veal		Exports of Beef and Veal (a)		Consumption of Beef and Veal in Australia.		
										Index	
	'000	Index	'000	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	9,933	100	3,605	100	569.1	100	133.6	100	435.5	100	100
1946-47	10,414	105	3,164	88	487.8	86	153.3	115	333.5	77	70
1947-48	10,700	108	3,378	94	562.0	99	164.3	123	386.8	89	80
1948-49	10,965	110	3,494	97	577.3	101	152.9	114	432.4	99	87
1949-50	11,449	115	3,608	100	606.5	107	153.4	115	462.9	106	90
1950-51	12,080	122	3,735	104	651.5	114	138.0	103	503.2	116	96
1951-52 (c)	11,920	120	3,723	103	584.9	103	112.1	84	479.6	110	88
1952-53 (d)	(e)	(e)	3,882	108	647.4	114	177.7	133	472.9	109	86

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.
(b) Carcass weight.
(c) Subject to revision.
(d) Estimated.
(e) Not yet available.

(vi) MUTTON AND LAMB: Particulars of sheep and lamb numbers and mutton and lamb production, exports and consumption are shown in the following table. Following the extremely low level of slaughterings and mutton and lamb production in 1950-51 and 1951-52, sheep slaughterings and the production of mutton and lamb are expected to reach a post-war peak in 1952-53. Exports of mutton and lamb represented only 26 per cent. of pre-war exports in 1951-52 but are estimated at about 6 per cent. greater than the pre-war level in 1952-53. Seasonal conditions cause very pronounced fluctuations in slaughterings and exports.

TABLE 8. SHEEP NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs at March		No. of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered for Meat		Production of Mutton and Lamb		Exports of Mutton and Lamb (a)		Consumption of Mutton and Lamb in Australia		
										Index	
	Million	Index	Million	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	111.6	100	18.9	100	319.0	100	88.8	100	230.2	100	100
1946-47	95.7	86	17.9	95	302.6	95	80.3	90	231.4	101	92
1947-48	102.6	92	16.6	88	295.3	93	59.0	66	241.5	105	94
1948-49	108.7	97	18.3	97	320.4	100	54.3	61	256.7	112	99
1949-50	112.9	101	20.3	108	358.1	112	101.6	114	264.5	115	98
1950-51	115.6	104	15.7	83	274.3	86	34.2	39	236.4	103	85
1951-52 (c)	117.6	105	15.7	83	276.9	87	23.4	26	244.3	106	85
1952-53 (d)	(e)	(e)	22.0	117	402.4	126	94.2	106	310.1	135	106

(a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.
(b) Carcass weight.
(c) Subject to revision.
(d) Estimated.
(e) Not yet available.

(vii) OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS: Particulars of the production, exports and consumption of other food products are shown in detail in later sections of this Report. Production of barley and oats has been at a very high level in post-war years and record . production of these crops is estimated for 1952-53. The decline in production of pigmeats and eggs in recent years continued in 1951-52 and, in the case of pigmeats, in 1952-53 also. The 1953 dried vine fruit crop is expected to exceed pre-war production for the first time since 1948. The 1951-52 apple and potato crops were good but reduced production is estimated in 1952-53. Barley exports in 1952-53 are expected to be at a very high level.

(viii) CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS: Details of the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages expressed in pounds per head of population per annum are shown in fourteen commodity groups in the following table for the average of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and for each year 1949-50 to 1951-52. The principal changes from 1950-51 to 1951-52 were increases in the consumption of sugar, potatoes, canned fruit and beer and decreased consumption of beef and veal, citrus fruit, dried vine fruit and tea.

The estimated quantities of foodstuffs entering consumption shown in the various tables throughout this report are over-stated by the inclusion of food which has been exported in the form of individual gifts forwarded by parcel post to the United Kingdom and elsewhere overseas. The quantity involved reached a peak of 10,800 tons in 1947 but from that year it commenced to decline. As from September, 1951 complete data are not available but it is officially recognized that the downward trend has continued. Further reference to this scheme and the Food for Britain Fund, which ceased operations on 11th November, 1950, will be found in earlier issues of this Report.

TABLE 9 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity Group	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.1	48.9	47.8	47.1
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight)	253.0	215.7	232.9	226.6	216.5
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight) ..	16.8	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.2
4. Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent) ..	26.6	27.9	25.9	25.0	23.9
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content) ..	37.6	31.0	32.0	36.0	37.4
6. Sugar and Syrups (sugar content) ..	112.0	125.3	119.5	127.2	133.0
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes ..	106.2	125.7	110.4	93.5	116.3
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) ..	5.3	10.0	11.7	11.2	11.0
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	47.6	62.5	60.2	59.9	50.6
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	141.8	140.7	130.3	132.6	130.0
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables ..	(b) 69.1	53.0	48.3	52.1	49.6
12. Other Vegetables ..	(b) 58.9	79.2	72.8	72.1	73.4
13. Grain Products ..	203.7	218.1	214.9	214.9	219.2
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine) ..	127.3	184.8	205.7	222.0	230.2

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) These figures relate to 1943; in the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943 for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

2. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

In order to determine whether the quantity of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption is sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The basis used for such calculations in this Section of the Report is the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on Food Consumption Levels in Australia and the United Kingdom (Government Printer, Canberra, 1945). The nutritive values of the food passing into consumption during the year 1951-52 are shown in Table 10 following, with comparisons for previous years in Table 11 and with other countries in Table 12.

No attempt has been made to compare the estimate of nutrient intake with any set of requirements for the community. A number of standards of recommended dietary allowances has been developed, the one most commonly used being that derived by the National Research Council of America. The principal objection to making any such comparison at this stage is that requirements for certain of the nutrients, particularly vitamin A, riboflavin and niacin, are not stable and a great deal of work has yet to be done on the human requirements for those nutrients. To make comparison at this stage of our knowledge may introduce inaccuracies.

The following summarizes the principal changes in the level of nutrient intake during the year 1951-52 in comparison with 1950-51.

CALORIES: There has been a rise in the total calorie intake, bringing it to the high level of 3305 calories per head per day. This is principally the result of the increased consumption of sugar, potatoes, flour and margarine.

PROTEIN: The intake of animal protein decreased by 3.3 per cent, resulting from the lower consumption of meat, eggs, cheese and milk. This was partly offset by increased intake of vegetable protein, total protein intake being slightly less than in 1950-51.

FAT: The intake of fat from all sources has not altered significantly, the increased consumption of butter and margarine being offset by the lower consumption of fats in milk and meat.

CARBOHYDRATE: The intake of carbohydrate has increased as a result of the increased consumption of sugar, potatoes and flour.

CALCIUM: There has been a slight decrease in calcium intake, reflecting the lower consumption of milk and cheese.

ASCORBIC ACID (vitamin C): The intake of vitamin C shows a slight decrease, continuing the downward trend that has been evident for the last five years. The 1951-52 decrease results from the lower consumption of citrus fruits and green vegetables which was only partially offset by the increase in the supply of tomatoes and potatoes.

There has been no significant change in the intake of other nutrients in 1951-52.

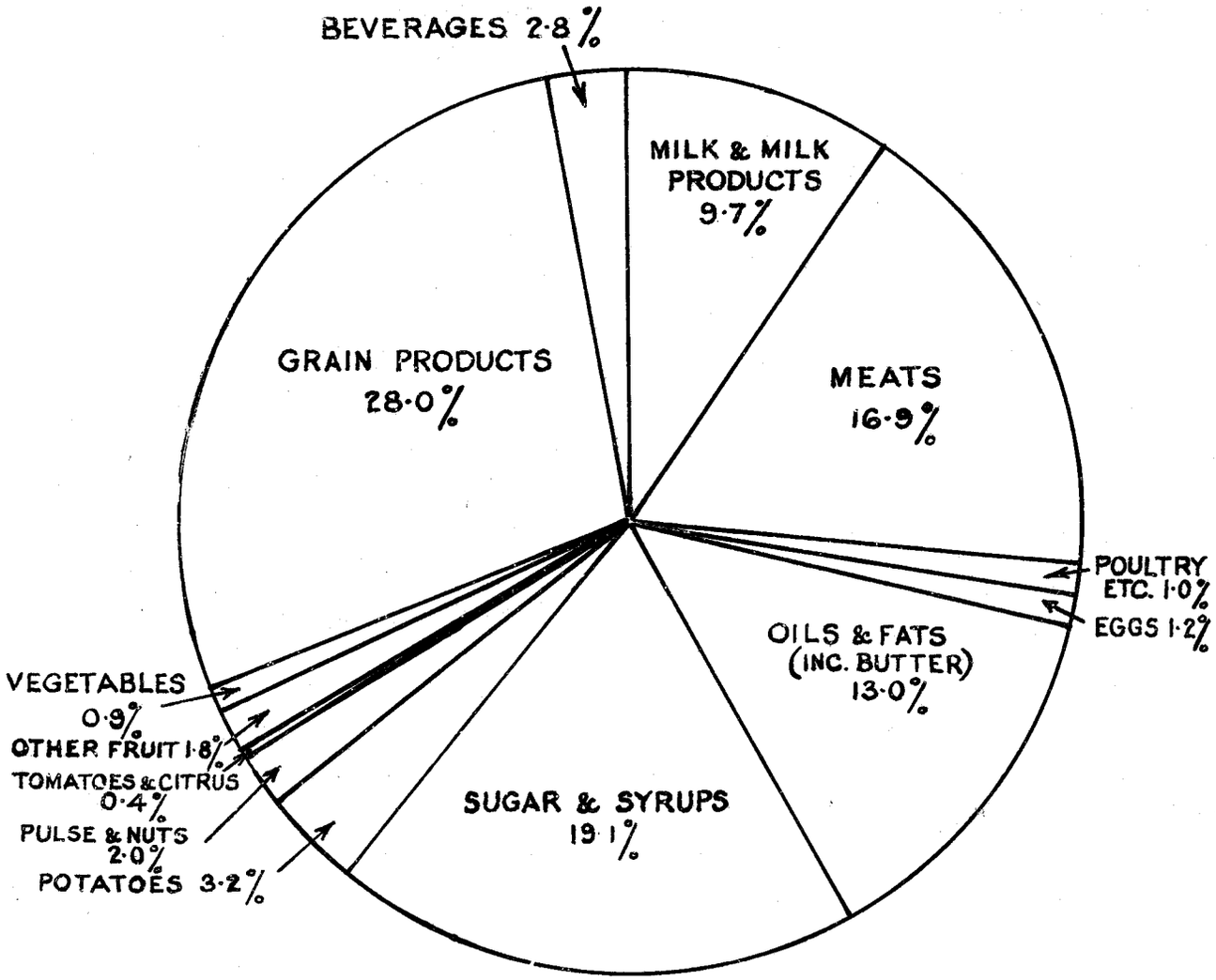
TABLE 10 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1951-52

(Subject to revision)

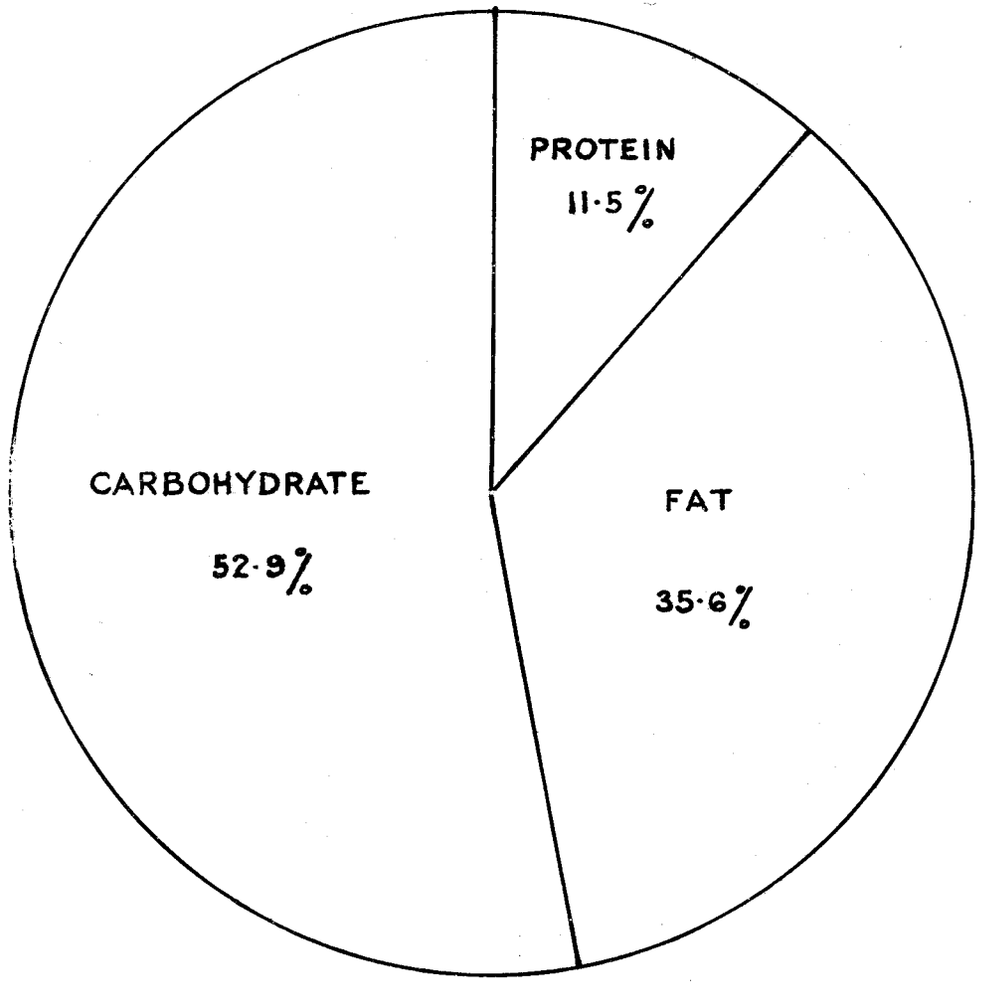
(Per head per day)

Commodity Group	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Thiamin (Vitamin B1)	Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Niacin	Energy Value Calories
	gm.	gm.	gm.	mgm.	mgm.	I.U.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.	mgm.	
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	16.5	19.6	19.5	589	0.48	945	5.5	0.20	0.72	0.49	320
Meats, including cured and canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	32.8	47.6	0.2	22	6.98	775	-	0.32	0.53	10.19	560
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	5.1	1.6	-	6	0.57	10	-	0.02	0.03	1.26	34
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.3	3.0	0.2	16	0.78	259	-	0.04	0.12	0.02	41
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.2	47.6	-	6	0.07	1,749	-	-	-	-	430
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	156.7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	628
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.6	-	22.6	11	0.92	-	26.5	0.16	0.07	0.93	101
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	3.0	4.2	4.0	9	0.92	2	-	0.06	0.05	0.59	66
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	-	2.4	13	0.18	330	19.8	0.03	0.02	0.29	12
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.5	-	14.5	11	0.41	58	6.8	0.04	0.07	0.50	61
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.9	-	1.9	25	0.41	825	17.4	0.05	0.03	0.32	11
Other Vegetables	0.8	-	4.1	18	0.21	3	8.3	0.02	0.03	0.32	20
Grain Products	26.3	3.4	197.9	47	3.19	-	-	0.46	0.17	2.42	927
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.40	94
TOTAL:	92.5	127.0	424.0	774	15.12	4,956	84.3	1.40	1.89	17.73	3,305

SOURCES OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1951-52.



A. CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF FOOD



B. CALORIE INTAKE BY TYPE OF NUTRIENT

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SOURCE OF NUTRIENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET

INTAKE PER HEAD RELATIVE TO PRE-WAR INTAKE OF EACH NUTRIENT

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), 1951-52

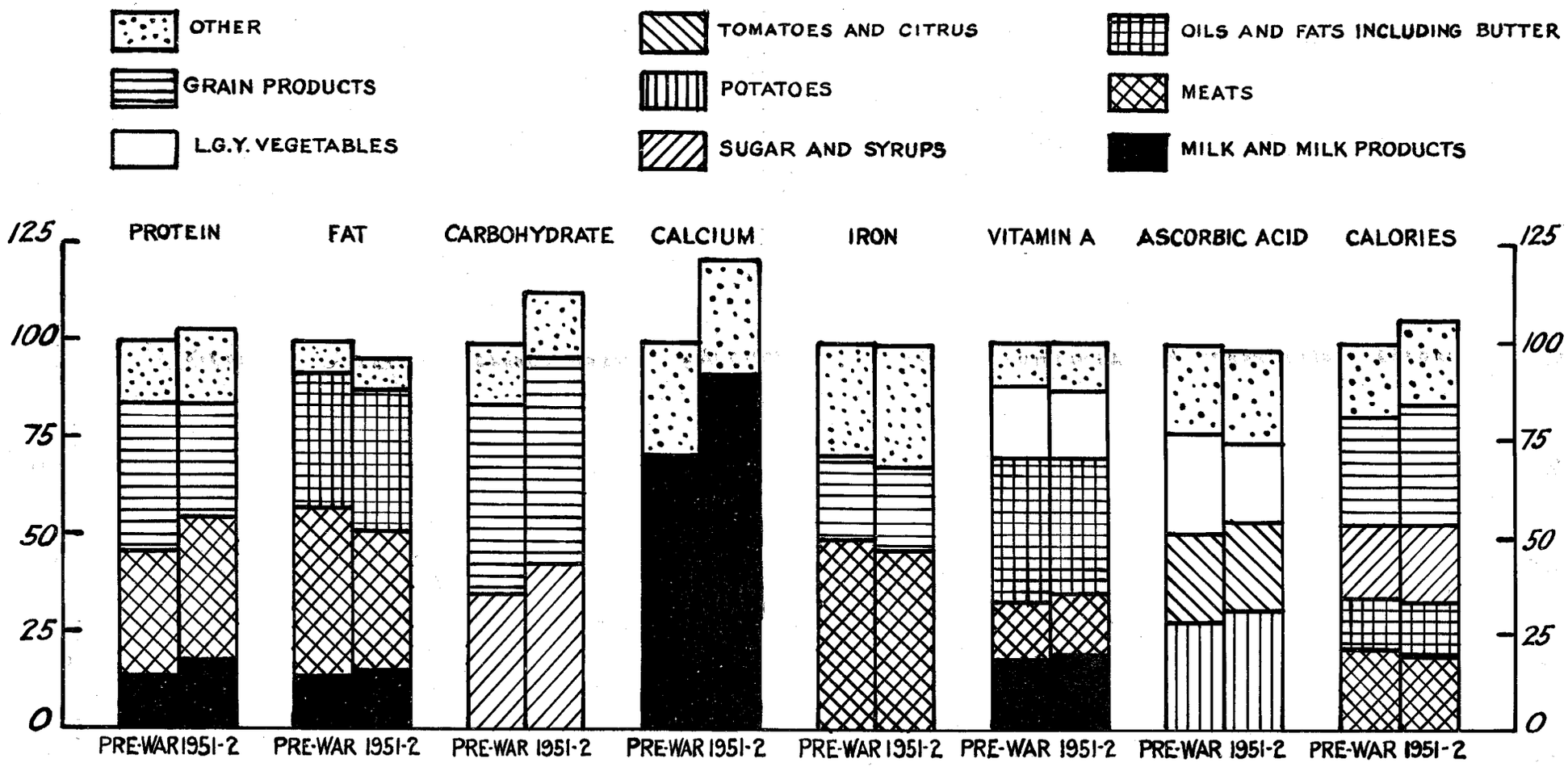

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TABLE 11 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
Protein (gm.) Animal	58.7	57.4	60.8	59.9	57.9
Vegetable	30.9	35.3	33.7	33.5	34.6
Total	89.6	92.7	94.5	93.4	92.5
Fat from all sources (gm.)	133.5	121.7	125.1	128.0	127.0
Carbohydrate (gm.)	377.4	424.8	401.9	409.9	424.0
Calcium (mgm.)	642	785	804	790	774
Iron (mgm.)	15.4	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.1
Vitamin A (I.U.)	4,959	4,619	4,581	4,912	4,956
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) (mgm.)	85.8	95.6	88.1	85.6	84.3
Thiamin (Vitamin B1) (mgm.)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) (mgm.)	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Niacin (mgm.)	18.7	17.6	18.3	18.0	17.7
Energy Value - Calories	3,117	3,245	3,201	3,257	3,305

(a) Subject to revision.

TABLE 12 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	United Kingdom			Canada			U.S.A.			Australia		
		Pre-war (a)	1946 (b)	1952 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (b)	1950 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (b)	1951 (c)	Pre-war (e)	1946 (b)	1951-52 (c)
Protein:-													
Animal	gm.	43.2	44.3	42.0	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	58.7	54.8	57.9
Vegetable	gm.	37.2	46.0	42.0	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	30.9	34.6	34.6
Total	gm.	80.4	90.3	84.0	91	99	95	89	103	95	89.6	89.4	92.5
Fat from all sources	gm.	130.7	112.0	122.0	116	123	132	132	140	141	133.5	120.1	127.0
Carbohydrate	gm.	377.3	376.8	379.0	413	388	410	431	420	403	377.4	429.5	424.0
Calcium	mgm.	695	1,078	1,147	829	1,003	1,035	940	1,120	1,070	642	783	774
Iron	mgm.	12.6	17.1	13.4	12.9	14.0	13.2	13.6	18.3	16.4	15.4	14.8	15.1
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,042	3,727	3,936	6,682	7,300	7,020	8,100	9,800	8,000	4,959	4,866	4,956
Ascorbic Acid	mgm.	96	107	99	77	97	98	115	139	119	85.8	99.0	84.3
Thiamin (Vitamin B1)	mgm.	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.46	1.66	1.71	1.43	2.09	1.93	1.4	1.5	1.4
Riboflavin	mgm.	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.77	2.06	2.10	1.86	2.54	2.36	1.7	1.8	1.9
Niacin	mgm.	13.4	17.0	14.2	16.2	17.6	17.1	15.2	21.3	18.7	18.7	16.6	17.7
Energy value - Calories	-	3,000	2,880	2,950	3,064	3,055	3,170	3,280	3,340	3,240	3,117	3,216	3,305

(a) Average, 1934 to 1938.
(b) Civilian consumption.
(c) Provisional.
(d) Average, 1935 to 1939.
(e) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.
(f) Not available.

Sources:- United Kingdom: "Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom"; Ministry of Food, for earlier years and "Economic Survey for 1953" for 1952.

Canada: (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
(1945 : Report to Combined Food Board.
(1950 : Canadian Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

United States of America: Bureau of Human Nutrition on basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis), supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Note: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating quantity consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors, the figures for the countries shown are not strictly comparable.

(i) Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)

There was a continuous decline in the production of whole milk in Australia from the peak of 1,254 million gallons reached in 1939-40 until 1944-45 when the output recorded was 1,013 million gallons. A number of factors contributed to this decrease, including man-power difficulties during the war and seasonal conditions, which caused a reduction in the number of dairy cows in milk of about 375,000 (14 per cent.) between 1939 and 1947. Increases in the numbersof dairy cows and good seasonal conditions resulted in considerable improvement in milk production after 1946-47, and output rose from 1,173 million gallons in 1947-48 to 1,242 million gallons in 1949-50. During 1950-51 and 1951-52 there was a decline in the number of dairy cows in milk and milk production over these two years showed a downward trend for the first time since 1944-45.

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1951-52 was approximately 1,059.0 million gallons. This was 140.2 million gallons (11.7 per cent.) less than the output during 1950-51, and was 82.8 million gallons (7.3 per cent.) less than the average output for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78.1 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 4.8 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 2.9 per cent. for condensary products and 14.2 per cent. for fluid consumption and other purposes. There has since been a considerable decline in the use of milk for butter, with corresponding increases in the quantities used for other purposes, the proportions in 1951-52 being 60.2 per cent. for butter, 8.2 per cent. for cheese, 7.4 per cent. for condensary products and 24.2 per cent. for other purposes. The most notable change has occurred in the proportion used for other purposes (mainly for consumption as fluid whole milk), which increased from 14.2 per cent. of total production in 1938-39 to 24.2 per cent in 1951-52.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 are shown in the following table in comparison with the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, and the average for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

TABLE 13 : PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA
('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity used for -			
		Butter (Factory & Farm)	Cheese (Factory & Farm)	Condensary Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1,155,130	740,857	91,642	78,739	243,892
1947-48	1,173,105	763,049	90,121	78,113	241,822
1948-49	1,212,644	781,230	93,720	87,653	250,041
1949-50	1,241,759	806,682	96,757	89,565	248,755
1950-51	1,199,716	762,692	96,532	84,828	255,664
1951-52 (a)	1,058,991	637,894	86,987	78,295	255,815

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the table below for the year 1951-52 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

During 1951-52 production of powdered milk at 27,000 tons, was greater (11.6 per cent) than during the previous year but still 4,800 tons (15.1 per cent.) less than the record production of 1949-50. Production of other preserved milk products was less than that recorded for the previous year, condensed and concentrated milk by 2.1 per cent and infants'and invalids'foods by 13.5 per cent. The output of all preserved milk products, expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent, amounted to 78.3 million gallons, which was 6.5 million gallons (7.7 per cent) less than the previous year. The record of 89.6 million gallons was established in 1949-50.

Following the large increases in production of condensary products since the pre-war years, the quantities of these items exported have shown corresponding increases, more noticeably since 1947-48.

The production of cheese, at 40,400 tons (the lowest level recorded since 1944-45) was 3,900 tons less than production for 1950-51, and 4,400 tons (9.8 per cent.) less than the record production of 1949-50. Exports continued to decline and stood at 18,100 tons for the year 1951-52.

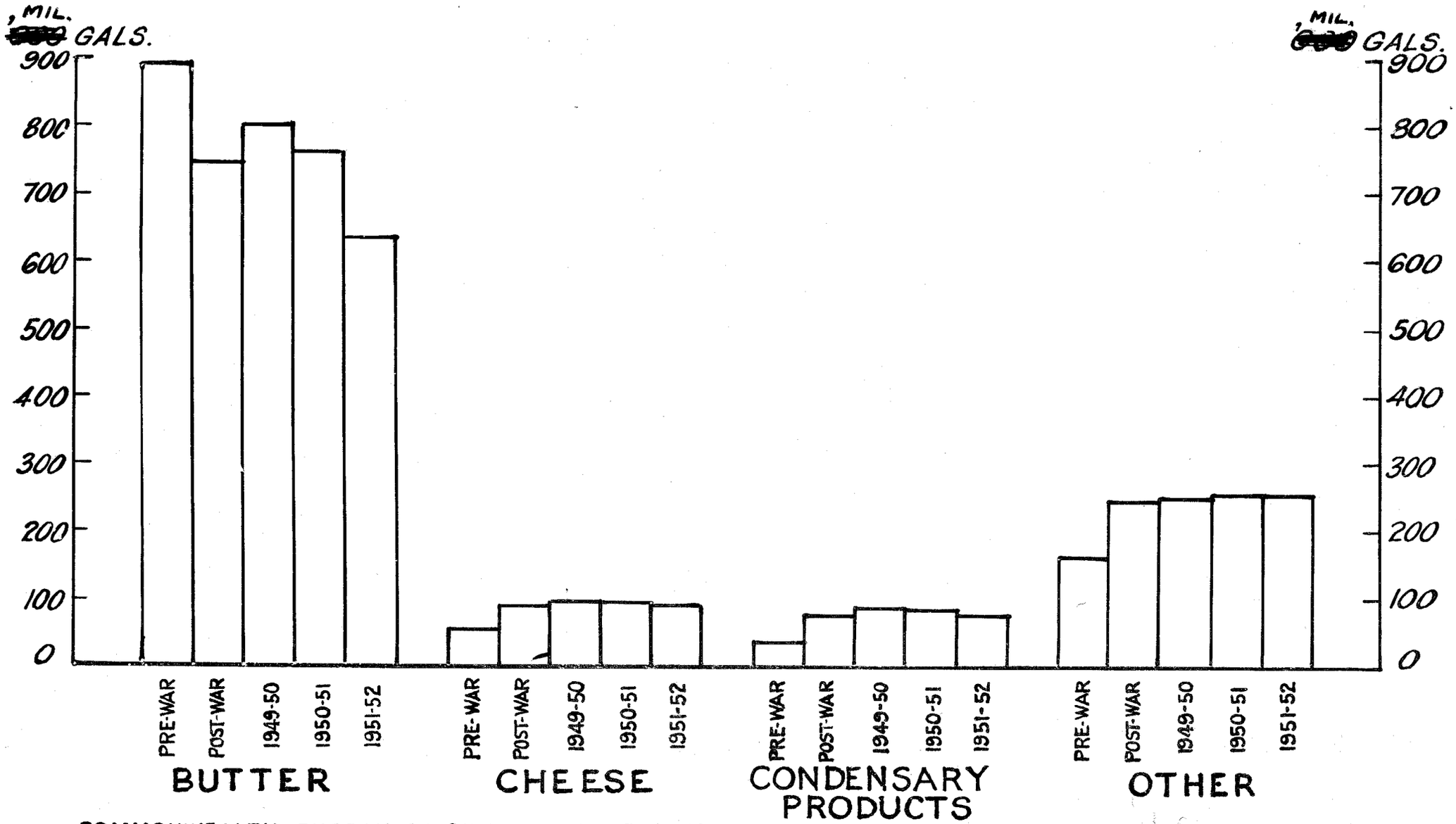
TABLE 14 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million Gallons)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,155	1,242	1,200	1,059
Total Supplies:	1,142	1,155	1,242	1,200	1,059
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	922	1,001	964	820
Australian Consumption (c)	161	233	241	236	239
CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.8
Production	21.7	56.9	67.0	68.9	67.5
Total Supplies	21.7	58.0	67.2	69.6	68.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	33.0	35.4	31.5
Australian Consumption	13.2	25.6	34.2	34.2	36.8
POWDERED MILK (f) ('000 tons)					
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	9.5	21.4	31.8	24.2	27.0
Total Supplies	9.5	21.6	32.2	24.4	27.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	19.6	11.9	12.7
Australian Consumption	8.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	14.4
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 tons).					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.6	(-) 1.3	(-) 0.9
Production	3.2	9.3	10.5	11.9	10.3
Total Supplies	3.2	9.5	11.1	13.2	11.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	6.8	6.6	6.3
Australian Consumption	3.0	4.3	4.3	6.6	4.9
CHEESE ('000 tons)					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.0	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.3
Production	24.9	42.3	44.8	44.3	40.4
Total Supplies	24.9	43.3	45.8	44.4	40.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	23.1	20.2	18.1
Australian Consumption	13.4	19.0	22.7	24.2	22.6

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed, etc. milk products and consumed as sweet cream.
(c) Includes small quantities of milk consumed as ice cream and for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes.
(d) Including imports.
(e) Not available.
(f) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey.

UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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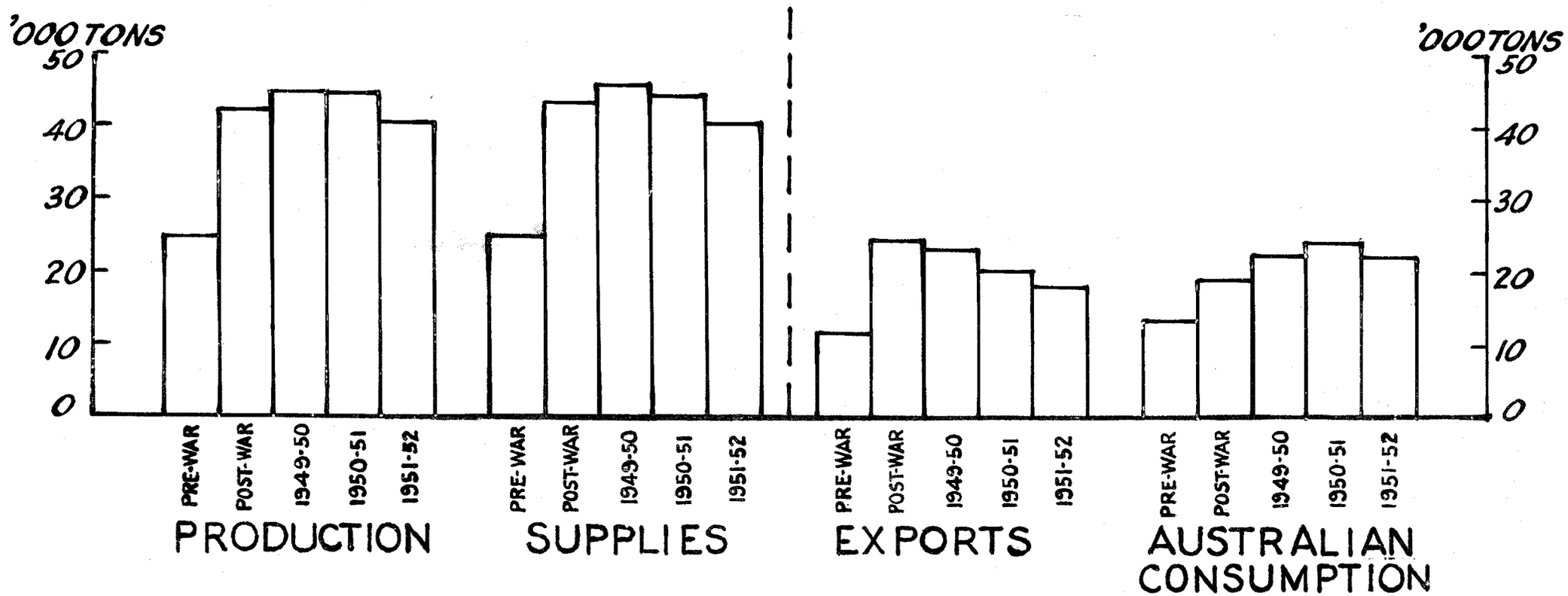
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CHEESE : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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In the next table details of the estimated supplies of milk and milk products (excluding butter) available for consumption per head of population are shown for the years 1949-50 to 1951-52 in comparison with the average for the three years ended 1938-39, and the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

TABLE 15 : SUPPLIES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Fluid Whole Milk -					
Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	311.6	306.5	291.1	287.0
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(30.4)	(29.9)	(28.4)	(28.0)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.0
Condensed Milk - Full Cream - Unsweetened, Sweetened, Skim-Sweetened	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.2	5.6
Concentrated Whole Milk (c)	1.1	3.5	4.8	4.9	4.0
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.0
Skim	-	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.3
Cheese	4.4	5.6	6.3	6.5	5.9
Total - As Milk Solids (d)	39.3	49.1	48.9	47.8	47.1

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.25 lb.
(c) Mainly consumed as ice cream.
(d) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

The consumption per head of fluid milk increased from 240.2 lb. pre-war to a peak of 318.8 lb. in 1948-49, but has since steedily declined to 287.0 lb in 1951-52. Consumption per head in the latter year was 10.0 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 19.5 per cent. greater than pre-war. These trends in fluid milk consumption are largely reflected in consumption of all milk and milk products (excluding butter) which increased from 39.3 lb. (as milk solids) pre-war to 49.8 lb. in 1948-49 but since that year has declined to 47.1 lb. in 1951-52.

