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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA,  
AUSTRALIA.



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

No. 8

1952-53

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

BY

**S. R. CARVER,**

ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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PREFACE

This report contains detailed statistics of the production, exports and consumption of foodstuffs and nutrient intake in Australia for the year 1952-53, 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 1950-51 to 1952-53. 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), each year 1946-47 to 1952-53, and estimates for the year 1953-54.

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 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. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in all cases "at producer-level", i.e. no allowance has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Movements in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks however have little effect on the estimates generally.

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 11).

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.

S. R. CARVER  
ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

13TH AUGUST, 1954

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRAAUSTRALIAREPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFSAND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIANo. 81952-53C O N T E N T S

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## AUSTRALIA

## 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 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS : AUSTRALIA

Year	Areas sown for Grain			Sugar (Area cut for crushing)	Total Area under Crop	Number of Livestock at end of Season		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats			Sheep (incl. Lambs)	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	10,209	1,377	2,764	280.0	20,371	123.1	3,087	12,160
1953-54(b)	10,691	(1,600)	(2,500)	341.0	(c)	127.1	(c)	(c)

(a) In milk and dry.

(b) Estimated.

(c) Not yet available.

Seasonal conditions in 1952-53 were unusually bountiful. During that season, wheat yields per acre exceeded the previous record in 1949-50 by 7 per cent., production of milk, beef and veal, sugar and barley was at record or near-record levels and mutton and lamb production reached a post-war peak. The yield of barley per acre was a record while milk yields per cow and carcass weights of cattle and sheep and lambs were very heavy.

Another very good season was experienced in 1953-54, although dry conditions have reduced milk production in New South Wales and Queensland to some extent, causing a drop of about 3 per cent. in total production for the Commonwealth. The yield of wheat per acre was a little less than the record in 1952-53. However the area sown increased slightly (after a continuous decline since 1947-48) and total wheat production was at a high level. Sugar production reached a new peak (32 per cent. greater than the previous record in 1952-53) due to substantial increases in areas cut and yields per acre cut. A further increase in acreage of barley resulted in a new record production of that crop. Beef and veal production is estimated to have reached a new peak but production of mutton and lamb was lower because of reduced slaughterings and lighter carcass weights.

The index numbers in the next 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 1953-54. 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, when seasonal conditions were exceptionally good, production rose sharply to 19 per cent. above the pre-war level. Preliminary calculations for 1953-54 (another year of favourable seasonal conditions) indicate that farm production of food increased by 3.4 per cent. to 23 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. 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 and 1953-54 the good seasons and increased farming activity assisted recovery in production per head of population but it was about 6 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 the 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 exported to approximately 30 per cent. below the pre-war level. The quantum of farm products exported in 1952-53 was 13 per cent. greater than for the pre-war period but was slightly lower than pre-war in 1953-54. Estimated exports of farm food products in 1953-54 represent about 32 per cent. of total food production, compared with 37 per cent. in 1952-53, 38 per cent. during the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 and 39 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 1952-53 it was 89 per cent. and in 1953-54, 76 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

The index numbers of quantum of food (in terms of farm products) consumed in Australia per head of population in Table 2 have been derived by dividing the index of quantum of food available for consumption by the index of population. They indicate that the quantum of food consumed per head in each post-war year has been somewhat below the level of consumption in the pre-war period 1936-37 to 1938-39. Certain adjustments have been made for unrecorded stock movements (not taken into account elsewhere in this Report) in calculating the index numbers for recent years, and the figures for 1952-53 and 1953-54 should be regarded as provisional. The low consumption per head in 1952-53 (estimated at 5 per cent. less than the pre-war level) was due in part to seasonal falls in the production of such items as fruit and vegetables.

While there has been a slight downward tendency in consumption of food per head, the increase in the Australian population has resulted in a continuous rise (except in 1952-53) in the quantum of total consumption of food in Australia in each post-war year and in 1953-54 it was 26 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period. The increase in population over the same period was approximately 30 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 constant unit gross values (1936-37 to 1938-39) of each farm product. Tests have disclosed that the use of corresponding 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, livestock raised and/or slaughtered, cows milked etc.), (b) variations in yields of crops per unit of area cropped and of livestock products per unit of livestock, (c) the effects of variable seasonal conditions and (d) changes in farming efficiency, labour supply and the level of 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 MEAN POPULATION AND QUANTUM (a) OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (b) OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA**

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

Year	Index of mean Population	Indexes of Quantum (a) of Farm Products for Food Use -					
		Production		Exports		Consumption (b) in Australia	
		Total	Per head of Population	Total	Per head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population
1936-37 to 1938-39	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946-47	109.4	90	82	73	66	107	97
1947-48	(c) 111.2	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948-49	(c) 113.5	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50	(c) 117.2	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51	(c) 121.0	109	90	103	85	120	99
1951-52	(c) 124.3	100	81	70	56	121	98
1952-53(c)	127.3	119	94	113	89	121	95
1953-54(d)	(c) 129.9	123	94	99	76	126	97

- (a) Value at constant prices; see text preceding the table.  
 (b) Available for consumption.  
 (c) Subject to revision.  
 (d) Estimated.

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)

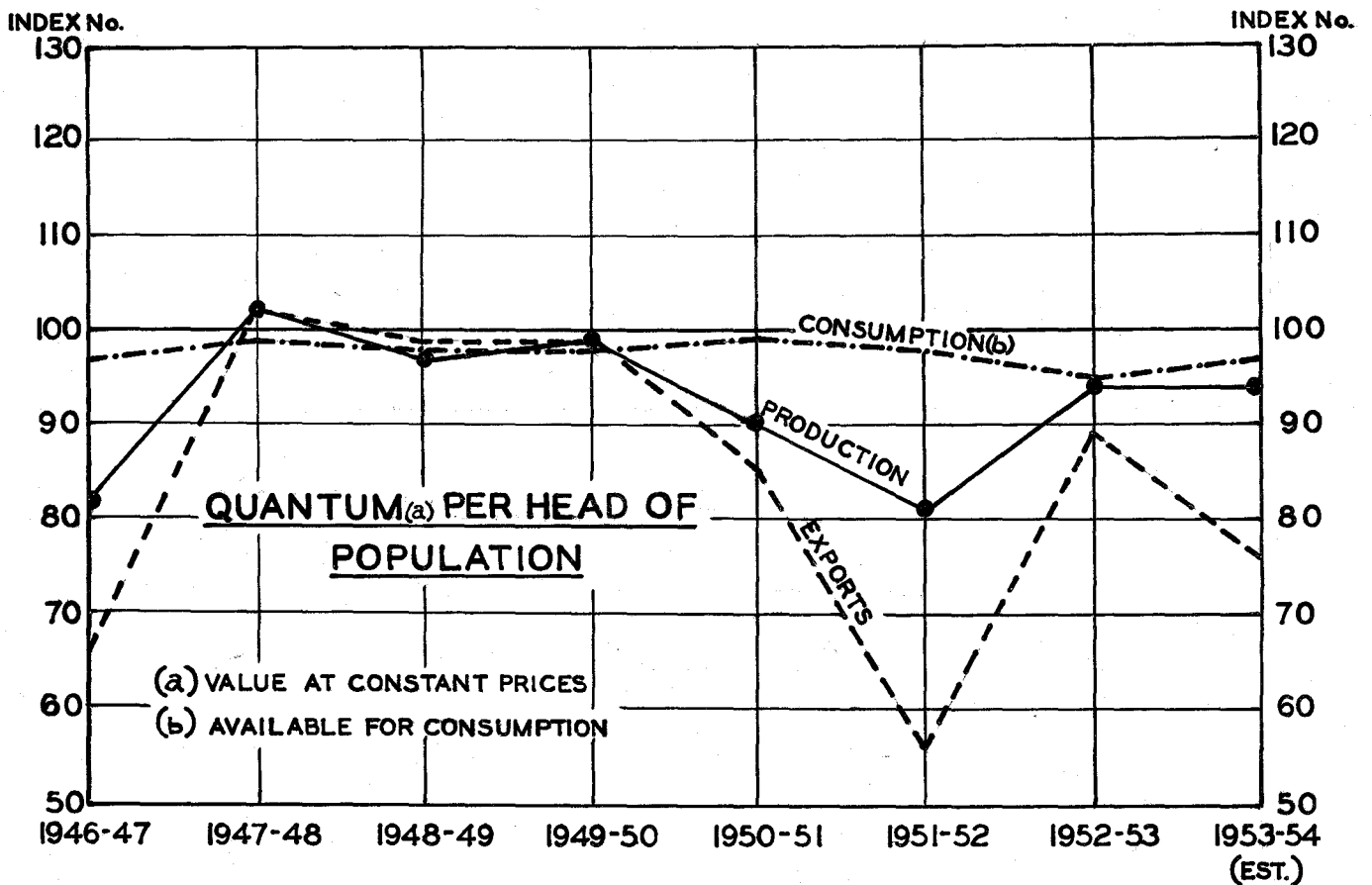
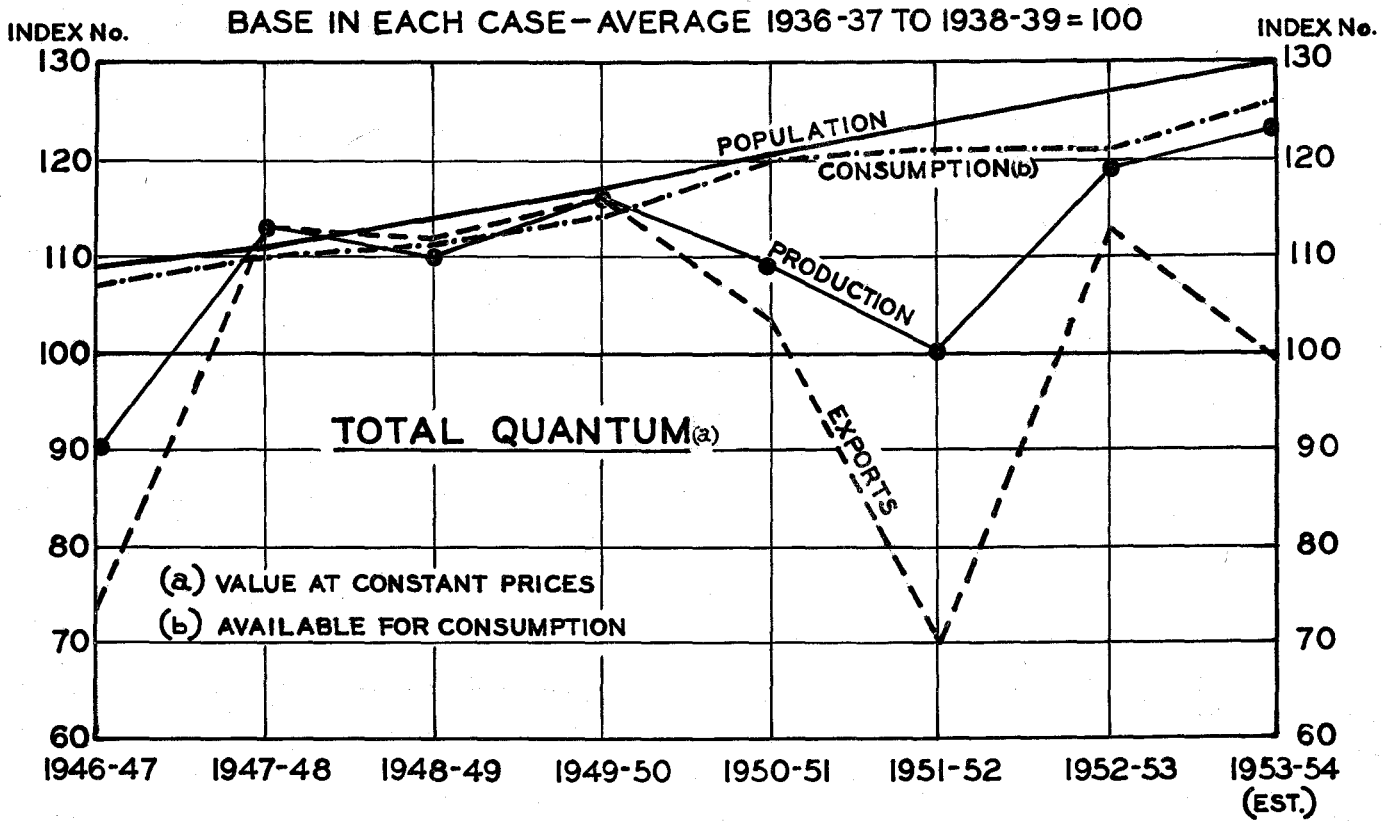
(Base in each case - Pre-War (a) = 100)

Country	Pre-war (a)	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (b)
Argentina	100	113	105	100	104	86
Australia (c)	100	110	116	109	100	119
Canada	100	126	123	139	147	168
New Zealand	100	105	111	114	114	121
Union of South Africa	100	138	128	140	144	135
United Kingdom	100	119	124	127	128	130
United States of America	100	142	138	138	137	142

- (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 the 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 declined continuously from 1947-48 to 1952-53 when it was 25 per cent. less than average sowings during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. There was a slight increase in sowings in 1953-54. 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 19.12 bushels (56 per cent. higher than for the pre-war period); total production reached 195.2 million bushels. In 1953-54 an increase in sowings and only a small decrease in yield per acre resulted in a crop of 199 million bushels (21 per cent. greater than average production for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39). Seasonal conditions in the wheat belt were generally favourable in both 1952-53 and 1953-54.

# INDEXES OF QUANTUM<sup>(a)</sup> OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION<sup>(b)</sup> OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE : AUSTRALIA





In 1952-53 (cereal year ended 30th November) exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) were about 5 per cent. less than average exports for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39. The available supply of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) for export in 1953-54 amounted to about 140 million bushels (after allowing for 20 million bushels as normal carry-over) but it appears evident that much of this wheat will remain unsold at the close of the cereal year. The wheat equivalent of flour consumed in Australia has risen at approximately the same rate as the Australian population and in 1953-54 is estimated to have exceeded pre-war consumption by 26 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)		
	'000 Acres	Index	Million Bus.	Index	Million Bus.	Index	Index		
							Million Bus.	Total	Per head of Population
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39									
1946-47	13,466	100	164.7	100	105.6	100	30.9	100	100
1947-48	13,180	98	117.3	71	44.6	42	33.5	108	99
1948-49	13,880	103	220.1	134	129.9	123	33.6	109	98
1949-50	12,583	93	190.7	116	118.2	112	34.5	112	99
1950-51	12,240	91	218.2	133	119.7	113	35.5	115	98
1951-52	11,663	87	184.2	112	127.5	121	37.6	122	101
1952-53(c)	10,384	77	159.7	97	80.8	77	39.0	126	101
1953-54(d)	10,209	76	195.2	119	100.8	95	39.1	127	100
1953-54(d)	10,691	79	199.0	121	(e)	(e)	39.0	126	97

- (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.  
 (e) Not yet available.

(iii) SUGAR: Following reductions during the war years, the area of sugar cane cut for crushing increased steadily up to 1952 and then rose sharply in 1953, when it was 32 per cent. greater than the average area cut during the period 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 record crops of 948,900 tons (94 net titre) in 1952 and 1,254,000 tons in 1953.

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 exceeded the pre-war level by about 6 per cent., and in 1953-54 are estimated to reach a record figure of 771,500 tons (71 per cent. greater than pre-war). Sugar consumption per head of population in post-war years up to 1951-52 was considerably higher than before the war. The estimate for 1952-53 shows a sharp fall in consumption per head to 7 per cent. below pre-war consumption but it is probable that net withdrawals from wholesalers' and retailers' stocks resulted in actual consumption being somewhat higher. Preliminary estimates indicate an increase in consumption per head in 1953-54 to 6 per cent. greater than pre-war.

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 (a)		
	'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	472.7	137	113
1951-52	281.7	109	745.4	93	221.3	49	531.2	153	123
1952-53(b)	280.0	108	948.9	118	502.9	111	410.4	119	93
1953-54(c)	341.0	132	1,254.0	156	771.5	171	477.0	138	106

(a) Raw and refined sugar and sugar in manufactured products all in terms of raw (94 net titre).

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Estimated.

(iv) MILK: The number of dairy cows (in milk and dry) rose continuously from the low war-time levels until March, 1950, but declined in the two years following. In March, 1952 (when some major dairying districts were affected by severe drought) the numbers were about 7 per cent. less than the average number for the three years 1937 to 1939. However, there was a small increase in numbers in 1952-53. 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 were most favourable in the main dairying areas and the output of 1,228 million gallons was only slightly less than the record production in 1949-50 and was 8 per cent. greater than average production for the three years ended 1938-39. Output in 1953-54 is estimated to decrease by about 3 per cent. from the high level in 1952-53.

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 30 per cent. of the pre-war level. Notwithstanding the high output in 1952-53, exports of all milk products in that year were only about 75 per cent. of average exports for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Exports in 1953-54 are estimated to fall to about 60 per cent. of the pre-war levels.

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 1953-54 were about 35 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)		
	'000	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	Million Gallons	Index	
								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	886.3	129	107
1951-52	2,973	93	1,051	92	134.7	30	902.9	131	105
1952-53(b)	3,087	96	1,228	108	340.0	75	875.1	127	100
1953-54(c)	(d)	(d)	1,193	104	269.6	60	929.3	135	104

- (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, but the numbers rose again in 1952-53 and in March, 1953 reached the record figure of 12.2 million.

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 581,900 tons in 1951-52 but output in 1952-53 rose again, to 674,800 tons. It is estimated that production reached a new peak of 703,000 tons in 1953-54.

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 14 per cent. less than the pre-war level in 1951-52 but exceeded the pre-war exports by 48 per cent. in 1952-53 and are estimated to exceed the pre-war level by 57 per cent. in 1953-54.

Consumption of beef and veal per head of population in Australia was lower than for the pre-war period by 15 per cent. in 1952-53 and by 11 per cent. in 1953-54. Owing to the increase in population, total supplies consumed exceeded pre-war consumption by 8 per cent. in 1952-53 and by about 15 per cent. in 1953-54.

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		
	'000	Index	'000	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per head of Popul- ation
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	11,920	120	3,686	102	581.9	102	114.3	86	473.9	109	88
1952-53(c)	12,160	122	3,948	110	674.8	119	197.3	148	472.8	108	85
1953-54(d)	(e)	(e)	4,390	122	703.0	124	210.0	157	500.0	115	89

- (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 reached a post-war peak in 1952-53 but fell again in 1953-54. Exports of mutton and lamb represented only 27 per cent. of pre-war exports in 1951-52 but were 5 per cent. greater than the pre-war level in 1952-53. Exports in 1953-54 fell to about 65 per cent. of the pre-war level. Seasonal conditions and other factors 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		
	Mill- ion	Index	Mill- ion	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	'000 tons (b)	Index	
										Total	Per head of Popul- ation
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	117.6	105	16.0	85	282.4	89	23.8	27	249.6	108	87
1952-53(c)	123.1	110	21.7	115	395.1	124	93.6	105	304.9	132	104
1953-54(d)	127.1	114	20.7	110	358.5	112	57.7	65	307.1	133	102

- (a) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.  
 (b) Carcass weight.  
 (c) Subject to revision.  
 (d) Estimated.