(ii) Meat

Production of meat (bone-in weight) in Australia during 1951-52 is estimated at 943,500 tons, exclusive of approximately 46,900 tons of edible offal. This represents a decrease of 67,600 tons (6.7 per cent.) on the previous year, is 4.0 per cent less than the average production for the three years ended 1938-39 and only slightly above average production for the three immediate post-war years. The production of Beef and Veal, at 584,900 tons, declined substantially (by 66,600 tons or 10.2 per cent) during 1951-52 from the record production of the previous year, but was still 7.8 per cent greater than average production for the three years ended 1948-49 and 2.8 per cent above average productions for the three years ended 1938-39. The decrease in 1951-52 was due principally to reduced slaughterings in Queensland because of drought conditions in that State.

The low production of Mutton and Lamb over the last two years is largely attributable to the high price of wool. Production of mutton, at 171,000 tons, while 9,200 tons more than the previous year, was 104,400 tons (37.9 per cent) less than the record production of 1943-44. Lamb production continued to decline and during 1951-52 production was 105,900 tons; 6,500 tons (5.8 per cent.) less than in the previous year and 23,700 tons (18.3 per cent) less than average production over the three years ended 1948-49. In 1950-51, total production of mutton and lamb reached the lowest level since 1929-30.

The production of Pork during 1951-52 amounted to 34,700 tons which was about the same level as in other post-war years, but well below (23.6 per cent) the average production of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Bacon and Ham production continued in the decline which has been evident since the peak production of 56,200 tons was reached in 1944-45. During 1951-52 production was 34,600 tons.

The production of edible offal, (which is not included with the carcass), is estimated at 46,900 tons in 1951-52 compared with 47,900 tons in 1950-51 and average production of 48,000 tons during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Comparative details of the production of each class of meat are shown in the table below.

TABLE 16 : PRODUCTION OF MEAT (BONE-IN WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	606.5	651.5	584.9
Mutton	201.4	176.5	205.8	161.8	171.0
Lamb	117.6	129.6	152.3	112.4	105.9
Pork (b)	45.4	31.5	35.0	35.2	34.7
Bacon and Ham (Cured Weight)	32.5	45.1	40.6	36.8	34.6
Total Pigmeats (as Pork)	94.1	92.8	90.2	85.4	81.7
Total:	982.2	941.3	1054.8	1011.1	943.5
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	51.2	47.9	46.9

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the two tables following. In the first table separate details are given for each class of carcass meat, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning and curing. The second table shows particulars of the production and utilization of total carcass meat, canned meat and bacon and ham and of all meat (excluding offal) expressed in terms of carcass equivalent weight.

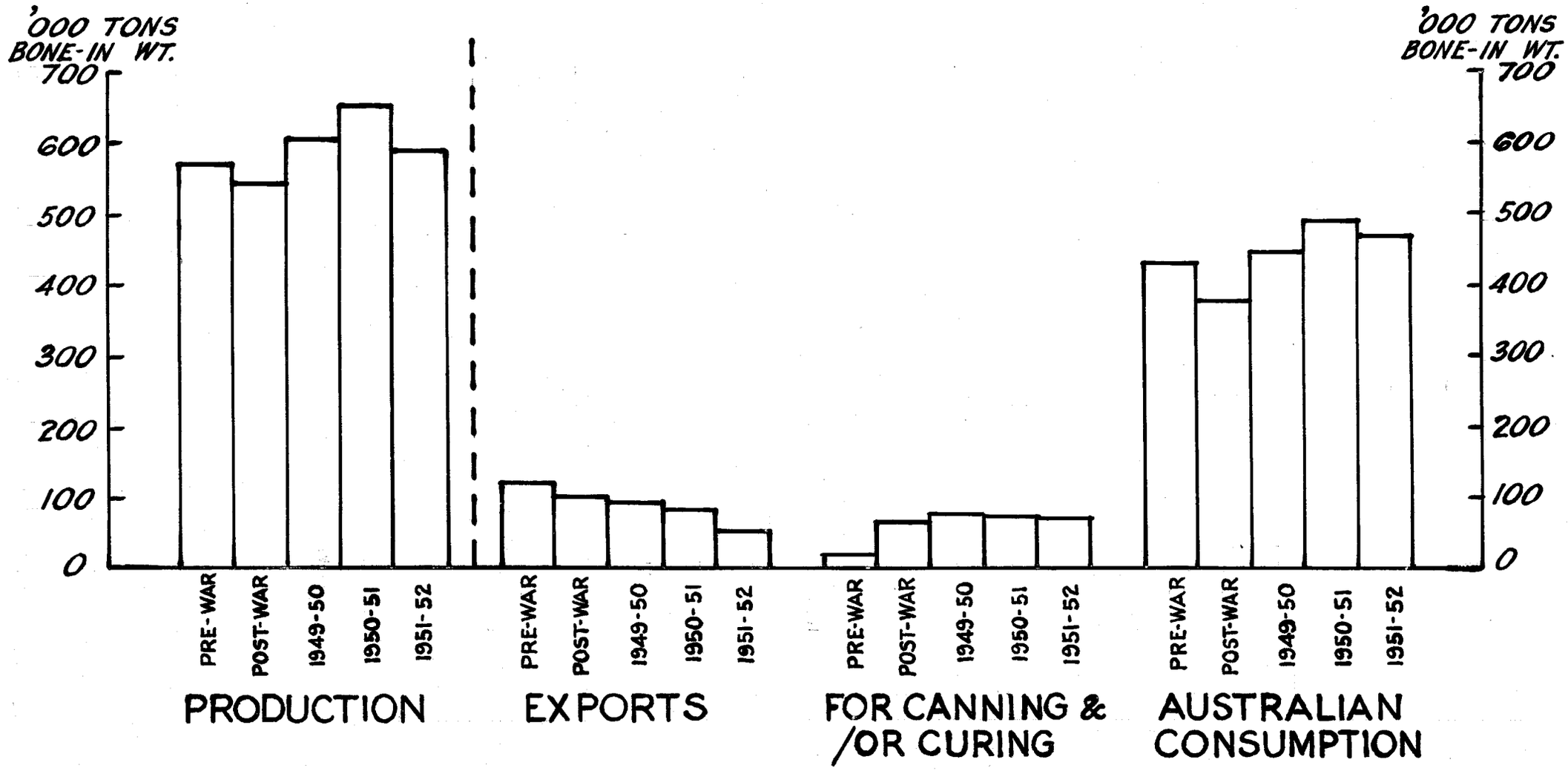
During 1951-52 exports of carcass meat amounted to 66,200 tons bone-in weight which was 45,000 tons (40.4 per cent.) less than the previous year, 101,500 tons (60.5 per cent.) less than the average for the three years ended 1948-49 and 157,200 tons (70.3 per cent) less than the average for the three immediate pre-war years. While exports of all types of carcass meat have shown a considerable decline, mutton and pigmeats (as pork.) have fallen to almost negligible proportions - mutton to 2,600 tons (85.0 per cent less than pre-war), and pigmeats to 1,700 tons (87.6 per cent less than pre-war). There has, however, been a remarkable expansion in exports of canned meat from 5,500 tons (canned weight) pre-war to 53,800 tons in 1951-52. Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat), estimated at 150,600 tons in 1951-52 were 37,700 tons (20.0 per cent.) below the corresponding total of the previous year, and 81,800 tons (35.2 per cent.) below the pre-war average.

Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) was 790,500 tons in 1951-52 compared with 808,200 tons in 1950-51 and average consumption for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 of 749,800 tons.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

BEEF AND VEAL

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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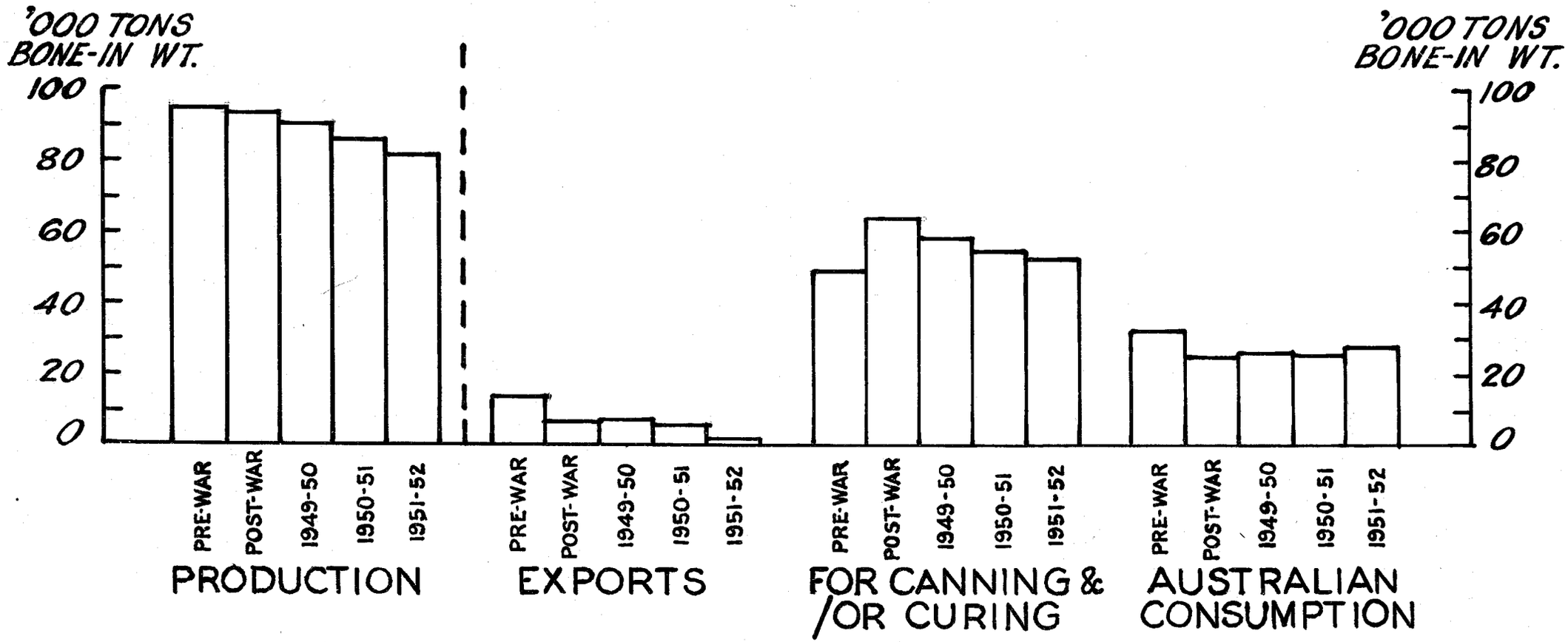
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

PIG MEATS (AS PORK)

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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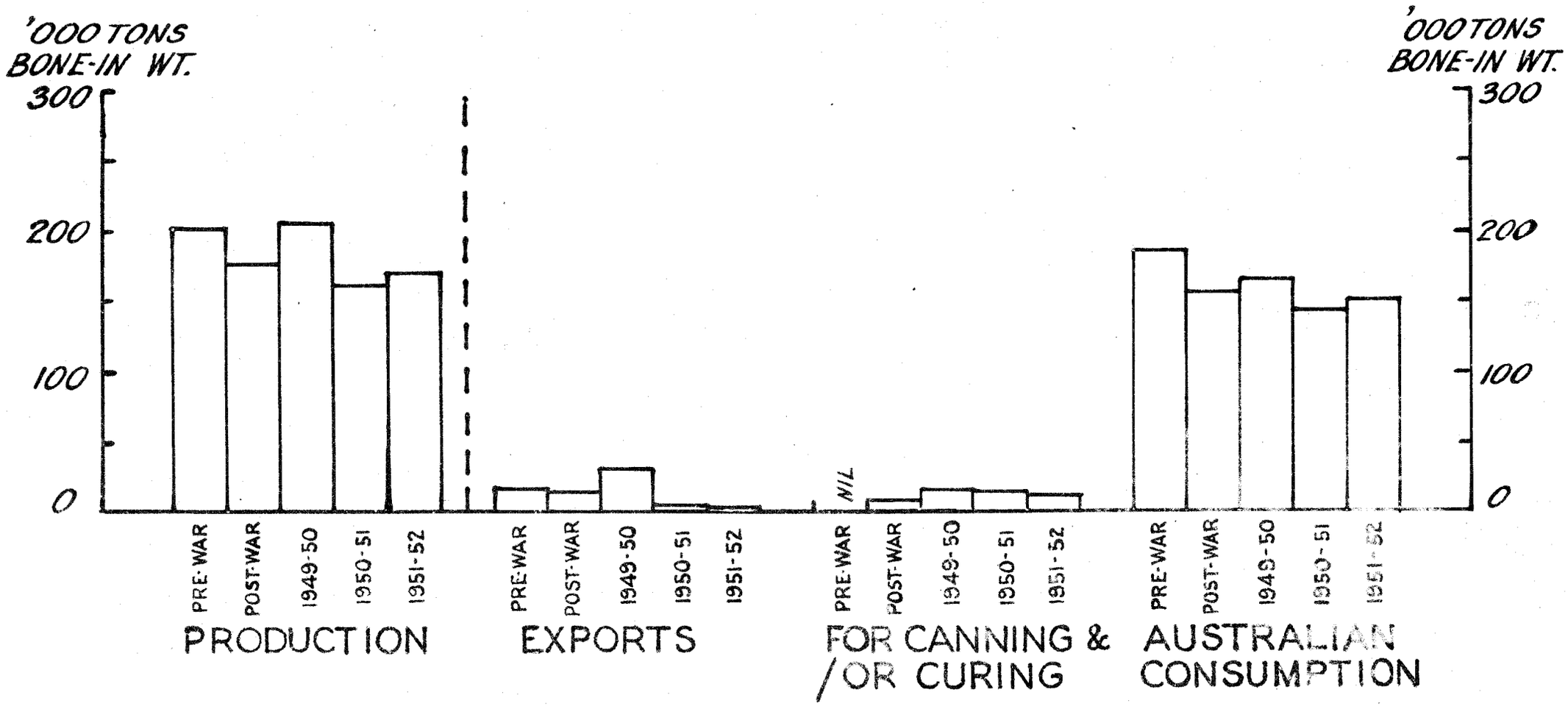
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