(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 a new record in barley production is estimated for 1953-54. The decline in production of pigmeats in recent years continued in 1953-54. Recorded egg production increased slightly in both 1952-53 and 1953-54. The 1953 dried vine fruit crop exceeded pre-war production for the first time since 1948 and was a record. The 1952-53 apple and potato crops were poor but increased production is estimated to have occurred in 1953-54.

(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 1950-51 to 1952-53. Apparent consumption per head of population was lower in 1952-53 than in the previous year in the case of most foodstuffs, the largest decreases being in respect of sugar, white potatoes, beef, butter, pulse and nuts, fruit and vegetables and flour. The principal foodstuffs for which increases in consumption per head were recorded were mutton, lamb and table margarine.

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	1952-53 (a)
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk Solids (Fat and Non-Fat)	39.3	49.1	48.9	47.8	47.2	44.0
2. Meats including cured and canned and edible offal (as Carcass Weight)	253.0	215.7	232.9	226.6	216.5	225.4
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	16.8	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.0	16.5
4. Eggs and Egg Products (Fresh equivalent)	26.6	27.9	25.9	25.1	23.9	22.3
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content)	37.6	30.9	32.1	35.9	37.5	35.5
6. Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	112.0	125.3	119.5	126.2	130.1	105.7
7. Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	106.2	125.7	110.4	93.5	109.7	94.9
8. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	5.3	10.0	11.7	11.2	10.4	7.6
9. Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	47.6	62.5	60.2	59.9	50.7	45.4
10. Other Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	141.8	140.7	130.3	132.6	133.6	103.5
11. Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	(b) 69.1	53.0	48.3	52.1	50.2	45.9
12. Other Vegetables	(b) 58.9	79.2	72.8	72.1	73.7	65.0
13. Grain Products	203.7	215.8	212.5	212.3	216.9	207.2
14. Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer and Wine)	127.3	184.8	205.7	222.0	230.4	232.4

(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 quantities of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to convert foodstuffs into nutrients. The basis for the calculations in this section of the report, with some modifications, is the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia -- 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 1952-53 are shown in Table 10 following, with comparisons for previous years in Table 11 and with other countries in Table 12.

Although a comparison may be made between the estimate of nutrient intake and theoretical requirements, no conclusions regarding the nutritional status of the community should be drawn from this comparison, because of the lack of precise information concerning the human requirements of certain nutrients. The Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia has drawn up a table of Recommended Dietary Allowances as a basis for the planning of diets, and any comparisons noted in this section refer to these recommended allowances. (The Medical Journal of Australia, Volume 2, Page 113).

The following summarizes the principal changes in the level of nutrient intake during the year 1952-53 in comparison with 1951-52. The decline in intake of calories and all nutrients in 1952-53 directly reflects the decline in the preliminary 1952-53 estimates of quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption per head.

### CALORIES.

The number of calories available, measuring the energy-yielding value of the diet, is lower as a result of decreased supplies of practically all foods, the reduction in supplies of sugar and flour being responsible for the major part of the decline. The estimated daily intake of 3050 calories per head is, however, still at a high level.

The intake of all nutrients is below that of the previous year, commensurate with the decrease in calories. None of the differences is likely to be of much nutritional significance, and the levels of intake are within the range of the recommended allowances.

### ASCORBIC ACID (Vitamin C).

The intake of ascorbic acid is again reduced, as a result of the lower consumption of potatoes and tomatoes, continuing the downward trend that has been evident since 1948-49.

As no deductions have been made for losses of this vitamin in cooking, the actual intake is likely to be lower than the estimated figure, but nevertheless higher than the recommended allowance, which is 30 mg. per day for all groups other than pregnant and lactating women and adolescents.

### CALCIUM.

The intake of calcium is lower in 1952-53 than in the previous three years, as a result of the reduced consumption of milk, both liquid and processed.

### IRON.

The intake of iron, although lower than during the previous year as a result of the reduction in consumption of vegetables and pulse is still at a satisfactory level.

### VITAMIN A.

Because of the reduced consumption of green and yellow vegetables and butter, the intake of vitamin A is lower, but this is partly offset by the increased consumption of offal.

There has been little change in the intake of protein, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.

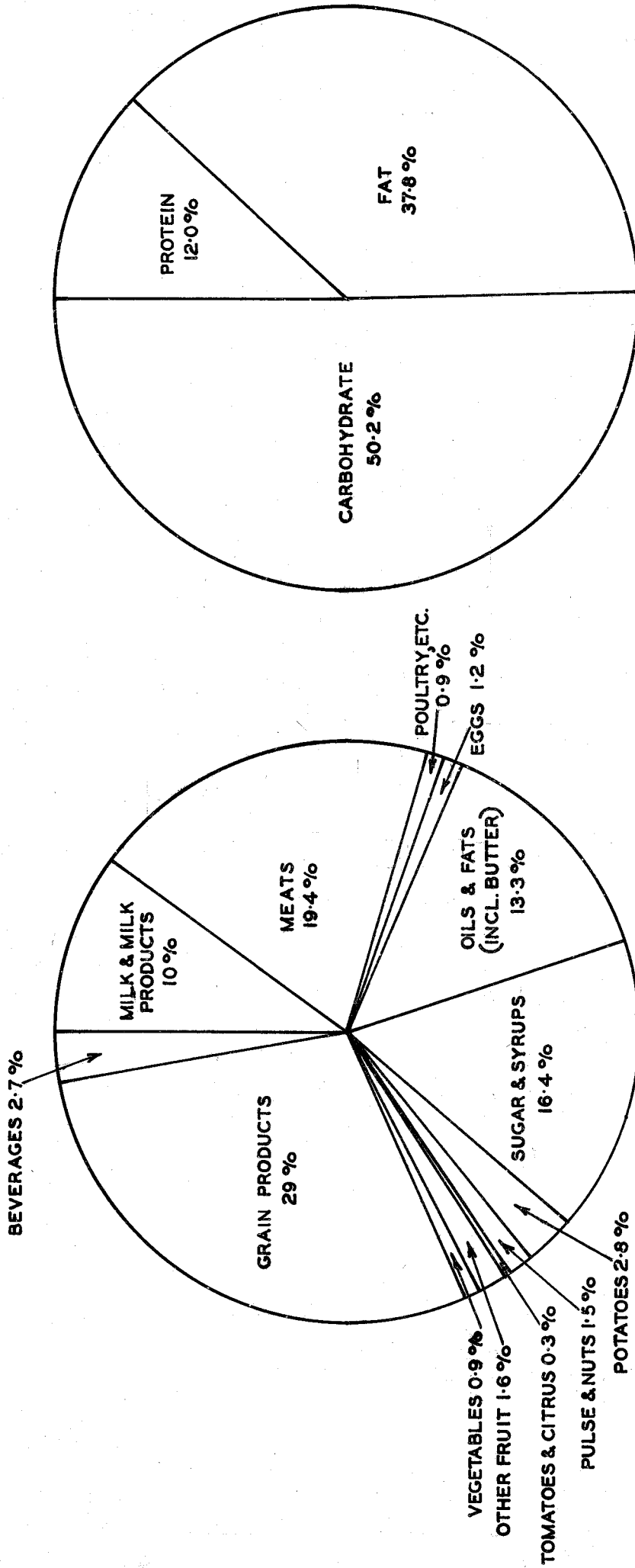
TABLE 10 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA : 1952-53.

(Subject to revision)  
(Per Head Per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein g.	Fat g.	Carbo- hydrate g.	Calcium mg.	Iron mg.	Vitamin A I.U.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) mg.	Thiamine (Vita- min B1) mg.	Ribo- flavin (Vita- min B2) mg.	Niacin mg.	Energy Value - Calories
Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter)	15.7	18.7	18.6	564	.47	911	5.5	0.18	0.75	0.47	305
Meats, including cured and canned and edible offal (carcass weight)	33.7	50.8	0.3	23	7.00	860	-	.34	.77	11.04	593
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	4.5	1.2	-	5	.52	5	-	.02	.02	1.46	28
Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	3.1	2.8	.2	15	.73	244	-	.04	.11	.02	38
Oils and Fats including butter (fat content)	0.2	44.9	-	6	.07	1,636	-	-	-	.04	405
Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	-	-	124.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	2.1	-	18.4	9	.75	-	21.6	.13	.04	1.14	62
Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	2.1	3.2	2.2	6	.55	-	-	.04	.03	.61	46
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.4	-	2.2	12	.16	297	17.8	.03	.02	.21	10
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	0.4	-	11.7	10	.34	44	5.2	.03	.05	.38	49
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	0.8	-	1.7	22	.39	676	16.2	.05	.03	.28	10
Other Vegetables	0.7	-	3.6	16	.18	2	7.4	.02	.03	.28	18
Grain Products	25.2	3.2	188.9	46	3.07	-	-	.46	.06	3.25	885
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05	.40	81
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>19.58</b>	<b>3,050</b>





# SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1952-53



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS  
 CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
 JULY, 1954

# SOURCE OF PRINCIPAL NUTRIENTS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR AND 1952-53

 PRE-WAR 
  1952-53

PRE-WAR — AVERAGE 1936-37 TO 1938-39

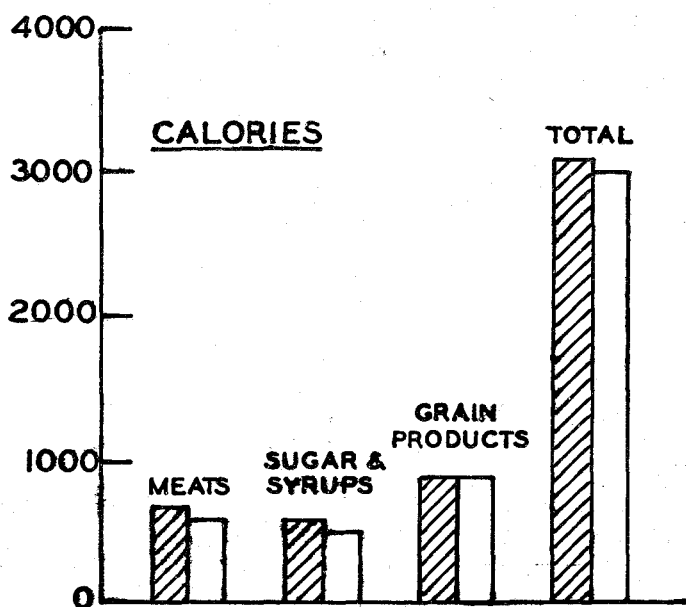
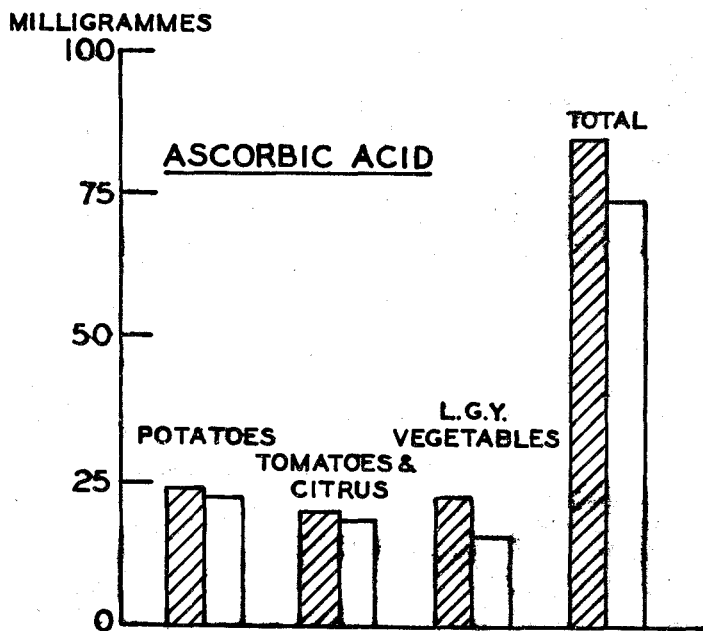
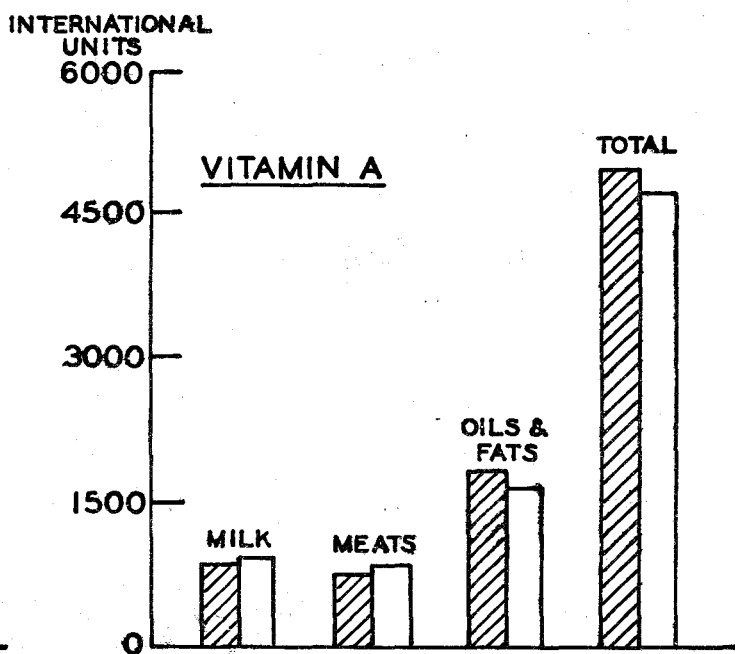
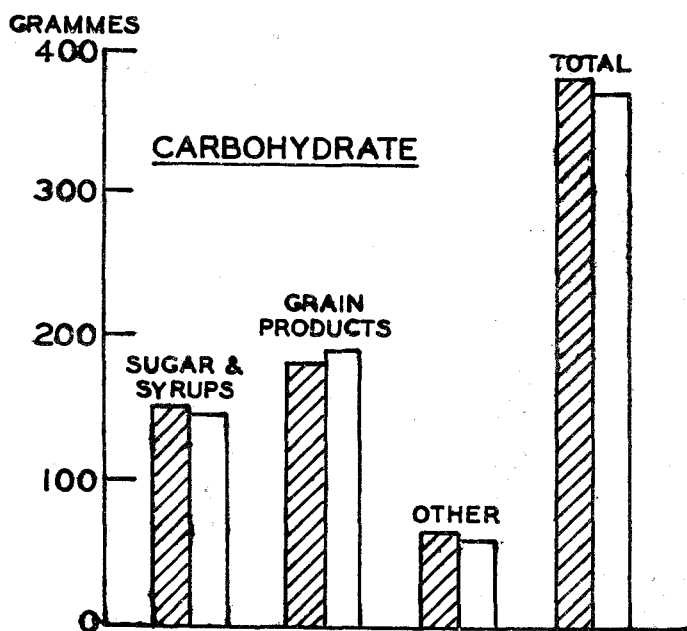
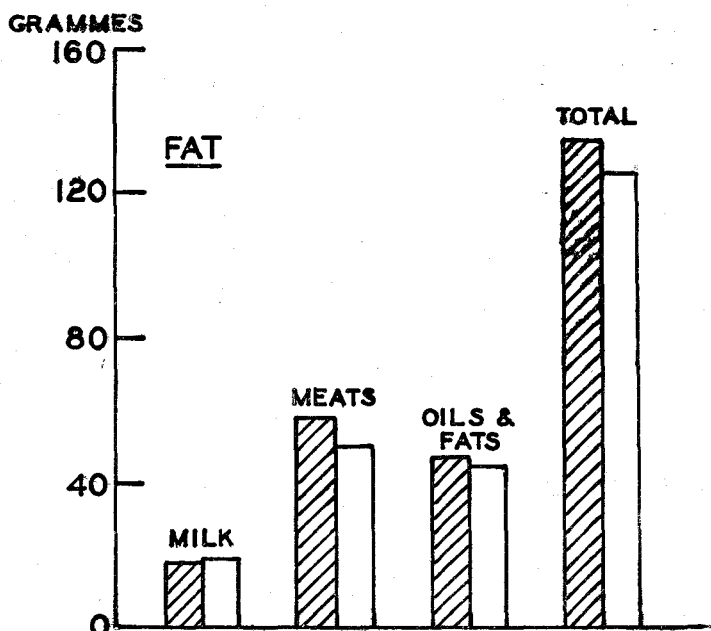
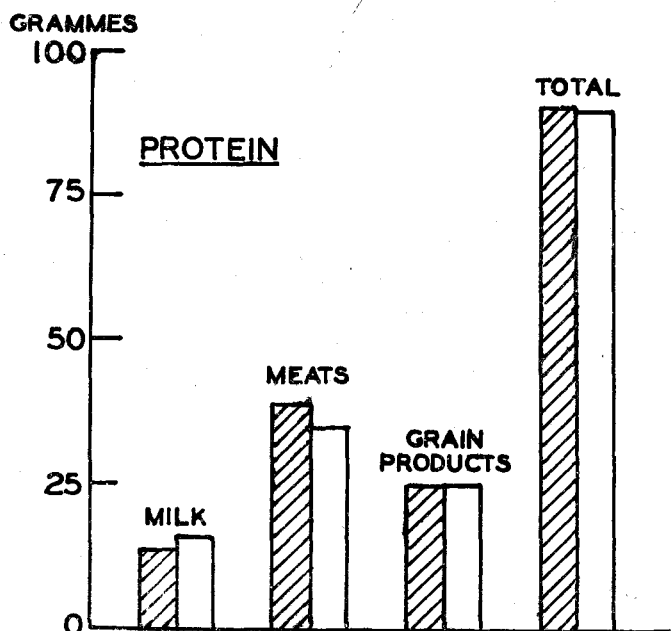


TABLE 11 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA  
(Per Head Per Day)

Nutrient	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Protein (g.) Animal	58.7	57.4	60.8	59.9	57.6	57.2
Vegetable	30.9	35.3	33.7	33.5	34.2	31.7
Total	89.6	92.7	94.5	93.4	91.8	88.9
Fat from all sources (g.)	133.5	121.7	125.1	128.0	125.6	124.8
Carbohydrate (g.)	377.4	424.8	401.9	408.6	421.6	372.7
Calcium (mg.)	642	785	804	790	784	735
Iron (mg.)	15.4	15.1	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.2
Vitamin A (I.U.)	4,959	4,619	4,581	4,912	4,903	4,675
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) (mg.)	85.8	95.6	88.1	85.6	83.2	73.7
Thiamine (Vitamin B1) (mg.)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) (mg.)	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Niacin (mg.)	18.7	17.6	18.3	18.0	19.9	19.6
Energy Value - Calories	3,117	3,245	3,201	3,252	3,268	3,050