MUTTON

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT : AUSTRALIA
LAMB

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52

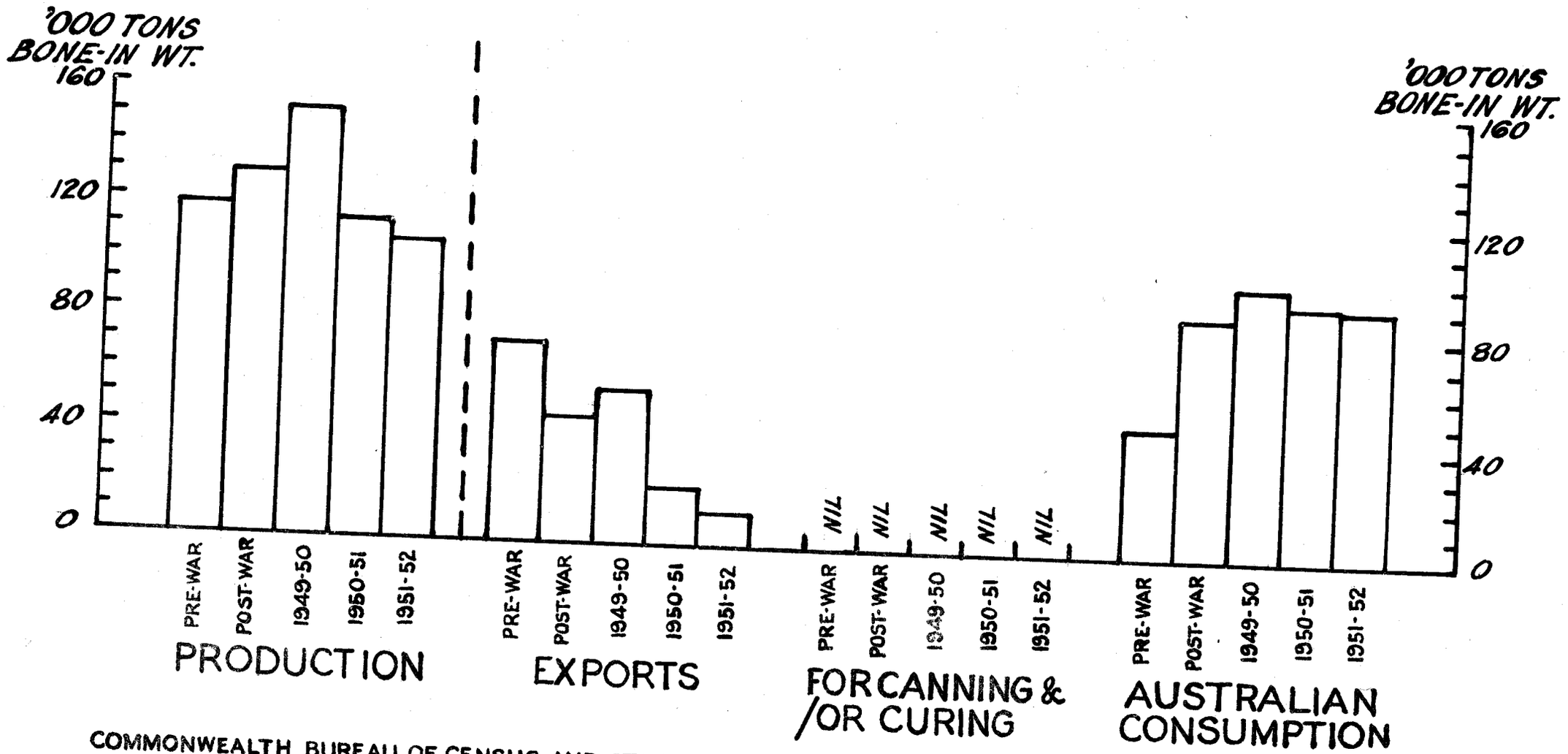

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TABLE 17 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons, Bone-in Weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(b)
BEEF AND VEAL.					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.5	(-) 8.8	(+) 10.3	(-) 3.9
Production	569.1	542.4	606.5	651.5	584.9
Total Supplies:	569.1	540.9	615.3	641.2	588.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	120.8	101.6	93.9	81.5	50.6
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	18.0	66.6	74.5	71.5	69.6
Australian Consumption	430.3	372.7	446.9	488.2	468.6
MUTTON					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.5	(-) 3.3	(+) 2.8	(+) 5.2
Production	201.4	176.5	205.8	161.8	171.0
Total Supplies:	201.4	177.0	209.1	159.0	165.8
Exports	17.3	14.8	31.1	3.8	2.6
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	8.2	13.8	12.7	11.4
Australian Consumption	184.1	154.0	164.2	142.5	151.8
LAMB					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.5	(-) 1.1	(+) 0.8	(+) 3.7
Production	117.6	129.6	152.3	112.4	105.9
Total Supplies:	117.6	131.1	153.4	111.6	102.2
Exports	71.6	45.0	55.1	20.4	11.3
Australian Consumption	46.0	86.1	98.3	91.2	90.9
PIGMEATS (AS PORK)					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.4
Production	94.1	92.8	90.2	85.4	81.7
Total Supplies:	94.1	94.0	90.1	84.9	81.3
Exports	13.7	6.3	6.7	5.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	48.6	63.4	57.4	54.1	52.0
Australian Consumption (g)	31.8	24.3	26.0	25.2	27.6
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(-) 13.0	(+) 14.4	(+) 5.4
Production	982.2	941.3	1054.8	1011.1	943.5
Total Supplies:	982.2	943.0	1067.8	996.7	938.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	186.8	111.2	66.2
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	66.6	138.2	145.7	138.4	133.0
Australian Consumption	692.2	637.1	735.3	747.1	738.9

(a) Excludes offal.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available.
(e) For Canning.
(f) For Canning and Curing.
(g) Consumption as pork, including Smallgoods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

TABLE 18: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(b)
CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(-) 13.0	(+)14.4	(+) 5.4
Production	982.2	941.3	1054.8	1011.1	943.5
Total Supplies:	982.2	943.0	1067.8	996.7	938.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	186.8	111.2	66.2
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	66.6	138.2	145.7	138.4	133.0
Australian Consumption	692.2	637.1	735.3	747.1	738.9
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 2.8	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.1	(+) 1.0
Production	12.0	49.0	56.2	56.3	64.4
Total Supplies:	12.0	51.8	57.2	56.4	63.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	44.5	44.6	53.8
Australian Consumption	6.5	9.0	12.7	11.8	9.6
BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	-	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.2	(+) 0.1
Production	32.5	45.1	40.6	36.8	34.6
Total Suuplies:	32.5	45.1	40.5	36.6	34.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.3
Australian Consumption	31.5	39.9	34.6	30.7	27.4
TOTAL MEAT (In terms of Carcass Weight)					
Net change in Stocks (c)(g)	(d)	(-) 3.3	(-)17.5	(+)14.6	(+) 2.4
Production	982.2	941.3	1054.8	1011.1	943.5
Total Supplies:	982.2	944.6	1072.3	996.5	941.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(g)	232.4	238.0	269.9	188.3	150.6
Australian Consumption (g)	749.8	706.6	802.4	808.2	790.5

(a) Excludes Offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available. (e) Used for canning and curing. (f) For canning.
(g) Canned and cured meat is included at its carcass equivalent weight.

Details of the supplies of meat available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table in terms of carcass weight.

The basic data relating to supplies of meat moving into consumption are given in terms of primary distribution weight, i.e. on a cold carcass weight basis, as this is a convenient measure for the comparison of the weights of meat consumed in different forms. For example, some 2½ lb. of carcass meat are required to produce 1 lb. of canned corned beef, although some of the fat does not go into the canned product but remains available for consumption or for separate export from the producing country. Carcass weight indicates "quantity" from the production point of view; retail weight represents "quantity" from the retail purchase point of view; edible weight represents "quantity" from the consumption point of view and is used in the calculation of nutrients.

Meat rationing in Australia commenced on 17th January, 1944 and terminated on 21st June, 1948. Details of the ration scales operating during this period were given in Section 5 of Report No. 2.

As a result of the rationing of meat, the consumption per head fell from the pre-war figure of 253.0 lb. carcass weight and reached its lowest point in 1946 -47 at 201.7 lb. There was a rise in 1947-48 (the last year of rationing) to 216.8 lb. followed by further increases following the lifting of rationing, to 232.9 lb. carcass weight by 1949-50. Consumption during 1950-51, however, declined to 226.6 lb. carcass weight and to 216.5 lb. carcass weight during 1951-52.

Beef and veal consumption per head increased continuously from 86.7 lb. (carcass weight) in 1945 to 131.6 lb. in 1950-51. However 1951-52 saw a marked decline to 122.9 lb, which is far below the pre-war average of 144.1 lb. The consumption of mutton at 39.8 lb per head carcass weight, while being slightly above the previous year was still low compared with consumption pre-war (59.8 lb) and in post-war years up to 1949-50 (45.7 lb.). Lamb consumed per head (carcass weight) since the war rose to 28.2 lb in 1948-49 but by 1951-52 had fallen to 23.9 lb. This was still considerably above the pre-war level of 15.0 lb. Consumption of mutton and lamb have been maintained, even at their present relatively low level by reduction of the exportable surplus.

Pork consumption has fluctuated since 1946-47 around 7.0 lb per head carcass weight and in 1951-52 was 3.2 lb below the average consumption for 1936-37 to 1938-39 of 10.4 lb. The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for small goods. At 7.2 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption is 43.3 per cent. below the 1946-47 peak of 12.7 lb.

Following special investigations conducted by this Bureau, the estimates of equivalent retail weights of meat consumed previously published have been discontinued. Owing to divergent cutting practices by various butchers in this country and because of the difficulty of clearly defining the term "retail weight of meat", it is considered impracticable to derive a satisfactory factor for the purposes of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. Depending on cutting practices employed and whether or not bones etc. sold to customers are included in retail weight of meat, the retail weight as a proportion of carcass weight ranges from about 60 per cent to 75 per cent for beef, from 80 per cent to 95 per cent for mutton and lamb and from 90 per cent to 95 per cent for pork. However, approximate estimates of the edible weight of meat consumed have been used for the purpose of calculating nutrient intake.

TABLE 19 : SUPPLIES OF MEAT (INCLUDING CURED, CANNED AND EDIBLE OFFAL) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	108.9	124.3	131.6	122.9
Mutton (b)	59.8	45.1	45.7	38.4	39.8
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	27.4	24.6	23.9
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.2
Offal	8.4	8.9	9.6	8.8	9.1
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.6	3.6	3.2	2.5
Bacon and Ham (e)	10.2	11.7	9.6	8.3	7.2
Total (b) (f)	253.0	215.7	232.9	226.6	216.5

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Carcass weight.
(c) Canned weight.
(d) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight.
(e) Cured weight.
(f) Including Offal.

(iii) Poultry, Game and Fish.

Although details of the quantities of poultry and game entering consumption in Australia cannot be measured precisely, evidence available suggests that consumption during the years 1945 to 1947-48 was higher than in previous years owing to the shortage of foodstuffs for poultry, resulting in the disposal of surplus birds for table use and the demand for meat off the ration.

While reliable details are not readily available and figures quoted are possibly deficient available data indicate that since the lifting of meat rationing on 21st June, 1948 there has been a fall in the consumption of poultry and game per head, which is estimated at 15.1. lb. carcass weight (8.8 lb. edible weight) during each of the years 1948-49 to 1951-52 compared with 16.1 lb. carcass weight (9.3 lb. edible weight) in 1947-48 and average consumption of 9.7 lb. carcass weight (5.6 lb. edible weight) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Although an important foodstuff in many countries, fish is not a staple item in the diet of Australians. During the war while meat was rationed, the demand for fish increased, but owing to shortage of manpower and equipment, production declined, and it continued to be in short supply. Away from the seaboard, fish is considered somewhat of a luxury.

The production of fish in Australia over the last few years has generally increased. During 1951-52 the recorded catch was 71.8 million lb. (fresh round weight), which was 2.7 million lb. (3.9 per cent) greater than in the previous year. These figures exclude the catch by fishermen other than commercial fishermen, the production by "amateurs" being estimated as equal to 10 per cent. of commercial production for the purpose of this Report. The production of crustaceans and molluscs during 1951-52 totalled 24.7 million lb. (fresh round weight), this being 1.7 million lb. (6.6 per cent) less than 1950-51. The decrease was due principally to smaller quantities of prawns landed, although this was offset to a large extent by an increase in the crayfish catch. The consumption of fresh fish per head of population, at 5.6 lb. during 1951-52, was 12.0 per cent. more than that of the previous year. Separate data for fresh and cured fish are not available prior to 1950-51 but the consumption of cured fish probably was of the same order as the last two years, i.e. 1.0 lb cured weight per head. The consumption of crustaceans and molluscs per head has remained fairly steady.

Prior to the war, the consumption of canned fish in Australia was almost entirely from imported supplies. Since the war, fish canning in Australia has shown a marked development and in 1951-52, 21.5 per cent. of total canned fish consumption was from local supplies, being almost exclusively Australian Salmon and Barracouta.

Imports of fish, which were drastically curtailed during the war, are still much below the pre-war level, and consequently the consumption of canned fish in 1951-52 at 3.3 lb. canned weight per head (0.7 lb. local and 2.6 lb. imported) fell short of the pre-war figure of 4.1 lb.

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1951-52 is estimated at 89.0 million lb. edible weight (10.5 lb. per head) as compared with 84.5 million lb. edible weight (10.2 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 167.7 million lb. fresh round weight and 157.6 million lb. fresh round weight respectively.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity included in this group available for consumption during the three pre-war years, the three post-war years and in each year 1949-50 to 1951-52 are shown in the table below.

TABLE 20 : SUPPLIES OF POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	9.7	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (b)	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.6
Cured (incl. Smoked & Salted) (b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1.0	1.0
Crustaceans & Molluscs (b)	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6
Canned - Australian Origin (b)	4.1	3.0	2.8	0.8	0.7
Imported (b)				2.7	2.6
Total Edible Weight:	16.8	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.2

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Edible weight.
(c) Included with Fresh.

(iv) Eggs and Egg Products

Statistics of egg production must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. In the absence of a complete census of egg production, which would involve considerable labour and expense, it has been necessary to compute a figure based upon the best data available. The production shown in the following table is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control, plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and by "back-yard" poultry-keepers based on data obtained from other sources. On this basis it is estimated that the level of total egg production in 1951-52 was about 106,900 tons (equivalent) to about 183 million dozen) compared with maximum production of 122,000 tons (208 million dozen) in 1946-47 and the pre-war average of just under 90,000 tons or about 154 million dozen. It should be noted that the estimated decline in total egg production since 1946-47 is based very largely on trends in commercial production (controlled by Egg Boards). Data as to the trend in non-controlled production are at present very inadequate.

Exports of shell eggs during 1951-52 amounted to 8,500 tons, compared with 8,400 tons during the previous year and average exports of 7,600 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. The post-war peak was during 1949-50 when 14,000 tons were exported.

The quantity of egg pulp exported prior to the war was negligible, but amounted to 8,400 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) in 1950-51. It declined to 4,900 tons in 1951-52.

The processing of egg powder was introduced during the war to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in Australia and has since continued on a reduced scale chiefly (up till 1950-51) for export purposes. During 1951-52 only 300 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) were produced, the whole of which was consumed in Australia, leaving no surplus for export.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of eggs and egg products are shown in the following table:

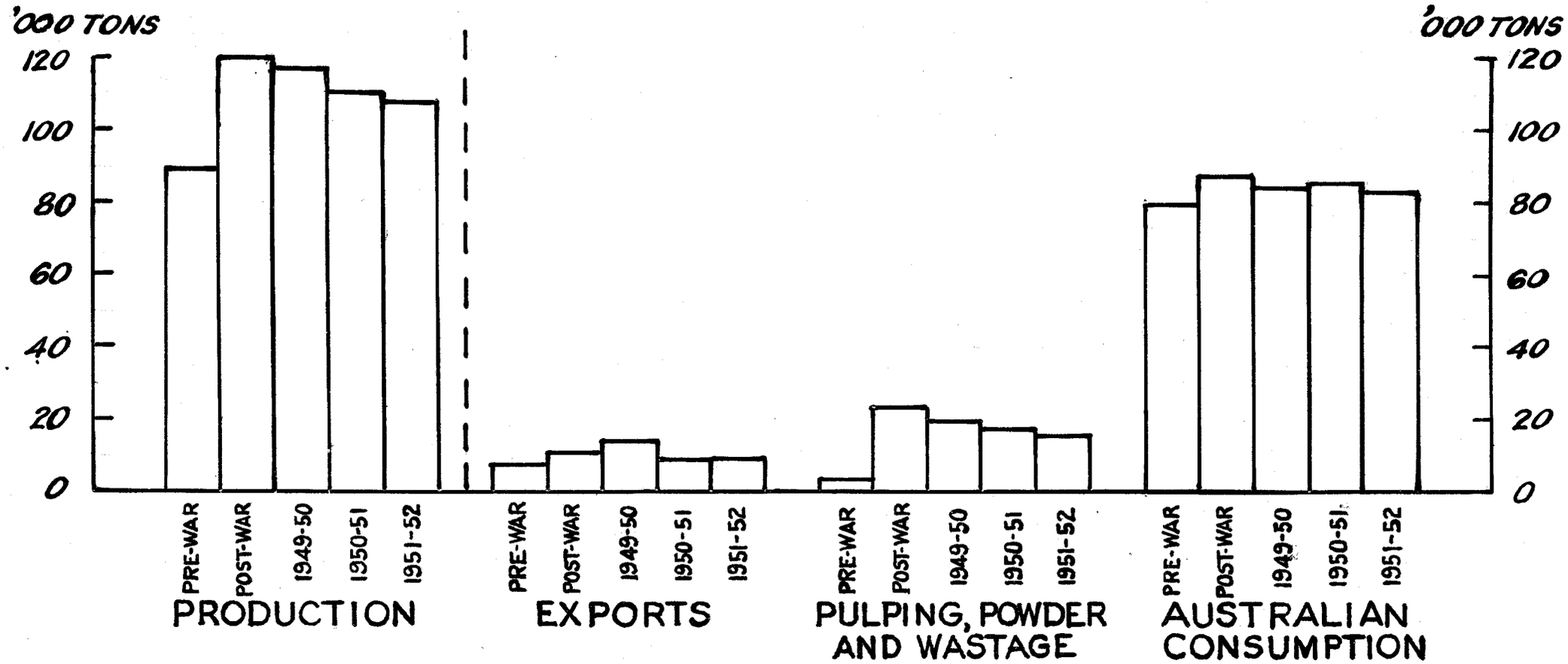
TABLE 21 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
SHELL EGGS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(-) 0.3	(+) 0.2	(+) 1.1
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	116.5	110.4	106.9
Total Supplies:	89.5	119.8	116.8	110.2	105.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	14.0	8.4	8.5
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	3.2	22.9	19.0	17.0	14.9
Australian Consumption	78.7	86.5	83.8	84.8	82.4
EGG POWDER (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.2	-
Production	-	3.2	1.3	0.7	0.3
Total Supplies:	-	4.4	1.1	0.9	0.3
Exports	-	4.4	0.9	0.7	-
Australian Consumption	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole)(e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	(+) 0.5	(-) 0.5	(+) 1.0
Production	3.2	20.0	17.4	16.0	14.4
Total Supplies:	3.2	21.4	16.9	16.5	13.4
Exports	0.3	12.0	7.8	8.4	4.9
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Consumption	2.9	8.6	8.9	7.9	8.3
TOTAL EGGS (e)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.6	(+) 0.4	(-) 0.5	(+) 2.0
Production	89.5	119.9	116.5	110.4	106.9
Total Supplies:	89.5	122.5	116.1	110.9	104.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	22.7	17.6	13.5
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Australian Consumption	81.6	95.2	92.9	92.8	90.9

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers.
(d) For pulping and powder and wastage.
(e) In terms of weight of shell eggs.
(f) Processed into powder.
(g) Wastage.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SHELL EGGS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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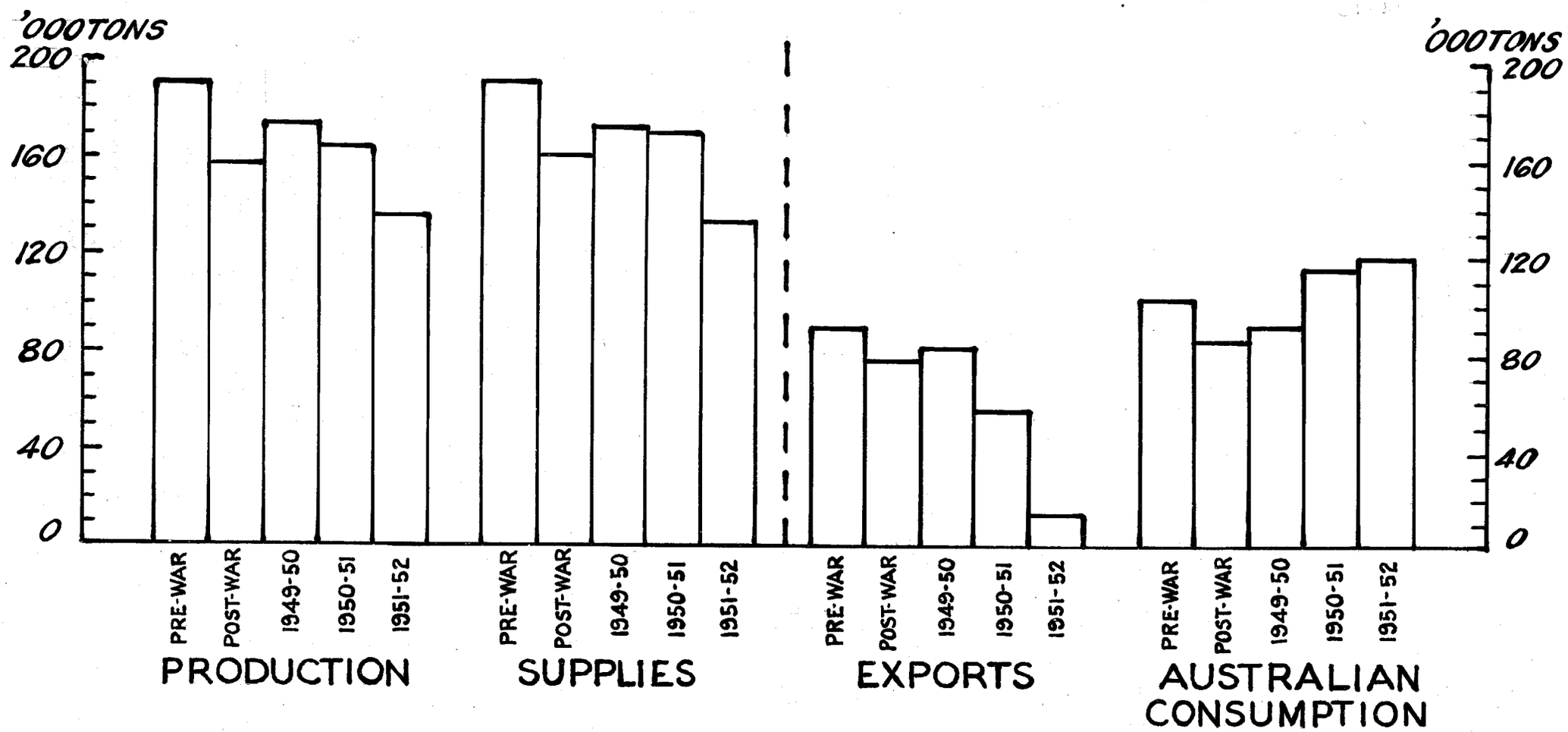
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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Consumption of eggs (shell eggs, powder and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head, at 23.9 lb. (219 eggs) in 1951-52, was less than that for any year since 1938-39. Supplies of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg per head available for consumption are detailed in the following table -

TABLE 22 : SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
Shell Eggs	25.7	25.4	23.3	22.9	21.6
Egg Powder (b)	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)(b)	0.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2
Total Shell Equivalent -					
lb. per head	26.6	27.9	25.9	25.1	23.9
No. per head (c)	243	255	236	229	219

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) In terms of shell eggs.
(c) The average weight of an egg in Australia is taken as 1.75 oz.

(v) Oils and Fats (including Butter)

Refernce is made in Section 3 (i) to the decline in the production of milk for butter since 1938-39 and the factors contributing to this decline. Production of butter declined during 1951-52 to 135,800 tons, the lowest recorded since 1929-30. The 1951-52 production was well below the average for the three years ended 1938-39 of 191,000 tons, the average for the three years ended 1948-49 of 157,100 tons, and the post war peak reached during 1949-50 of 173,600 tons.

The rationing of butter, which was introduced in June, 1943 and continued until 16th June, 1950, restricted the quantity consumed in Australia and offset to some extent the effect of the decline in production, thus enabling exports to be increased to the extent of savings through rationing. Nevertheless, exports declined greatly and during 1946-47 amounted to 60,700 tons which was considerably less than the pre-war figure of 90,000 tons. Mainly as a result of increased output, butter exports during the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50 were comparatively high. However, consequent upon the lifting of rationing on 16th June, 1950, local consumption increased sharply in 1950-51 and exports decreased to 55,200 tons. In 1951-52 the substantial fall in production caused exports to fall to 13,000 tons.

The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is restricted by State legislation, but output was considerably expanded during the war years to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 11,900 tons in 1944. Production up to 1949-50 was well maintained, as there was demand for this product for export purposes, but output has been restricted to some extent because of the shortage of coconut oil and other oils and fats used in its manufacture. The greatly decreased production during 1950-51 is associated with the substantially reduced demand on home and oversea markets. Principally because of the acute shortage of butter during 1951-52, State Legislation was introduced to increase the maximum allowable production of table margarine. As a result, production increased from the post-war low of 3,800 tons during 1950-51 to 6,800 tons during 1951-52. This is 4,000 tons (142.9 per cent) more than average production over the three years ending 1938-39.

The production of margarine other than table, amounted to 25,000 tons in 1951-52, which was 2,800 tons (12.6 per cent) more than the previous year and 12,800 tons (104.9 per cent) more than the average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of butter and of both grades of margarine are shown in the following table.

TABLE 23: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.6	(+) 0.8	(-) 5.9	(+) 3.5
Production	191.0	157.1	173.6	163.9	135.8
Total Supplies:	191.0	160.7	172.8	169.8	132.3
Exports (incl.Ships' Stores)(c)	90.0	76.0	81.9	55.2	13.0
Australian Consumption	101.0	84.7	90.9	114.6	119.3
MARGARINE - TABLE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.6	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.4	-
Production	2.8	6.4	6.3	3.8	6.8
Total Supplies:	2.8	7.0	6.7	3.4	6.8
Exports	-	4.0	4.1	1.7	2.1
Australian Consumption	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.7	4.7
MARGARINE - OTHER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(+) 0.5	(-) 0.3	(+) 0.1
Production	12.2	18.9	23.5	22.2	25.0
Total Supplies:	12.2	18.9	23.0	22.5	24.9
Exports	-	0.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	-	0.2	0.3	(b)	(b)
Australian Consumption	12.2	18.5	22.7	22.5	24.9

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.
(d) Used in the manufacture of table margarine.

As previously mentioned, butter rationing was lifted on 16th June, 1950, and this was followed by a sharp increase in consumption of butter during 1950-51 to 30.9 lb. per head of population with another increase to 31.3 lb. per head in 1951-52. This was 26.2 per cent. more than the average consumption during the three years ended 1948-49, and only slightly below the pre-war level.

With increased supplies of butter available, the consumption of margarine per head fell during 1950-51 by 28.6 per cent. to 0.5 lb. in the case of table grade and by 3.2 per cent. to 6.1 lb. in the case of industrial grade as compared with the previous year. Contributing factors to the decreasing consumption of table margarine were possibly the comparatively large proportion sent to attractive overseas markets and the non-competetive price of margarine on the home market as compared with butter. However, during 1951-52 a pronounced shortage of butter was followed by a substantial increase in the price of butter, which were undoubtably two factors in bringing about an increase in the popularity of table margarine and consumption per head increased from 0.5 lb. per head in 1950-51 to 1.2 lb. per head in 1951-52. Consumption of other margarine increased from 6.1 lb. per head in 1950-51 to 6.5 lb. in 1951-52.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the three years ended 1938-39 the three years ended 1948-49 and for each year 1949-50 to 1951-52.

TABLE 24 : SUPPLIES OF "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	25.3	30.9	31.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2
Other	4.0	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.5
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats(b)	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
Total Fat Content	37.6	31.0	32.0	36.0	37.4

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Based on consumer survey data of 1944; no data are available as to recent trends in consumption.

(vi) Sugar and Syrups.

The decline in the production of cane sugar in Australia from the average for the three pre-war seasons 1936 to 1938 of 775,700 tons of raw sugar (804,400 tons at 94 net titre) to 581,600 tons of raw sugar (605,300 tons at 94 net titre) in the 1947 season, arose chiefly from war-time contingencies. Labour shortages, insufficient supplies of fertilizers and variations in seasonal conditions all contributed to the lowering of output.

Following improvement in the labour supply for cutting and milling and excellent seasonal conditions, cane sugar production showed a remarkable increase during the 1948 season to 915,000 tons raw basis (943,000 tons at 94 net titre). Production declined slightly in the two following seasons, but during 1951 fell to 721,000 tons of raw sugar (745,000 tons at 94 net titre), principally because of drought conditions in the sugar growing districts.

However, following a good season, combined with an increase in the acreage cut, production of raw sugar during the 1952 season amounted to about 918,000 tons (952,000 tons at 94 net titre), exceeding the previous record (the 1948 season) by 3,000 tons.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1951-52 with comparative details for the previous years indicated. It should be noted that the details given below for post-war years refer to years ended 30th June. Beet sugar is included.

TABLE 25 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(+) 7.4	(-)10.4	(+)2.5	(-)15.8
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	897.4	902.5	906.9	702.2
Total Supplies:	773.1	681.4	890.0	912.9	904.4	718.0
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	461.0	483.4	433.1	206.1
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	19.5	19.5	21.4	27.0
Australian Consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	408.8	409.5	410.0	449.9	484.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (c) By balance. (d) Average three seasons 1936 to 1938. (e) Raw and refined including ships' stores. (f) Including duplication (i.e. Golden Syrup and Treacle), industrial uses and losses in refining; see Table 45 . (g) In terms of refined.

In the next table details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups available for consumption per head of population are shown for specified years.

TABLE 26 : SUPPLIES OF SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	67.4	68.9	70.8
In manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	46.7	52.3	56.4
Total:	106.5	119.7	114.1	121.2	127.2
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.8
Total Sugar Content:	112.0	125.3	119.5	127.2	133.0

(a) Subject to revision.

The consumption of sugar (excluding that consumed in manufactured products) during 1946-47, the last complete year of rationing, was 65.9 lb. per head compared with 70.6 lb. per head during the pre-war period. In 1947-48, which included only two days of official rationing, consumption rose to 72.1 lb. per head but declined to 67.4 lb. in the following year. By 1951-52 it had risen to 70.8 lb.

The consumption of sugar in manufactured products rose from 35.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 51.0 lb. per head during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49. Following a decline in 1949-50 to 46.7 lb. per head, consumption rose to 56.4 lb. in 1951-52.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 5.8 lb. per head in 1951-52 compared with 5.5 lb. per head during the three years ended 1938-39.

The consumption of all sugar and syrups (expressed as sugar content) per head of population, amounted to 133.0 lb. in 1951-52 compared with 127.2 lb. in 1950-51, 119.5 lb. in 1949-50 and 112.0 lb. in the pre-war period.

(vii) Potatoes (White and Sweet)

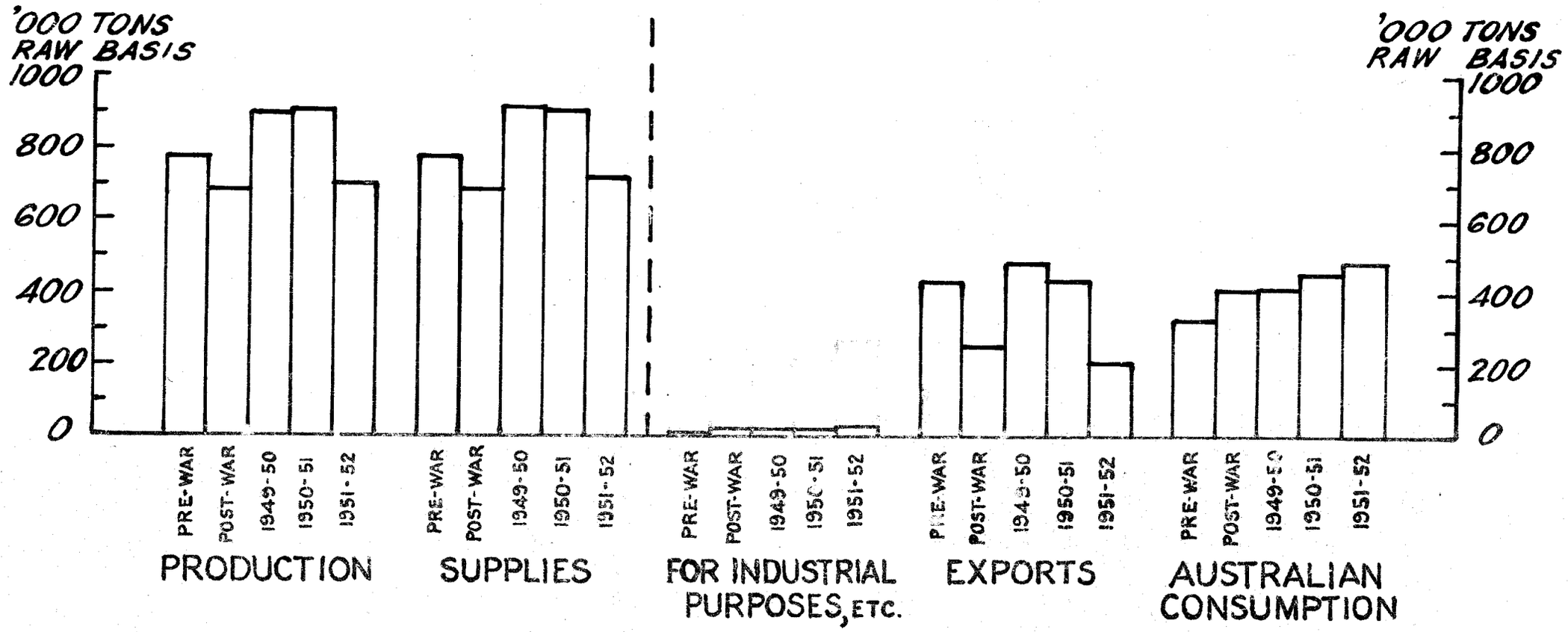
In the following table details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown for the pre-war period, the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and each of the potato years ended October, 1950 to 1952. The data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards, in addition to that collected by State Statisticians, plus an estimate for self-suppliers.

Production was expanded considerably during the war years to meet the requirement of the Armed Forces and reached a peak of 686,400 tons of marketable potatoes in 1944-45. Production declined in each succeeding year to 1950-51, when the marketable crop amounted to 408,900 tons. This was followed by a steep rise to 513,900 tons in 1951-52.