(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)	1953 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (b)	1951-52 (c)	Pre-war (d)	1945 (b)	1952 (c)	Pre-war (e)	1946 (b)	1952-53 (c)
Protein:-													
Animal	g.	43.5	44.3	43.9	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	58.7	54.8	57.2
Vegetable	g.	36.8	46.0	39.3	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	30.9	34.6	31.7
Total	g.	80.3	90.3	83.2	91	99	91	89	103	96	89.6	89.4	88.9
Fat from all sources	g.	130.0	112.0	128.0	116	123	125	132	140	146	133.5	120.1	124.8
Carbohydrate	g.	377.5	376.8	377.9	413	388	410	431	420	394	377.4	429.5	372.7
Calcium	mg.	688	1,078	1,127	829	1,003	(g) 1,035	940	1,120	1,080	642	783	735
Iron	mg.	13.2	17.1	13.5	12.9	14.0	(g) 13.2	13.6	18.3	16.5	15.4	14.8	14.2
Vitamin A (h)	I.U.	4,007	3,727	4,082	6,682	7,300	(g) 7,020	8,100	9,800	8,100	4,959	4,866	4,675
Ascorbic Acid	mg.	93	107	57	77	97	(g) 98	115	139	118	85.8	99.0	73.7
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.46	1.66	(g) 1.71	1.43	2.09	1.93	1.4	1.5	1.3
Riboflavin	mg.	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.77	2.06	(g) 2.10	1.86	2.54	2.38	1.7	1.8	2.0
Niacin	mg.	13.1	17.0	14.2	16.2	17.6	(g) 17.1	15.2	21.3	19.0	18.7	16.6	19.6
Energy value - Calories	-	3,000	2,880	3,000	3,064	3,055	3,014	3,280	3,340	3,250	3,117	3,216	3,050

(a) Average, 1934 to 1938.

(b) Civilian consumption.

(c) Subject to revision.

(d) Average, 1935 to 1939.

(e) Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.

(f) Not available.

(g) Year, 1950.

(h) There is considerable variation in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Sources: United Kingdom: United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Canada; (Pre-war: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Canada: (1945: Report to Combined Food Board.

(1950: Canadian Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

United States } U.S. Bureau of Human Nutrition (supplied through U.S. Bureau of  
of America: } 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)

The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1952-53 was approximately 1,227.8 million gallons. This was 176.6 million gallons (17 per cent.) greater than the output during 1951-52, and 86.1 million gallons (8 per cent.) greater than the average output for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

During the three years ended 1938-39, 78 per cent. of Australia's milk supply was used for butter-making, 5 per cent. for cheese manufacture, 3 per cent. for condensary products and 14 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 1952-53 being 64 per cent. for butter, 8 per cent. for cheese, 7 per cent. for condensary products and 21 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 per cent. of total production in 1938-39 to 21 per cent. in 1952-53.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 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
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	1,051,287	630,771	87,360	76,324	256,832
1952-53 (a)	1,227,843	779,842	101,806	85,916	260,279

(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 1952-53 in comparison with the earlier periods specified.

During 1952-53 production of powdered milk at 36,900 tons, was 42 per cent. greater than during the previous year and 5,100 tons or 16 per cent. in excess of the previous record in 1949-50. Production of other preserved milk products was less than that recorded for the previous year, condensed and concentrated milk by 1 per cent. and infants' and invalids' foods by 17 per cent. The output of all preserved milk products, expressed in terms of whole milk equivalent, amounted to 85.9 million gallons which was 9.6 million gallons (13 per cent.) more 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. Exports of powdered milk during 1952-53 at 25,700 tons (representing 70 per cent. of total production) were more than double the previous highest exports recorded in 1951-52.

The production of cheese in 1952-53 at 46,800 tons was 6,200 tons (15 per cent.) greater than in the previous year and 2,000 tons (5 per cent.) above the previous record established in 1949-50. Exports rose from 18,100 tons in 1951-52 to 23,700 in 1952-53, but were slightly below the level recorded in the immediate post-war years.

**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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<b>FLUID WHOLE MILK (Million gallons)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
Production	1,142	1,155	1,200	1,051	1,228
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,142	1,155	1,200	1,051	1,228
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	922	964	811	985
Australian Consumption (c)	161	233	236	240	243
<b>CONDENSED AND CONCENTRATED MILK ('000 tons)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.5	(+) 1.6
Production	21.7	56.9	68.9	69.2	68.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	21.7	58.0	69.6	69.7	66.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	35.4	31.6	40.7
Australian Consumption	13.2	25.6	34.2	38.1	26.2
<b>POWDERED MILK (f) ('000 tons)</b>					
Net change in stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.5
Production	9.5	21.4	24.2	26.0	36.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	9.5	21.6	24.4	26.1	36.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	11.9	12.5	25.7
Australian Consumption	8.1	12.9	12.5	13.6	10.7
<b>INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK) ('000 tons)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 0.2	(-) 1.3	(-) 0.9	(-) 1.0
Production	3.2	9.3	11.9	12.1	10.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	9.5	13.2	13.0	11.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	6.6	6.4	5.4
Australian Consumption	3.0	4.3	6.6	6.6	5.6
<b>CHEESE ('000 tons)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(e)	(-) 1.0	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.1
Production	24.9	42.3	44.3	40.6	46.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	24.9	43.3	44.4	40.9	46.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	20.2	18.1	23.7
Australian Consumption	13.4	19.0	24.2	22.8	23.2

(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, for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes and fed whole to livestock.

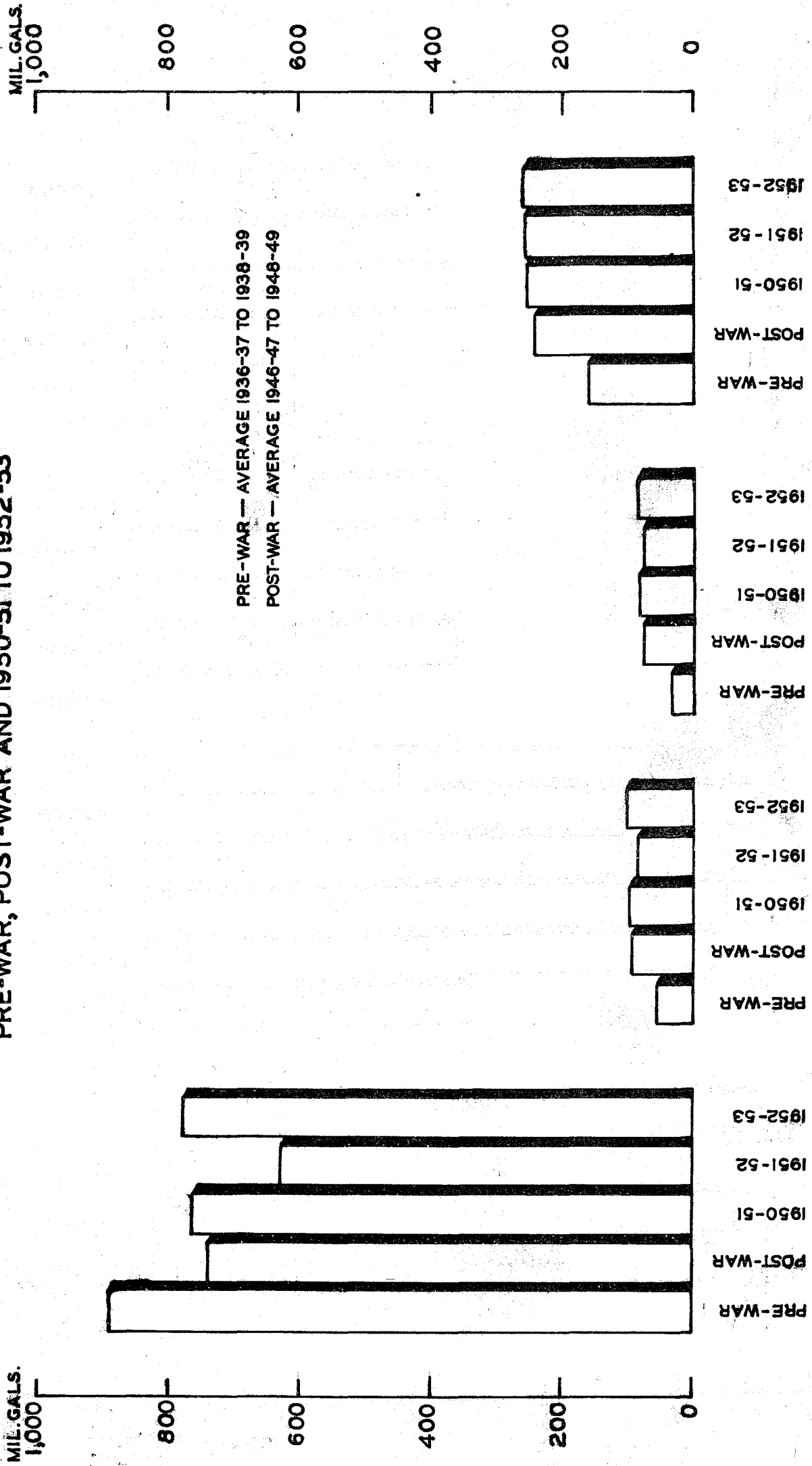
(d) Including imports.

(e) Not available.

(f) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey.