After the war a small export trade in potatoes was built up. By 1951 quantities exported to all destinations had dwindled to 7,200 tons, but during 1951-52, 15,800 tons were exported, including 6,883 tons to New Zealand.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF RAW SUGAR: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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Production of sweet potatoes in 1951-52 is estimated at 5,300 tons compared with the pre-war level of about 7,400 tons.

TABLE 27 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -			
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950	1951	1952(a)
POTATOES, WHITE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 15.8	(-) 0.9	(b)	(b)
Production (c)	360.4	506.4	470.3	408.9	513.9
Total Supplies:	360.4	522.2	471.2	408.9	513.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	14.4	7.2	15.8
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	37.0	72.3	65.0	60.0	60.0
Australian Consumption (e)	318.5	424.3	391.8	341.7	438.1
POTATOES, SWEET (f)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3
Total Supplies:	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Marketable production. (d) Seed and wastage and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (e) Fresh potatoes only. (f) Years ended June.

The estimated consumption of potatoes rose continuously from the pre-war level of 106.2 lb. per head (103.8 lb. of white and 2.4 lb. of sweet) until 1946-47, when a total of 134.8 lb. (133.1 lb. of white and 1.7 lb. sweet) was consumed. Following a very small decline in 1947-48, there was a sharp fall to 109.7 lb. (108.3 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet) in 1948-49, consumption remaining at approximately the same level during 1949-50, falling abruptly again during 1950-51 to 93.5 lb. (92.1 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet). There was a good recovery to 116.3 lb. (114.9 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet) in 1951-52. Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table. It should be noted that little information is available concerning recent trends in home growing of potatoes and the estimates of total consumption shown below must therefore be regarded as approximate.

TABLE 28 : SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -			
		Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950	1951	1952(a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	109.0	92.1	114.9
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total:	106.2	125.7	110.4	93.5	116.3

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

(viii) Pulse and Nuts

Details of the production and utilization of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts, the principal locally-produced commodities in this group, are shown in the following table. Prior to the war, Australia's supplies of navy beans were entirely imported, but the development of local production during and after the war has reduced import requirements to some extent. Formerly large quantities of peanuts were imported from India for oil extraction, but because of food shortages in that country exports of these nuts have been withheld since January, 1946. Australia's supplies have since been confined mainly to local production, which rose from 7,000 tons pre-war to 22,800 tons harvested in April-May, 1947, but fell to 15,800 ton harvested in 1948, and progressivly to 5,400 tons during 1951. To make up, in some part, the deficiency caused by the decline in production, Australia imported during 1950-51, 2,232 tons (in-shell equivalent of kernals) from Fiji and Indonesia, and during 1951-52, 3,878 tons, 2,421 tons of which were from Indonesia, and 1,194 tons from China.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa. Edible tree nuts consumed in Australia now consist principally of imported coconuts and locally grown almonds and walnuts, while cocoa supplies are obtained entirely from imported beans.

TABLE 29 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PULSE AND PEANUTS : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
DRIED PULSE					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.1	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.3
Imports	(b)	4.5	9.4	8.3	10.2
Production	(b)	12.0	12.5	12.0	13.0
Total Supplies:	(b)	19.6	21.8	19.8	22.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	8.6	4.8	4.2	2.9
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Australian Consumption	(d) 4.5	9.9	15.9	14.7	19.1
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 0.4	-	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	0.4	2.2	3.9
Production	7.0	17.3	10.0	8.0	5.4
Total Supplies:	11.1	17.7	10.4	10.2	9.3
Exports	-	0.4	0.8	0.1	-
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	6.9	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Australian Consumption	4.2	12.9	8.2	8.7	8.0

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Seed and waste.
(d) Survey data.
(e) Oil extraction and seed.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of dried pulse per head has increased considerably and at 5.0 lb. in 1951-52 was more than three times the pre-war figure. The consumption of peanuts (as salted peanuts and as peanut butter or paste) showed remarkable expansion from 0.9 lb. per head pre-war to an average of 2.5 lb. per head over the three years ended 1948-49, but owing mainly to sharp falls in production, the consumption during the subsequent years declined, and in 1951-52 was 1.4 lb. per head. The consumption of tree-nuts declined during the war, but in 1950-51 amounted to 2.3 lb. per head compared with 0.8 lb. pre-war. However, because of a large decrease in the production of Almonds, consumption fell to 1.3 lb. per head during 1951-52. The consumption of cocoa beans has risen from 2.1 lb. before the war to 3.5 lb.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 5.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39 to 11.0 lb. per head in 1951-52.

TABLE 30 : SUPPLIES OF PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	5.0
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
Edible Tree nuts (b)	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.3
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.3
Total: (Edible Weight)	5.3	10.0	11.7	11.2	11.0

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Weight without shell.

(ix) Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit

The estimated total production of fresh tomatoes and citrus fruit is shown in the following table. The figures are based on the output recorded on growers' annual returns together with estimates of production by self-suppliers. Tomato production in the pre-war period is probably under-stated, owing to the lack of complete data at that time.

The table also shows details of the utilization of tomatoes (including tomato products expressed in terms of fresh tomatoes) and citrus fruit (including citrus products in terms of fresh fruit). Allowances for wastage of both products are also shown.

Tomato production at 104,700 tons was only slightly more than average production for the three years ended 1948-49 and the year 1949-50, but well above production in 1950-51. Citrus production declined considerably from the previous year, but was much more than for the pre-war period and only 4.5 per cent. less than average production for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and 3.8 per cent. less than 1949-50.

The quantity of 4,900 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1951-52, includes 3,900 tons of estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products (mainly tomato juice) exported during the year. Exports of citrus fruit during 1951-52 totalled 37,900 tons (9,300 tons as fresh and 28,600 tons fresh equivalent of natural citrus juice) compared with average exports of 13,200 tons of fresh citrus fruit during the three years ended 1938-39.

TABLE 31 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
TOMATOES, FRESH, (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-) 4.5	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d)50.0	104.0	103.9	91.6	104.7
Total Supplies:	50.0	108.5	103.9	91.6	104.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	4.9	4.1	4.9
Waste	2.0	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.6
Australian Consumption	48.0	86.3	94.4	83.5	95.2
CITRUS FRUIT (b)					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	111.0	144.6	143.5	171.3	138.1
Total Supplies:	111.0	144.6	143.5	171.3	138.1
Exports	13.2	14.0	19.0	29.3	37.9
Waste	-	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.5
Australian Consumption	97.8	127.2	121.8	138.7	97.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Not available. (d) Probably under-stated because of the absence of complete data.

In the next table, details are given of the estimated supplies of these commodities moving into consumption per head of population. As mentioned above, the figures relating to tomato consumption in the pre-war period are probably under-stated, owing to the absence of complete data relating to production. There was however, a distinct upward trend in the consumption of tomatoes per head from 21.9 lb. in 1945 to 30.6 lb. in 1946-47. This subsequently declined to 22.5 lb. in 1950-51, but rose to 25.0 lb. in 1951-52.

The consumption of citrus fruit rose from 31.9 lb. per head pre-war to 37.4 lb. in 1950-51, but declined to 25.6 lb. in 1951-52.

It should be noted that the figures relating to consumption of citrus fruit include some duplication, as no allowance has been made for fruit used in jam manufacture.

TABLE 32 : SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Fresh Tomatoes (b)	(c) 15.7	25.3	26.3	22.5	25.0
Fresh Citrus (b)	31.9	37.2	33.9	37.4	25.6
Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent	47.6	62.5	60.2	59.9	50.6

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

(x) Other Fruit and Fruit Products

Details of the production and utilization of fresh fruit (other than tomatoes and citrus fruit) and products thereof, viz., jams, dried fruit and canned fruit, are shown in the table below.

The production of fresh fruit (excluding citrus and tomatoes)amounted to 537,000 tons in 1951-52 compared with 531,000 tons in 1950-51, average production of 533,900 tons during the three years ended 1948-49 and with an average production of 509,500 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of fresh fruit, which declined from the pre-war level of 116,600 tons to negligible proportions during the war, amounted to 81,100 tons in 1951-52.

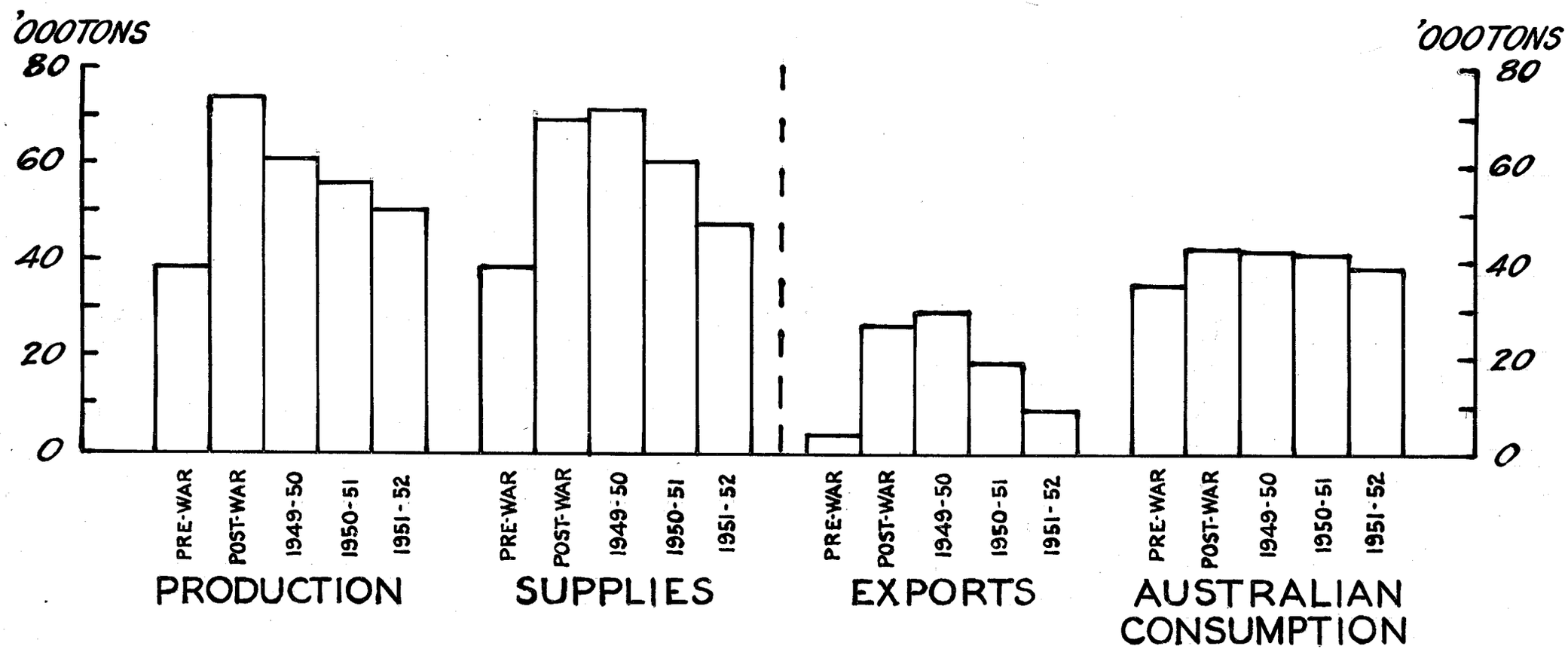
Jam production expanded greatly after the pre-war period and the peak of 89,700 tons in 1947-48 was 50,800 tons or more than 130 per cent. above the average production for the three years ended 1938-39. There was a steep drop in 1948-49, and by 1951-52 output had fallen to 50,400 tons, a decline of 39,300 tons (43.8 per cent) from the 1947-48 level. Exports of jam in 1951-52 at 9,000 tons were considerably less than the level ruling since the war, but were still 5,200 tons (136.8 per cent.) greater than the average exports during the three immediate pre-war years.

The production of dried vine fruit was 56,200 tons in 1951, compared with 67,900 tons in 1950, 64,900 tons in 1949 and average production of 80,500 tons during the three years ended 1939. Exports have declined substantially from the pre-war level of 63,000 tons to 31,500 tons in 1951.

The production of total canned fruit (including solpack and crushed apples) reached a record level in 1951-52 at 110,800 tons, exceeding the average production for the three years ended 1938-39 by 44,200 tons (66.4 per cent.). The production of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was 82,500 tons in 1951-52 compared with the previous record output of 66,200 tons in 1950-51 and average production of 54,800 tons during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports of all canned fruit in 1951-52, at 52,300 tons, exceeded the pre-war export level by 17,600 tons (50.7 per cent.), and were 7,000 tons more than in the previous year and 2,300 tons more than in 1949-50. In earlier years it was necessary to make withdrawals from stocks to maintain the high exports, but during the last two years, there was an addition to stocks.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF JAMS : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



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PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CANNED FRUIT : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52

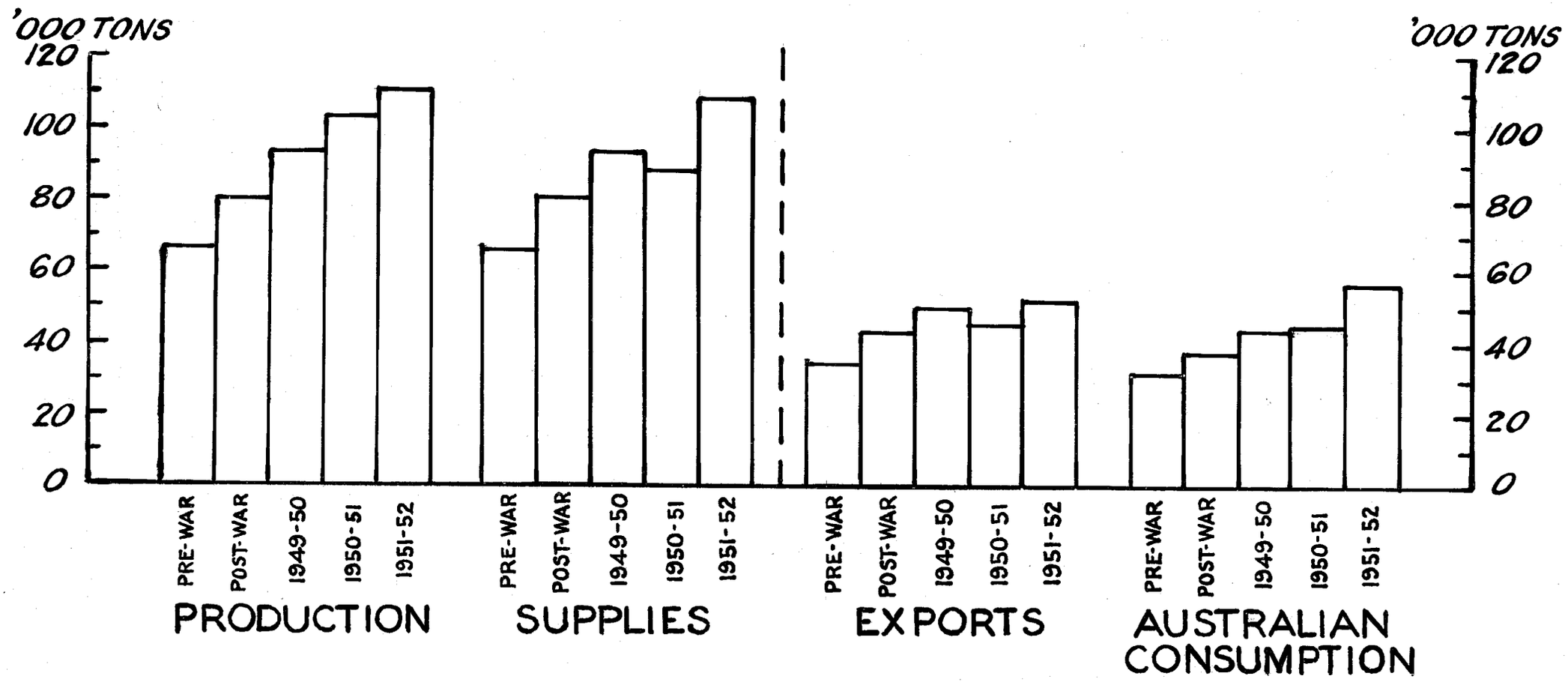

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TABLE 33 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	533.9	501.7	531.0	537.0
Total Supplies:	509.5	533.9	501.7	531.0	537.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	74.7	83.2	81.1
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	104.7	(e)185.7	147.9	165.9	152.3
Australian Consumption	288.2	297.5	279.1	281.9	303.6
JAMS					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 4.9	(-)10.4	(-)3.9	(+)2.8
Production	38.9	74.2	61.0	56.8	50.4
Total Supplies:	38.9	69.3	71.4	60.7	47.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	29.3	19.0	9.0
Australian Consumption	35.1	42.5	42.1	41.7	38.6
DRIED VINE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	(f) 74.6	(g)64.9	(h)67.9	(i)56.2
Total Supplies:	80.5	(f) 74.6	(g)64.9	(h)67.9	(i)56.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	(f) 48.5	(g)35.5	(h)34.4	(i)31.5
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	1.7	(f) 4.4	(g) 3.1	(h) 6.8	(i) 6.0
Australian Consumption	15.8	(f) 21.7	(g)26.3	(h)26.7	(i)18.7
DRIED TREE FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(-)5.5	(-) 4.9	(-) 4.6	(-) 4.3	(-) 6.7
Production	5.3	5.9	4.1	5.1	4.3
Total Supplies:	10.8	10.8	8.7	9.4	11.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.3
Australian Consumption	9.0	8.7	6.9	8.3	9.7
CANNED FRUIT					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.4	(+)14.7	(+) 1.9
Production	66.6	80.2	93.4	104.7	110.8
Total Supplies:	66.6	80.9	93.8	90.0	108.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	43.6	50.0	45.3	52.3
Australian Consumption	31.9	37.3	43.8	44.7	56.6

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Processing.
(e) Includes wastage
(f) Years1946 to 1948.
(g) Year 1949.
(h) Year 1950.
(i) Year 1951.