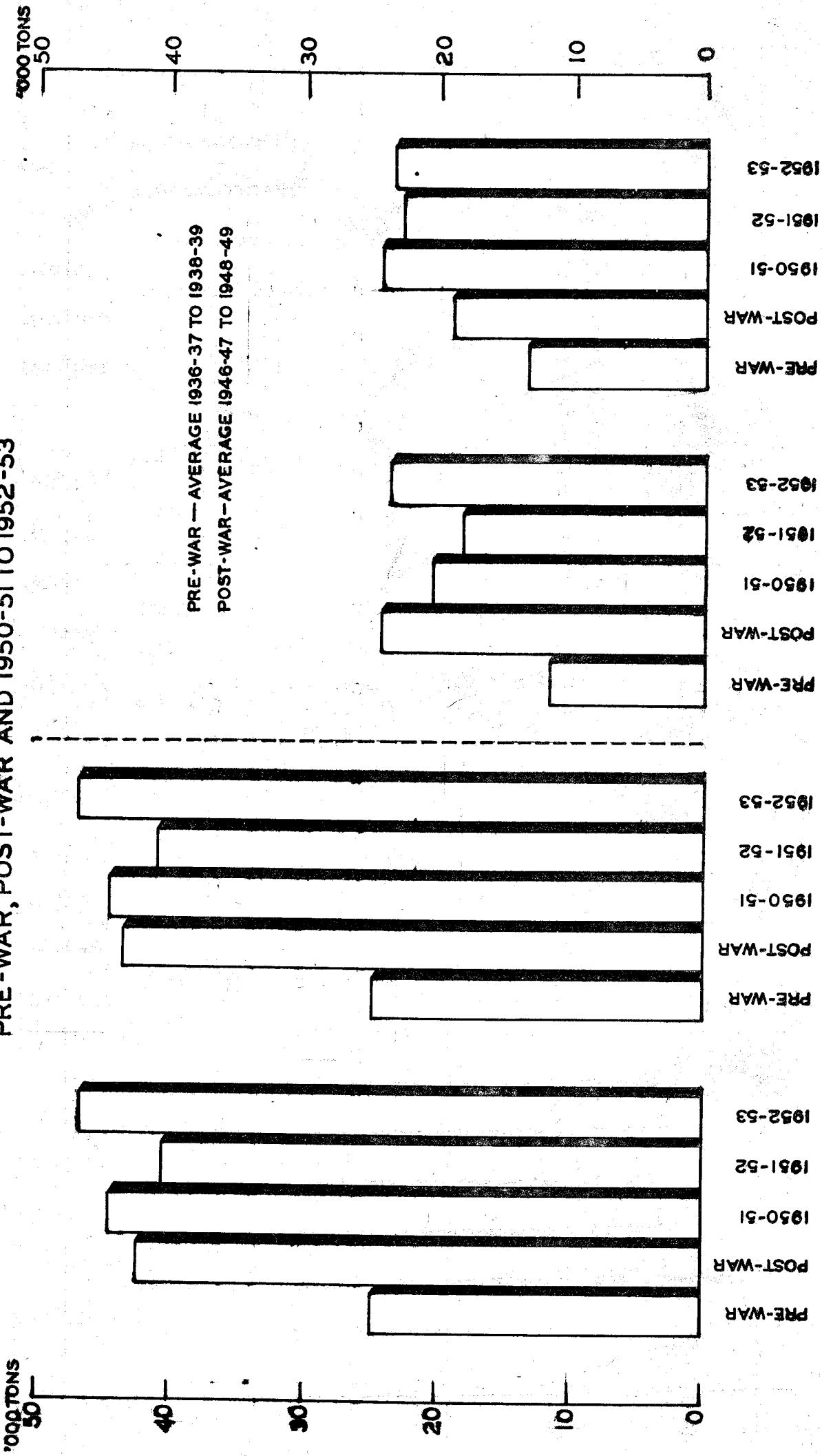
# UTILIZATION OF WHOLE MILK: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CHEESE: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53



## PRODUCTION

## SUPPLIES

## EXPORTS

## APPARENT AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION



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 1950-51 to 1952-53 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Fluid Whole Milk - Estimated Weight (b)	240.2	311.6	291.1	288.0	285.0
Actual quantity in gallons	(23.4)	(30.4)	(28.4)	(28.1)	(27.8)
Fresh Cream	6.4	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk					
Full Cream -					
Unsweetened )					
Sweetened )	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.6	3.3
Skim Sweetened )					
Concentrated Whole Milk (c)	1.1	3.5	4.9	4.4	3.3
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.4
Skim	-	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (Including Malted Milk)	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.4
Cheese	4.4	5.6	6.5	6.0	5.9
<b>Total - As Milk Solids (d)</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>

(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 steadily declined to 285.0 lb. in 1952-53. Consumption per head in the latter year was 11 per cent. less than the peak in 1948-49, but 19 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 44.0 in 1952-53.

**(ii) Meat**

Production of meat (bone-in-weight) in Australia during 1952-53 is estimated at 1,154,400 tons, exclusive of approximately 55,700 tons of edible offal. This represents an increase of 205,400 tons (22 per cent.) on the previous year, 18 per cent. on the average for the three years ended 1938-39 and 23 per cent. on that for the three immediate post-war years.

The production of beef and veal was a record at 674,800 tons, this being 23,300 tons (4 per cent.) above that previously achieved in 1950-51, 92,900 tons (16 per cent.) above 1951-52, and 105,700 tons (19 per cent.) above the immediate pre-war average.

During 1952-53 there was a recovery in the production of mutton and lamb compared with the comparatively low level in the two preceding years, 249,000 tons of mutton and 146,100 tons of lamb being produced during the twelve months. Mutton was 73,200 tons (42 per cent.) and lamb 39,600 tons (37 per cent.) above production for the previous year, and both were 24 per cent. above pre-war production.

The production of pork declined during 1952-53 to 31,800 tons which was 3,200 tons or 9.1 per cent. below production for the previous year, approximately the same as the average for the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49, but 13,600 tons or 30 per cent. below the average production for the three years ended 1938-39.

Bacon and ham production at 38,700 tons increased slightly on the previous year, but was still considerably below the average production of 45,100 tons over the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49.

The production of edible offal, which is not included with the carcass, is estimated at 55,700 tons in 1952-53 compared with 46,700 tons in 1951-52 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	651.5	581.9	674.8
Mutton	201.4	176.5	161.8	175.8	249.0
Lamb	117.6	129.6	112.4	106.5	146.1
Pork (b)	45.4	31.5	35.2	35.0	31.8
Bacon and Ham, (Cured Weight)	32.5	45.1	36.8	36.6	38.7
Total Pigmcats (as Pork)	94.1	92.8	85.4	84.8	84.5
<u>Total :</u>	982.2	941.3	1011.1	949.0	1154.4
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	47.9	46.7	55.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Includes estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

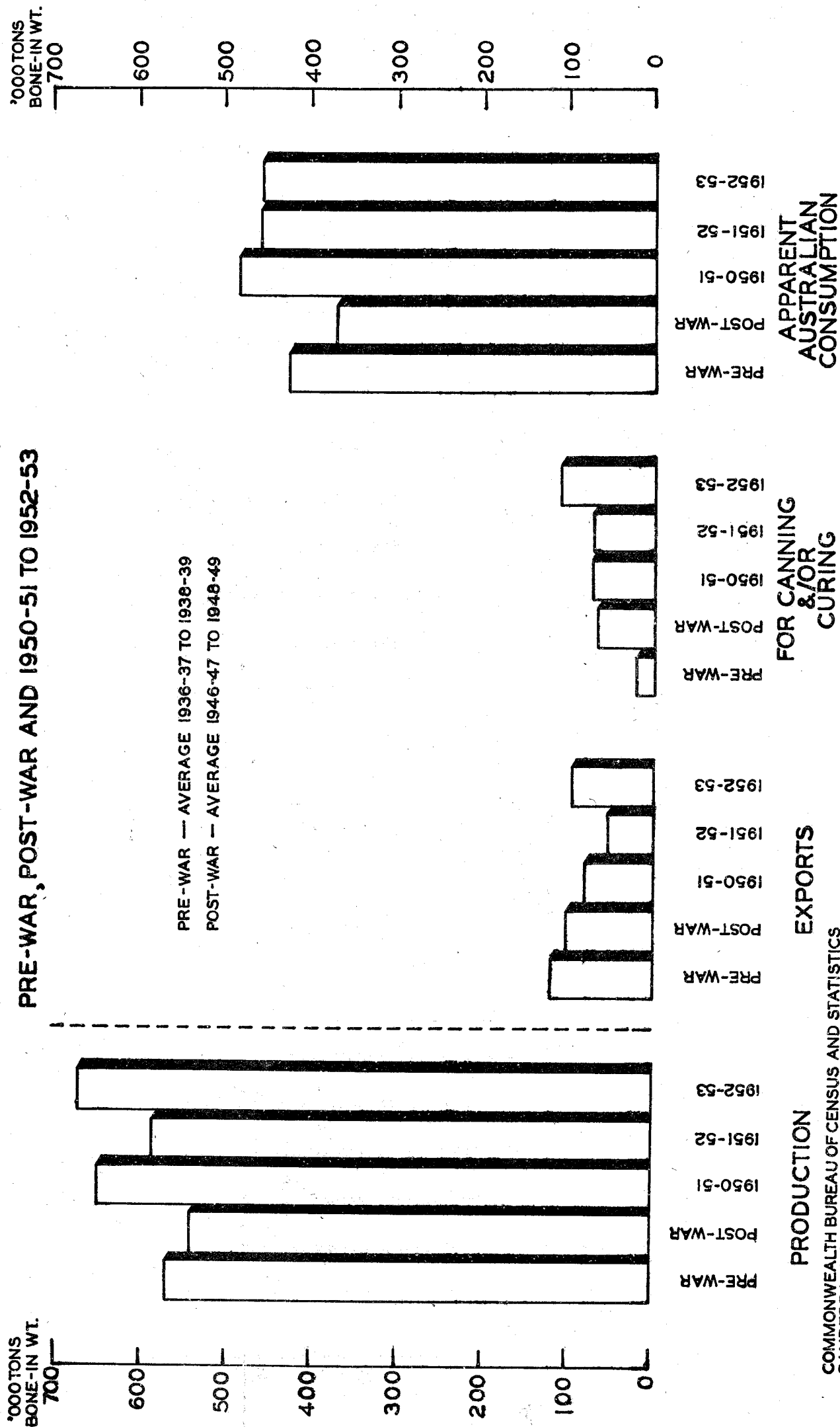
Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the two tables following. In the first table separate details are given for each class of carcass meat, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning and curing. 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 1952-53 the exports of carcass meat showed a considerable increase on the previous year, 171,500 tons bone-in weight leaving the country, this being 104,200 tons or 155 per cent. more than during 1951-52. However, they were still 23 per cent. below average exports for the three years ending 1938-39. Compared with the previous year, beef and veal rose by 84 per cent., mutton thirteen-fold and lamb by 243 per cent., while pork declined by 12 per cent. With the exception of mutton, exports of which were 108 per cent. above the pre-war level, all types were considerably below the average quantity exported during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. There has, however, been a remarkable expansion in the exports of canned meat which rose from 5,500 tons pre-war to 90,600 tons during 1952-53.