Details of the supplies of the commodities included in this group moving into consumption per head of population are shown in the following table. The consumption of fresh fruit per head during 1951-52 was less than consumption during the immediate pre-war and post-war years, but was slightly more than either of the years 1949-50 or 1950-51. Jam consumption, at 10.1 lb. per head was the lowes recorded since 1936-37. Per caput consumption of dried vine fruits, at 4.9 lb., was also the lowest recorded for the years shown principally because of the low level of production. Consumption of dried tree fruit per head, was slightly less than that recorded immediately pre-war. Available statistics indicate that the consumption of canned fruit rose by 2.8 lb. (23.1 per cent) since the previous year and was approximately 4 lb. (37 per cent) more than average consumption for the periods 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 1946-47 to 1948-49. Data however are deficient to the extent that no allowances is made for changes in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks, which may have absorbed some of the increased supplies from factories in 1951-52. Estimated consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, was 130.0 lb. in 1951-52 compared with the post-war peak of 145.0 lb. reached in 1947-48 and an average of 141.8 lb. in the three years ending 1938-39.

TABLE 34 : SUPPLIES OF FRUIT (OTHER THAN TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT) AND PRODUCTS THEREOF AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Fresh Fruit	94.0	87.1	77.7	76.0	79.7
Jam	11.4	12.4	11.7	11.2	10.1
Dried Fruit - Vine	5.2	(b) 6.3	(c) 6.5	(d) 7.2	(e) 4.9
Tree	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.6
Canned Fruit	10.7	10.9	12.2	12.1	14.9
Total (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	141.8	140.7	130.3	132.6	130.0

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Years 1946 to 1947.
(c) Year 1949.
(d) Year 1950.
(e) Year 1951.

(xi) Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables

Data relating to production of vegetables included in this and the following group are obtained from commercial output as returned by growers at the annual census of farm production, to which have been added allowances for production by self-suppliers. The vegetables included in these groups do not include potatoes, which are shown in Section 3 (vii); Pulse, shown in Section 3 (viii); and Tomatoes, shown in Section 3 (ix).

It is emphasised that the annual census makes provision for growers to record their production in units in which they are normally marketed, e.g. details of potatoes and other root crops are collected in tons; cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. in dozens, whilst others are obtained in such units as bushels, bags, bunches, cases, etc. In expressing these items in terms of tons of 2,240 lb. care has been taken to obtain appropriate factors from official sources, and while their precision has not been wholly established, it is accepted that any margin of error is not sufficient to impair their reliability to any extent.

The production of vegetables was considerably expanded during the war years to provide increased supplies in fresh and processed form for the Armed Forces. Since the war, curtailment of production has taken place and there has been a downward trend in consumption, but this may have been offset to some extent in more recent years by increased home growing of vegetables. However data concerning recent trends in "back-yard" vegetable production are not at present available.

Following the end of the war, production of the canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and (xii) declined from 41,200 tons in 1945 to 26,900 tons in 1951-52, output for intervening years being considerably less than the latter figure. Green peas comprise the principal portion of vegetables now being canned.

Particulars relating to the production and utilization of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in the fresh and canned form are shown in the following table.

TABLE 35 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES : AUSTRALIA.

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	204.5	191.3	214.5	211.1
Total Supplies:	(b)	204.5	191.3	214.5	211.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.8
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	27.7	24.0	28.9	33.3
Australian Consumption	(b)	172.4	163.6	182.6	175.0
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.3	(-)0.3	(+)2.2	(+)1.6
Production	(b)	12.0	12.2	13.7	16.6
Total Supplies:	(b)	13.3	12.5	11.5	15.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.5	2.3	0.6	0.7
Australian Consumption	(b)	8.8	10.2	10.9	14.3

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available.
(c) Canning and dehydration and waste.

In the next table details are shown of the consumption per head of population, of the items included in this group. Consumption of the group as a whole has declined somewhat since 1943, owing principally to the reduced supplies of fresh legumes available. It should be noted that no allowance has been made for any upward trend which may have occurred in "back-yard" production to offset the decline in commercial supplies.

TABLE 36 : SUPPLIES OF LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b) 25.9	24.7	22.6	24.8	21.3
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.8
Carrots	(b) 10.8	9.9	8.1	9.9	10.3
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.5
Canned	-	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.7
Total:	(b) 69.1	53.0	48.3	52.1	49.6

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) These figures relate to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculations.

(xii) Other Vegetables

The vegetables included in this group are listed in the appropriate table shown in Part 5. They exclude those specified in group (xi) - leafy, green and yellow vegetables - and also exclude potatoes, white and sweet (see group (vii)); pulse (see group (viii)); and tomatoes (see group (ix)).

The comments included above in respect of group (xi) apply also to this group of vegetables. The relevant details relating to production, utilization and consumption per head of population are shown in the two tables following. Consumption of this group per head has increased in total since 1943.

TABLE 37 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" (a): AUSTRALIA ('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (b)
FRESH					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	302.7	279.4	279.1	296.3
Total Supplies:	(c)	302.7	279.4	279.1	296.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	14.8	7.6	2.5	5.3
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(c)	20.4	16.2	16.2	18.5
Australian Consumption	(c)	267.5	255.6	260.4	272.5
CANNED					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-)0.3	(+)0.1	-	(+)2.3
Production	(c)	3.3	6.6	7.8	10.3
Total Supplies:	(c)	3.6	6.5	7.8	8.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9
Australian Consumption	(c)	3.1	5.7	7.4	7.1

(a) Vegetables other than leafy, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet) pulse and tomatoes. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available.
(d) Canning and dehydration and waste.

TABLE 38 : SUPPLIES OF "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA (lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	78.3	71.2	70.1	71.5
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.9
Total:	(b) 58.9	79.2	72.8	72.1	73.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) This figure relates to 1943. In the absence of data for the pre-war period, consumption is assumed to be the same as in 1943, for the purpose of nutrient calculation.

(xiii) Grain Products

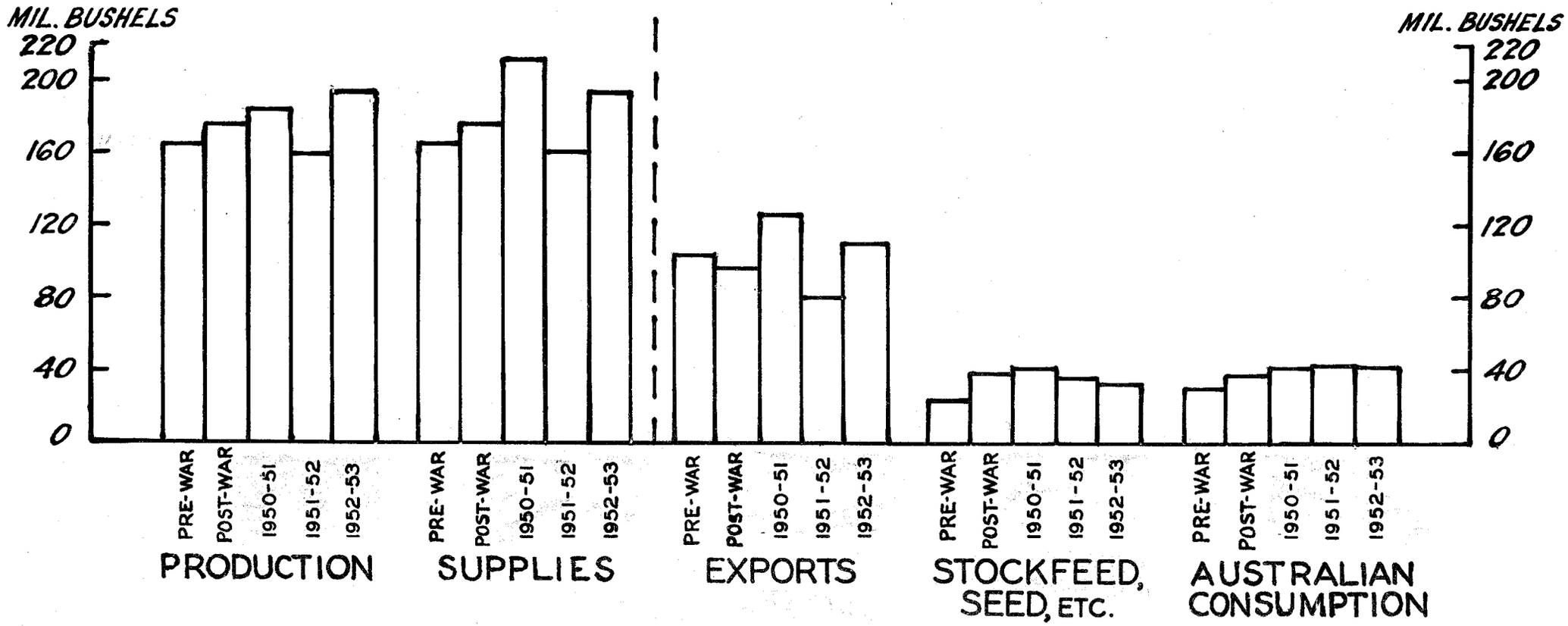
The harvests for grain of wheat, oats and barley in the 1947-48 season exceeded those of any previous season. In the case of barley, this was followed by slightly smaller crops in the following two seasons, but the 1950-51 crop of 22,871,000 bushels established a new record and exceeded average production for the five pre-war years ended 1938-39 by 134 per cent. Production during 1951-52, while being slightly below the previous year, was still above 1947-48. Wheat production was maintained at high levels for each of the four seasons 1947-48 to 1950-51 notwithstanding a progressive decline in acreages sown. In 1951-52 there was a further fall in the acreage sown to wheat and the crop of 159.7 million bushels was only slightly more than average production for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39. Maize production continued to decline, and at 4,018,000 bushels was 15.0 per cent. less than the previous year, and 45.2 per cent less than the average production for the five years ended 1938-39. It is interesting to note that production during 1951-52 was the lowest recorded since 1870-71, owing to substantially reduced plantings in New South Wales.

Wheat sowings in 1952 showed a further decline but because of exceptionally heavy yields per acre, the crop is at present estimated at 193.0 million bushels.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1949-50 to 1951-52 in comparison with average production during the five years ended 1938-39 and the three years ended 1948-49 are shown in the following table.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR (AV. 1936-37 TO 1938-39), POST-WAR (AV. 1946-47 TO 1948-49), 1949-50 TO 1951-52



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. JUNE, 1953

TABLE 39 : PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA
('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average Five Years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
Barley - 2-row	8,459	15,141	17,569	20,811	19,476
6-row	1,293	1,604	1,974	2,060	2,432
Maize	7,338	5,721	5,996	4,729	4,018
Oats	17,002	26,621	27,391	25,128	34,506
Rice	2,274	2,798	3,783	4,118	3,048
Wheat	154,325	176,027	218,221	184,244	159,725

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the average of the three years ended 1938-39, the average for the three years ended 1948-49 and each year 1949-50 to 1952-53.

TABLE 40 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA
(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average three years ended 30th Nov.1939	Average three years ended 30th Nov.1949	Year ended 30th November - 1950	1951	1952(a)	1953(b)
Opening Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	19.0	43.8	19.4	16.9
Production	164.7	176.0	218.2	184.2	159.7	193.0
Total Available Supplies:	174.9	195.9	237.2	228.0	179.1	209.9
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	82.8	85.9	45.6	(e)113.7
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	36.9	41.6	35.2	
Local Consumption -						
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	35.5	37.6	39.0	(e) 38.5
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	23.5	27.4	23.9	(e) 20.0
Seed	14.6	12.8	11.6	10.5	10.2	13.8
Retained on Farm	(c)	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.5	
Breakfast Foods & Other Uses	(d)	4.2	3.0	4.3	3.8	(e) 4.2
Closing Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	43.8	19.4	16.9	(e) 20.0
Total Disposals:	174.9	194.1	241.8	230.9	178.1	210.2
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (f)	-	(-)1.8	(+)4.6	(+)2.9	(-)1.0	(+)0.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated. (c) Included with stock feed. (d) Included with Flour. (e) Allocations. (f) Includes allowance for unrecorded movements in stocks, gain or loss in outturn, etc.

Details of the production and utilization of the principal products from wheat and other cereals are shown in the following table.

The production of flour (including wheatmeal for baking) during 1951-52 at 1,491,700 long tons, was 22,200 long tons (1.5 per cent) less than the record production of the previous year, but 342,700 long tons (29.8 per cent) more than the average of the three immediate pre-war years, and an increase of 61,300 long tons (4.2 per cent) on the average for the three years ending 1948-49. Since the war, the quantity exported has varied between 700,000 and 800,000 long tons, and during 1951-52 amounted to 707,800 long tons; this was 132,800 long tons (23.1 per cent) more than the pre-war average.

During the four years ended 1950-51, the production of Milled rice remained fairly constant at a level of some 5,000 to 10,000 tons above that of the three pre-war years, but in 1951-52 production increased sharply to 46,500 tons, an increase of 7,800 tons (20.2 per cent.) on the previous year. On 3rd October, 1950, restrictions were lifted on the free sale of rice to the public, and, during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 14,700 tons and 17,900 tons respectively were made available for local consumption as compared with approximately 3,000 tons per annum since the war when local distribution was confined mainly to essential consumers. It is as well to note that the high level of consumption during 1950-51 was made possible only by heavy withdrawals from stocks. During 1951-52, 26,300 tons were exported, which, while being slightly below the export level of the four previous years, was 83.9 per cent. above average exports for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

The production of oatmeal (including rolled or crushed oats) reached the record level of 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Output during the subsequent four years was considerably less, standing at 18,800 tons in 1951-52. This was only slightly above the pre-war level. Exports increased from 1,900 tons pre-war to 9,100 tons in 1950-51 but fell to 6,700 tons in 1951-52 while consumption declined from 15,300 tons pre-war to 12,000 tons in 1951-52.

The output of wheaten breakfast foods rose during the war years to a peak of 36,100 tons during 1945. This increase resulted mainly from the expansion in output of wheatmeal for porridge as a substitute for oatmeal for the Armed Services and subsequent curtailment in wheatmeal production has caused a reduction in output of all wheaten breakfast foods. In 1951-52 output amounted to 20,200 tons. Consumption of the group at 19,400 tons in 1951-52 was, however, much above the pre-war figure of 12,500 tons.

TABLE 41 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 19.5	(-) 70.4	(-) 8.4	(+) 15.8
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,347.5	1,513.9	1,491.7
Total Supplies:	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,417.9	1,522.3	1,475.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	703.1	793.6	707.8
Australian Consumption	574.0	689.7	714.8	728.7	768.1
RICE (MILLED)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 1.0	(+) 1.6	(-) 7.4	(+) 2.3
Production	28.1	32.2	35.4	38.7	46.5
Total Supplies:	28.1	31.2	33.8	46.1	44.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	29.9	31.4	26.3
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	12.2	3.0	3.9	14.7	17.9
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.4	(+) 0.1
Production	17.2	27.0	21.0	21.0	18.8
Total Supplies:	17.2	27.1	20.7	21.4	18.7
Exports	1.9	13.5	8.4	9.1	6.7
Australian Consumption	15.3	13.6	12.3	12.3	12.0
BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.2	(+) 0.1
Production	12.5	20.3	20.9	19.7	20.2
Total Supplies:	12.5	20.4	20.6	19.9	20.1
Exports	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Australian Consumption	12.5	20.2	20.4	19.7	19.4

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

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Total consumption of the group per head in 1951-52 was 219.2 lb. compared with 214.9 lb. in the two previous years and 203.7 lb. pre-war. During 1951-52 the consumption of flour, which had been steadily declining rose to 201.5 lb. per head of population or nearly back to the level of the three post-war years. Since the pre-war period there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been offset by increased consumption of breakfast foods from wheat, mainly prepared foods. The increase in the consumption of rice per head from 1.1 lb. in 1949-50 to the record level of 4.7 lb. in 1951-52 is directly attributable to the lifting of restrictions on sale to the public from 3rd October, 1950.