Total meat exports (including canned and cured meat expressed in terms of carcass meat), estimated at 313,500 tons in 1952-53, were slightly more than double the quantity exported in 1951-52 and one-third as much again as was exported in the immediate pre-war and post-war periods.

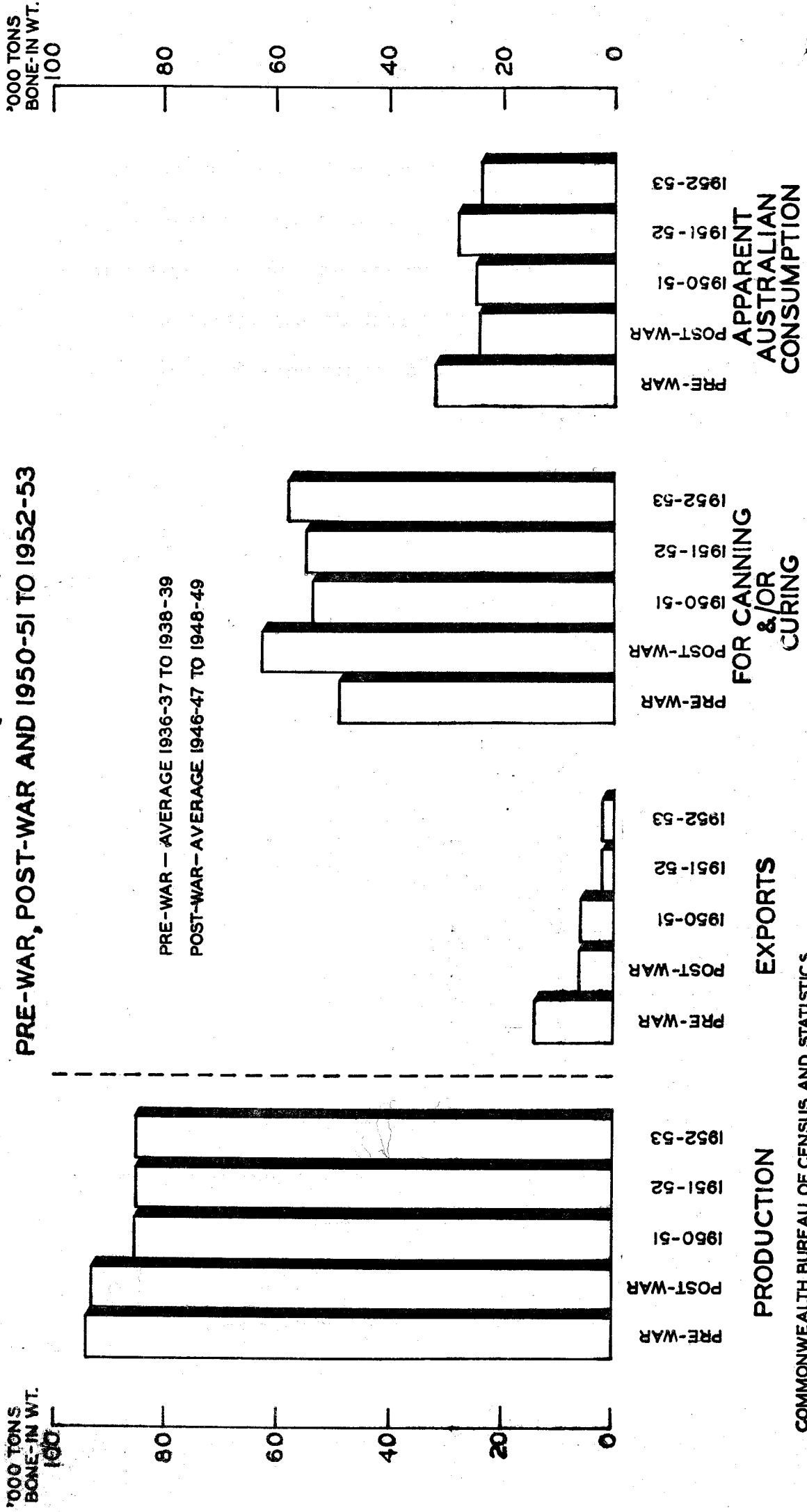
Australian consumption of meat (including cured and canned in terms of carcass weight) was 839,800 tons in 1952-53 compared with 790,700 tons in 1951-52 and average consumption for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 of 749,800 tons.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA BEEF AND VEAL



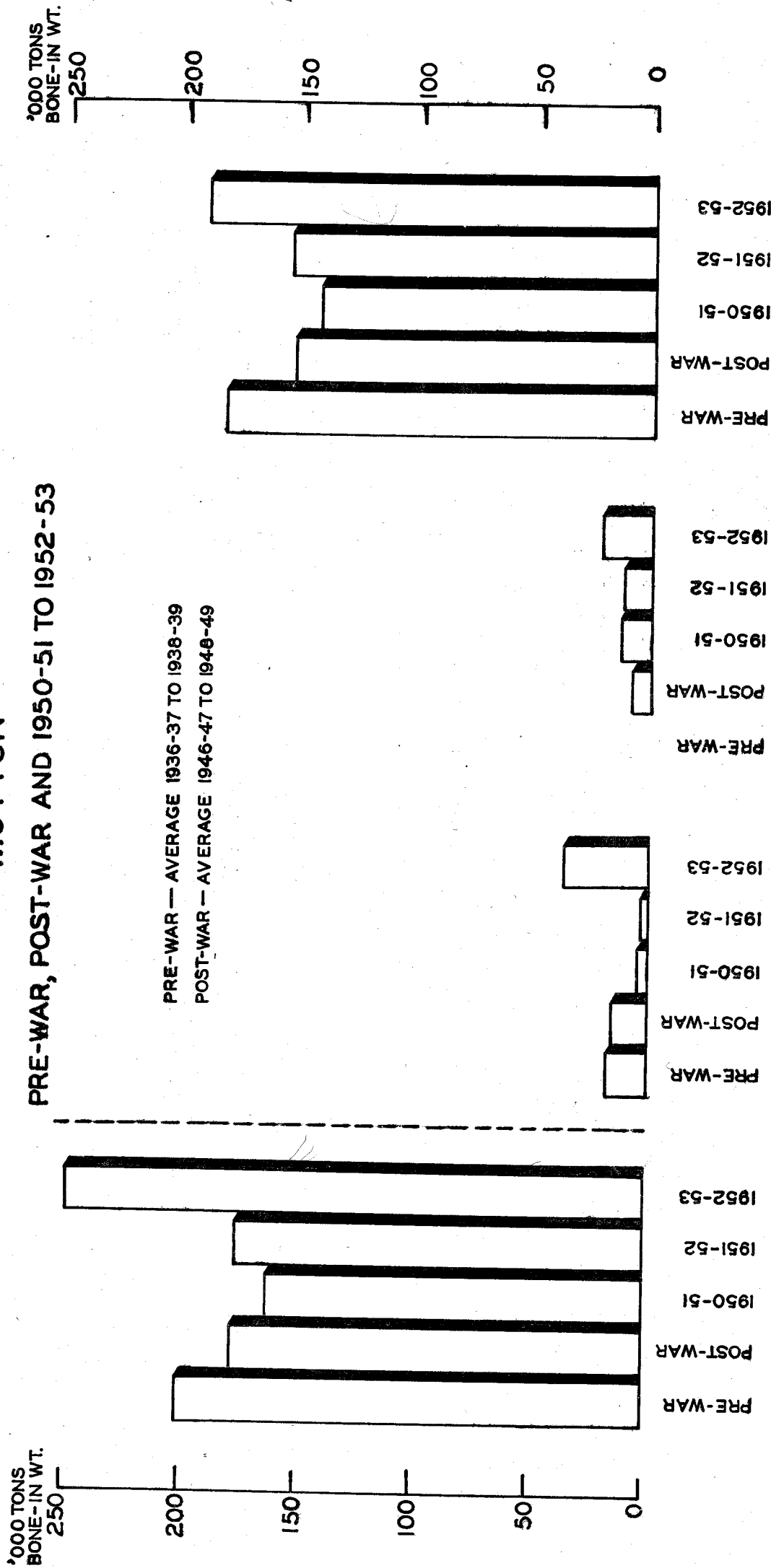
# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