TABLE 42 : SUPPLIES OF GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum.)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Flour	187.1	201.9	198.9	196.4	201.5
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	1.1	4.0	4.7
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.2
From Wheat (including Wheat-meal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1
Other	(b)	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.4
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Edible Starch (Cornflour)(c)	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Total:	203.7	218.1	214.9	214.9	219.2

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available for publication.
(c) Of maize origin.

(xiv)Beverages

The items included in this group comprise tea, coffee, beer and wine. Particulars of the production and utilization of beer and wine are shown in the following table.

The production of beer in 1951-52 was a record at 184.8 million gallons, and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 101.3 million gallons (121.4 per cent.), and for the three years ended 1948-49 by 51.2 million gallons (38.4 per cent.). As the quantity of beer exported is small, most of this increase was consumed in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1951-52 estimated at 15.5 million gallons was also a record. It was 1.4 million gallons (9.8 per cent.) more than average production of the three years ended 1948-49, and 7.1 million gallons (83.9 per cent.) greater than the average production during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports have declined by 69.1 per cent. since the pre-war years.

TABLE 43 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEER AND WINE : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-36 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
BEER					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,468	133,553	156,118	172,765	184,794
Imports	124	224	1,014	1,002	2,352
Total Supplies:	83,592	133,777	157,132	173,767	187,146
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	550	719	453	452	573
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	5,114	7,356	9,935	9,382	11,829
Consumption in Australia	77,928	125,702	146,744	163,933	174,744
WINE					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+)1,887	(+)1,434	(-)1,660	(+) 576
Production (e)	8,442	14,134	14,612	12,937	15,522
Imports	42	22	24	35	80
Total Supplies:	8,156	12,269	13,202	14,632	15,026
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,123	1,251	1,210
Consumption in Australia	4,245	9,830	12,079	13,381	13,816

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Not available. See footnote (c)
(c) Balance figure; includes beer waste and allowance for net change in brewery stocks.
(d) Movement in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond.
(e) Production of beverage wine.

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

Data covering the consumption of tea and of coffee (up to the year 1946-47) are based on civilian sales of imported supplies, as recorded by the Tea Control Board. In the case of coffee, control of supplies by the Tea Control Board ceased in October, 1947, and the consumption figures for later periods have been based on imports of coffee cleared during the year. With the ending of tea rationing on 2nd July 1950, consumption during 1950-51 increased to 7.5 lb. per head, but during 1951-52 decreased again to the post-war level of 6.5 lb. per head, as compared with average consumption during the three years ended 1938-39 of 6.9 lb. Coffee consumption has declined from the level of 1.0 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 0.8 lb. per head during 1951-52. Pre-war consumption was 0.6 lb.

The figures for beer consumption represent quantities on which excise duty was paid, to which has been added the small quantities imported. Consumption of beer per head was 20.5 gallons (206.4 lb.) in 1951-52, compared with 19.7 gallons (197.3 lb.) in 1950-51 and 11.3 gallons (113.4 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1950-51 and 1951-52 at 1.6 gallons (16.5 lb.) per head. This compares with 1.5 gallons (15.6 lb.) in 1949-50 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

TABLE 44 : SUPPLIES OF TEA, COFFEE, BEER AND WINE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per head per annum)

Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52(a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.5	6.5
Coffee	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.3)	(16.4)	(18.2)	(19.7)	(20.5)
Estimated wt. in lb.(b)	113.4	164.1	182.3	197.3	206.4
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)
Estimated wt. in lb.(c)	6.4	13.2	15.6	16.5	16.5

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Estimated weight of a gallon of beer: 10 lb.

(c) Estimated weight of a gallon of wine: 10.3 lb.

4. RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS

Particulars relating to the rationing of foodstuffs during and subsequently to the 1939-45 War may be found in No. 5 and earlier issues of this Report.

5. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1951-52

The data presented in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1951-52 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which shows, the supply position in Australia for each item included in the fouteen groups covered, and provides a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1952. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature, e.g. tomatoes, citrus and other fresh fruit and vegetables including potatoes, it is not possible to relate production and distribution strictly to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary, therefore, to apply details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by the years specified.

With the exception of fluid whole milk, beer and wine, particulars of which are shown in gallons, all other commodities are recorded in units of tons of 2,240 lb. In those cases where this unit is not appropriate, the consumption per head has been expressed in terms of common usage (e.g. fresh milk is shown in gallons as a footnote to the table.)

The data included in the following table in respect of the year 1951-52 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1952

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS													
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a)1,059	(b)	-	(a)1,059	-	-	-	(a) 820	(a) 239	(c) 287.0
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	7,624	(b)	-	7,624	-	-	-	-	7,624	2.0
Condensed Milk-Full Cream Sweetened / Unsweetened	2,346	1,552	(-) 794	52,248	-	12	53,054	31,525	-	-	-	21,529	5.6
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened													
Concentrated Whole Milk	25	9	(-) 16	15,259	-	-	15,275	-	-	-	-	15,275	4.0
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	665	324	(-) 341	16,594	-	-	16,935	5,621	-	-	-	11,314	3.0
Skim	470	663	(+) 193	10,432	-	-	10,239	7,077	-	-	-	3,162	0.8
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,241	1,356	(+) 115	10,339	-	1,023	11,247	6,394	-	-	-	4,853	1.3
Cheese	1,694	1,565	(-) 129	40,433	9	212	40,783	18,117	-	-	-	22,666	5.9
2. MEAT													
Beef and Veal (d)	25,877	22,041	(-)3,836	584,947	(b)	-	588,783	50,619	-	-	69,641	468,523	122.9
Mutton (d)	6,952	12,178	(+)5,226	171,013	(b)	-	165,787	2,636	-	-	11,389	151,762	39.8
Lamb (d)	1,977	5,600	(+)3,623	105,853	(b)	-	102,230	11,297	-	-	-	90,933	23.9
Pigmeats (as Pork) (d)	2,497	2,874	(+) 377	81,710	(b)	-	81,333	1,743	-	-	(e)52,000	(f)27,590	7.2
Total Carcass Meat (d)	37,303	42,693	(+)5,390	943,523	(b)	-	938,133	66,295	-	-	133,030	738,808	193.8
Canned Meat (canned weight)	11,234	12,254	(+)1,020	64,411	-	-	63,391	53,752	-	-	-	9,639	2.5
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,171	1,260	(+) 89	34,582	(b)	-	34,493	2,766	-	-	4,299	27,428	7.2
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight) (h)	(g)	(g)	(+)2,457	943,523	(b)	-	941,066	150,585	-	-	-	790,481	207.4
Offal	3,090	3,219	(+) 129	46,902	(b)	-	46,773	8,949	3,000	-	-	34,824	9.1

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 28.0 gallons. (d) Carcass weight. (e) Includes pork used for curing. (f) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (g) Not available. (h) Excludes offal, shown below.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA.

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1952 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb.
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	45,306	(b)	-	45,306	8,177	-	-	-	37,129	9.7
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	43,035	(b)	-	43,035	22,450	-	-	-	20,585	5.4
Fish - Fresh	(a)	(a)	(a)	32,049	3,205	13,656	48,910	632	-	(a)	5,795	(c)21,242	5.6
Crustaceans and Molluscs	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,026	(a)	38	11,064	4,424	-	-	19	(c) 2,166	0.6
Cured (incl. Salted)	(a)	(a)	(a)	128	-	3,505	3,633	11	-	-	-	3,622	1.0
Canned-Australian	424	466	(+) 42	3,157	-	-	3,115	385	-	-	-	2,730	0.7
Imported	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	10,104	10,104	128	-	-	-	9,976	2.6
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS													
Shell	439	1,516	(+) 1,077	59,786	47,155	-	105,864	8,547	-	450	(e)14,447	82,420	21.6
Powder (d)	26	12	(-) 14	315	-	-	329	24	-	-	-	305	0.1
Pulp (Liquid Whole)(d)	2,033	2,996	(+) 963	14,351	-	-	13,388	4,939	-	6	(f) 219	8,224	2.2
Total Eggs (d)	2,498	4,524	(+) 2,026	59,786	47,155	-	104,915	13,510	-	456	-	90,949	23.9
5. OILS AND FATS													
Butter	(g) 3,458	(g)7,380	(h)(+)3,491	131,502	4,255	52	132,318	(i)12,996	-	-	-	119,322	31.3
Margarine - Table	(j) 337	(j) 167	(k) -	6,785	-	-	6,785	2,093	-	-	-	4,692	1.2
- Other	493	627	(+) 134	24,975	-	-	24,841	35	-	-	(a)	24,806	6.5
Lard	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,968	-	-	3,968	76	-	-	(a)	3,892	1.0
Vegetable Oils & Other Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(l)14,676	(l)3.9

(a) Not available.
(b) Included with Commercial Production.
(c) Edible weight.
(d) In terms of weight of shell eggs.
(e) For pulp and powder.
(f) For powder manufacture.
(g) Stocks held in main cold stores.
(h) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores.
(i) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.
(j) Factory Stocks.
(k) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by factories.
(l) Based on survey data.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1952. (Continued)
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb
6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS													
Raw Sugar	99,887	70,186	(a)(-) 42,320	702,234	-	(b)2,596	747,150	(c)206,134	(d)	(e)18,707	8,300	(f)484,934	(f) 127.2
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(g)	(g)	(g)	34,739	-	8	34,747	7,197	-	-	-	27,550	(h) 7.3
7. POTATOES													
White (i)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(J)488,765	25,000	135	513,900	15,818	-	(k)	(l)60,000	438,082	114.9
Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,337	-	-	5,337	-	-	-	-	5,337	1.4
8. PULSE AND NUTS													
Dried Pulse	1,662	1,936	(+) 274	12,980	-	10,201	22,907	2,868	-	(m) 20	(n) 900	19,119	5.0
Peanuts (o)	-	-	-	5,432	-	3,878	9,310	(p) 46	-	-	(q) 1,343	7,921	(r) 2.1
Tree Nuts (o)	(g)	(g)	(g)	751	-	5,991	6,742	-	-	-	-	6,742	(s) 1.8
Cocoa (raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(t)(-)214	-	-	12,398	(u)12,612	97	-	-	-	12,515	3.3

(a) Includes allowance for change in refined sugar stocks.
(b) Sugar content of imported foodstuffs.
(c) Includes sugar in exported products.
(d) Included with waste.
(e) Refining losses and industrial use
(f) In terms of refined sugar, including 36,049 tons (9.5 lb. per head) used for making beer.
(g) Not available.
(h) Sugar content 5.8 lb.
(i) Year ended 31st October, 1952.
(j) Production marketed.
(k) Wastage in marketing assumed to be "nil".
(l) Seed.
(m) Waste in cleaning blue peas.
(n) Retained on farms and seed sold.
(o) In terms of nuts in shell.
(p) Peanut butter expressed as peanuts.
(q) Includes 1,100 tons for oil expression included with oils and fats and 243 tons for seed.
(r) Kernel equivalent, 1.4 lb.
(s) Kernel equivalent 1.3 lb.
(t) Balance figure.
(u) Estimated quantity used in factories.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1952. (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS													lb.
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	102,092	2,600	-	104,692	4,887	-	4,600	-	95,205	25.0
Citrus Fruit (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	131,498	6,575	-	138,073	37,872	-	2,548	-	97,653	25.6
10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS													
Fresh Fruit	(b)	(b)	(b)	522,006	15,000	-	537,006	81,072	-	-	(c)152,267	303,667	79.7
Jam	21,757	24,538	(+)2,781	49,566	793	28	47,606	9,009	-	-	-	38,597	(d)10.1
Dried Fruit - Vine (e)	(b)	(b)	(b)	56,127	-	43	56,170	31,493	-	-	(f) 6,000	18,677	4.9
Tree	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,355	-	6,661	11,016	1,261	-	-	-	9,755	2.6
Canned Fruit	52,596	55,828	(+)3,232	110,268	500	1,305	108,841	52,229	-	-	-	56,612	14.9
11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES													
Cabbage and Greens	(b)	(b)	(b)	83,104	4,155	-	87,259	(g)1,773	-	4,155	-	81,331	21.3
Lettuce	(b)	(b)	(b)	13,838	1,384	-	15,222	(g) 42	-	700	-	14,480	3.8
Carrots	(b)	(b)	(b)	41,761	2,100	-	43,861	(g) 834	-	1,200	2,646	39,181	10.3
Fresh Legumes	(b)	(b)	(b)	53,939	10,787	-	64,726	(g) 188	-	5,400	19,181	39,957	10.5
Total:	(b)	(b)	(b)	192,642	18,426	-	211,068	(g)2,837	-	11,455	21,827	174,949	45.9
Canned (canned weight)	3,787	5,379	(+)1,592	16,576	-	-	14,984	731	-	-	-	14,253	3.7
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
(b) Not available.
(c) For the manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit.
(d) Fresh equivalent 4.1 lb.; sugar content included with sugar.
(e) Year 1951.
(f) For the manufacture of wine.
(g) Partly estimated.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1952. (Continued)
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb.
12. OTHER VEGETABLES													
Pumpkins				76,754	3,000	-	79,754	(b) 83	-	-	-	79,671	20.9
Turnips, White and Swede				26,435	1,300	-	27,735	(b) 500	-	-	-	27,235	7.1
Beetroot				16,345	817	-	17,162	(b) 209	-	-	5,402	11,551	3.0
Onions				53,216	5,322	2,397	60,935	(b) 3,929	-	2,661	-	54,345	14.3
Parsnips				13,445	670	-	14,115	(b) 105	-	-	-	14,010	3.7
Cauliflowers	(a)	(a)	(a)	76,910	3,846	-	80,756	(b) 312	-	7,000	-	73,444	19.3
Cucumbers				(b) 4,800	240	-	5,040	(b) 42	-	-	-	4,998	1.3
Marrows and Squashes				(b) 5,511	290	-	5,801	(b) 83	-	-	-	5,718	1.5
Sweet Corn				(b) 4,420	570	-	4,990	(b) -	-	-	3,465	1,525	0.4
Total:	(a)	(a)	(a)	277,836	16,055	2,397	296,288	(b) 5,263	-	9,661	8,867	272,497	71.5
Canned (canned weight)	2,322	4,658	(+) 2,336	10,327	-	-	7,991	882	-	-	-	7,109	1.9
Dehydrated (dehydrated weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Flour - White	(c) 55,013	(c) 65,069	(d) (+) 10,813	1,451,809	-	-	1,440,996	705,577	(e)	-	-	735,419	192.9
- Wheatmeal for baking	(c) 1,133	(c) 957	(d) (+) 4,984	39,874	-	-	34,890	2,191	-	-	-	32,699	8.6
Total:	(c) 56,146	(c) 66,026	(d) (+) 15,797	1,491,683	-	-	1,475,886	707,768	-	-	-	768,118	201.5
Rice (Milled)	(c) 1,431	(c) 1,588	(d) (+) 2,270	46,530	-	1	44,261	26,348	-	-	-	17,913	4.7

(a) Not available.
(b) Partly estimated.
(c) Mill stocks only.
(d) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held by millers.
(e) Complete details are not available.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1952. (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Duplication	Consumption in Australia as human food	
												Total	Per head per annum
													lb.
13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Cont'd)													
Breakfast Foods -													
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	360	494	(+) 134	18,787	-	1	18,654	6,639	-	-	-	12,015	3.2
From Wheat (including wheatmeal)	374	464	(+) 90	20,238	-	13	20,161	766	-	-	-	19,395	5.1
Other	234	203	(-) 31	9,596	-	-	9,627	383	-	-	-	9,244	2.4
Pearl Barley	106	184	(+) 78	2,611	-	1	2,534	211	-	-	-	2,323	0.6
Barley Meal and Polished wheat (Rice Substitute)	386	11	(-) 375	1,629	-	-	2,004	1,242	-	-	-	762	0.2
Edible Starch(Cornflour)(a)	189	412	(+) 223	3,769	-	-	3,546	-	-	-	-	3,546	0.9
Sago and Tapioca	(b)	(b)	(b)	-	-	2,312	2,312	35	-	-	-	2,277	0.6
14. BEVERAGES													
Tea	(b)	(b)	(c)(-)1,035	-	-	24,268	25,303	468	-	-	-	(d)24,835	6.5
Coffee	(b)	(b)	(c)(-) 75	-	-	3,176	(c)3,251	84	-	-	-	3,167	0.8
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	(b)	184,794	-	2,352	187,146	573	-	(g)11,829	-	(h)174,744	(i)206.4
Wine (f)	(j)20,711	(j)21,287	(+) 576	(k)15,522	-	80	15,026	1,210	-	-	-	13,816	(l) 16.5

(a) Of maize origin. (b) Not available. (c) Balance figure. (d) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (e) Imports cleared. (f) Unit : '000 gallons. (g) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in stocks. (h) Quantity on which excise duty was paid, plus imports. (i) Unit : lb.; equivalent to 20.5 gallons. (j) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Unit : lb.; equivalent to 1.6 gallons.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 4TH JUNE, 1953