## PIG MEATS (AS PORK)



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

## MUTTON



APPARENT AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION

FOR CANNING & FOR CURING

EXPORTS

PRODUCTION

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT: AUSTRALIA

## LAMB

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53

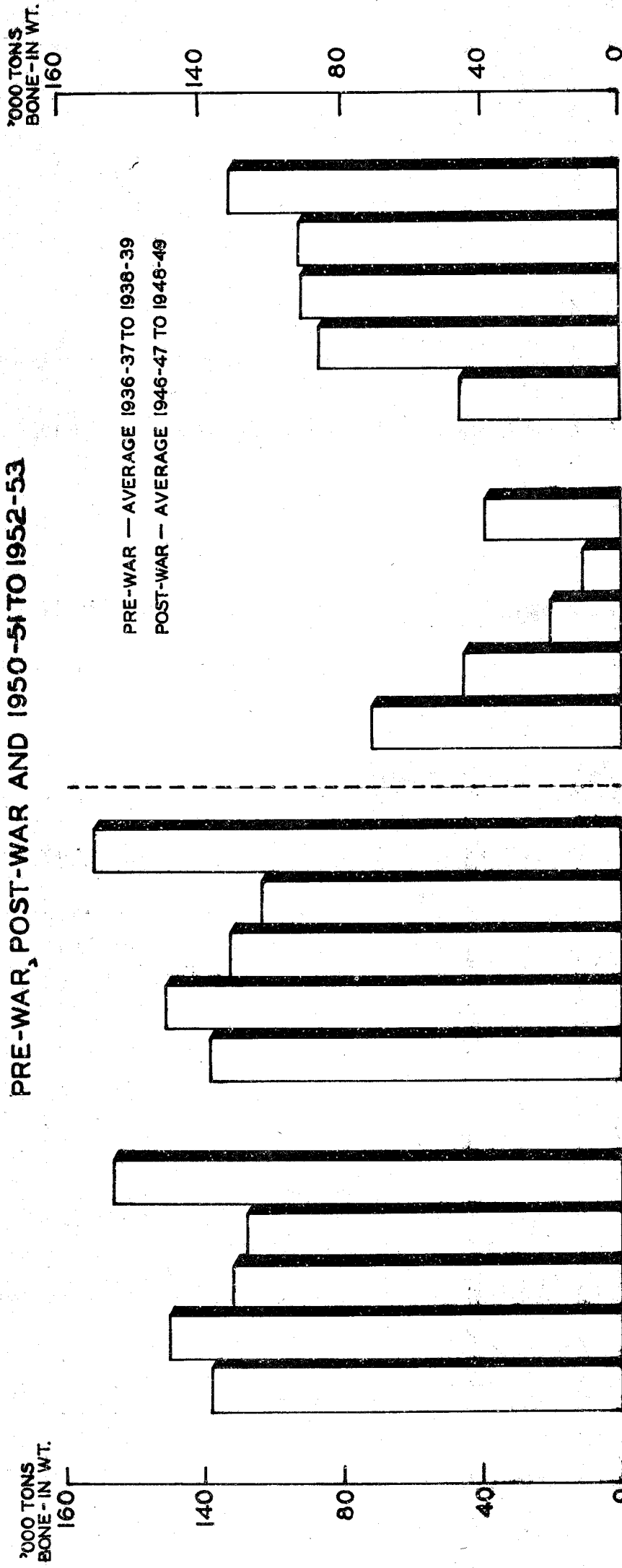


TABLE 17 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CARCASS MEAT (a) : AUSTRALIA  
( '000 tons, Bone-in Weight)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (b)
<u>BEEF AND VEAL</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.5	(+) 10.3	(-) 3.8	(+) 6.0
Production	569.1	542.4	651.5	581.9	674.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	569.1	540.9	641.2	585.7	668.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	120.8	101.6	81.5	51.7	95.3
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	18.0	66.6	71.5	69.7	110.8
Australian Consumption	430.3	372.7	488.2	464.3	462.7
<u>MUTTON</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.5	(+) 2.8	(+) 5.2	(+) 0.5
Production	201.4	176.5	161.8	175.8	249.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	201.4	177.0	159.0	170.6	248.5
Exports	17.3	14.8	3.8	2.6	36.0
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	-	8.2	12.7	11.6	20.8
Australian Consumption	184.1	154.0	142.5	156.4	191.7
<u>LAMB</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.5	(+) 0.8	(+) 3.6	(-) 4.7
Production	117.6	129.6	112.4	106.5	146.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	117.6	131.1	111.6	102.9	150.8
Exports	71.6	45.0	20.4	11.3	38.7
Australian Consumption	46.0	86.1	91.2	91.6	112.1
<u>PIGMEATS (AS PORK)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(d)	(-) 1.2	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.3	(+) 0.7
Production	94.1	92.8	85.4	84.8	84.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	94.1	94.0	84.9	84.5	83.8
Exports	13.7	6.3	5.6	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	48.6	63.4	54.1	54.8	58.3
Australian Consumption (g)	31.8	24.3	25.2	28.0	24.0
<u>TOTAL CARCASS MEAT</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(+) 14.4	(+) 5.3	(+) 2.5
Production	982.2	941.3	1011.1	949.0	1154.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	943.0	996.7	943.7	1151.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	111.3	67.3	171.5
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	66.6	138.2	138.3	136.1	189.9
Australian Consumption	692.2	637.1	747.1	740.3	790.5

- (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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (b)
<u>CARCASS MEAT (Bone-in weight)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 1.7	(+) 14.4	(+) 5.3	(+) 2.5
Production	982.2	941.3	1011.1	949.0	1154.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	943.0	996.7	943.7	1151.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	223.4	167.7	111.3	67.3	171.5
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	66.6	138.2	138.3	136.1	189.9
Australian Consumption	692.2	637.1	747.1	740.3	790.5
<u>CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 2.8	(-) 0.1	(+) 1.6	(-) 1.4
Production	12.0	49.0	56.3	63.5	94.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.0	51.8	56.4	61.9	95.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	44.6	53.7	90.6
Australian Consumption	6.5	9.0	11.8	8.2	5.2
<u>BACON AND HAM (Cured Weight)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	-	(+) 0.2	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.6
Production	32.5	45.1	36.8	36.6	38.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	32.5	45.1	36.6	36.4	39.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.0
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	2.1	2.9	6.1	9.9
Australian Consumption	31.5	39.9	30.7	27.5	27.4
<u>TOTAL MEAT (In terms of Carcass Weight)</u>					
Net change in Stocks (c)(g)	(d)	(-) 3.3	(+) 14.6	(+) 3.0	(+) 1.1
Production	982.2	941.3	1011.1	949.1	1154.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	982.2	944.6	996.5	946.1	1153.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(g)	232.4	238.0	188.3	155.4	313.5
Australian Consumption (g)	749.8	706.6	808.2	790.7	839.8

- (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.

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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 export separately. 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. 1952-53 saw an increase to 225.4 lb.

Beef and veal consumption per head increased continuously from 86.7 lb. (carcass weight) in 1945 to 131.6 lb. in 1950-51. However, during 1951-52 and 1952-53 there were marked declines to 121.8 lb. and 118.5 lb. respectively, which is far below the pre-war average of 144.1 lb. The consumption of mutton at 49.1 lb. per head carcass weight, while being above the level of the post-war years, was still low compared with consumption pre-war (59.8 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 24.0 lb. There was an increase during 1952-53 to 28.7 lb. This was considerably above the pre-war level of 15.0 lb.

Pork consumption has fluctuated since 1946-47 around 7.0 lb. per head carcass weight but at 6.1 lb. during 1952-53 was 4.3 lb. or 41 per cent. 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 7.0 lb. per head, bacon and ham consumption is 45 per cent. below the 1946-47 peak of 12.7 lb.

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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Beef and Veal (b)	144.1	108.9	131.6	121.8	118.5
Mutton (b)	59.8	45.1	38.4	41.0	49.1
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	24.6	24.0	28.7
Pork (b)	10.4	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.1
Offal	8.4	8.9	8.8	9.1	10.3
Canned Meat (c)	(d)	2.6	3.2	2.1	1.3
Bacon and Ham (e)	10.2	11.7	8.3	7.2	7.0
Total (b) (f)	253.0	215.7	226.6	216.5	225.4

(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.

15-1

(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 1952-53 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 foodstuffs 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 1952-53 the recorded catch was 78.8 million lb. (fresh round weight), which was 7.0 million lb. (10 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 1952-53 totalled 30.6 million lb. (fresh round weight), this being 5.9 million lb. (24 per cent.) greater than 1951-52. The increase was due principally to larger quantities of oysters harvested although there were also increases in the crayfish and prawn catch. The consumption of fresh fish per head of population, at 5.0 lb. edible weight during 1952-53, was 9 per cent. less than that of the previous year. The decrease was due principally to a substantial reduction in imports of fresh fish (from 30.6 million lb. to 17.6 million lb. fresh round weight), which more than offset the increase in local production. 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 during the last two years, i.e. 0.9 lb. cured weight per head. The consumption of crustaceans and molluscs per head has remained fairly steady.

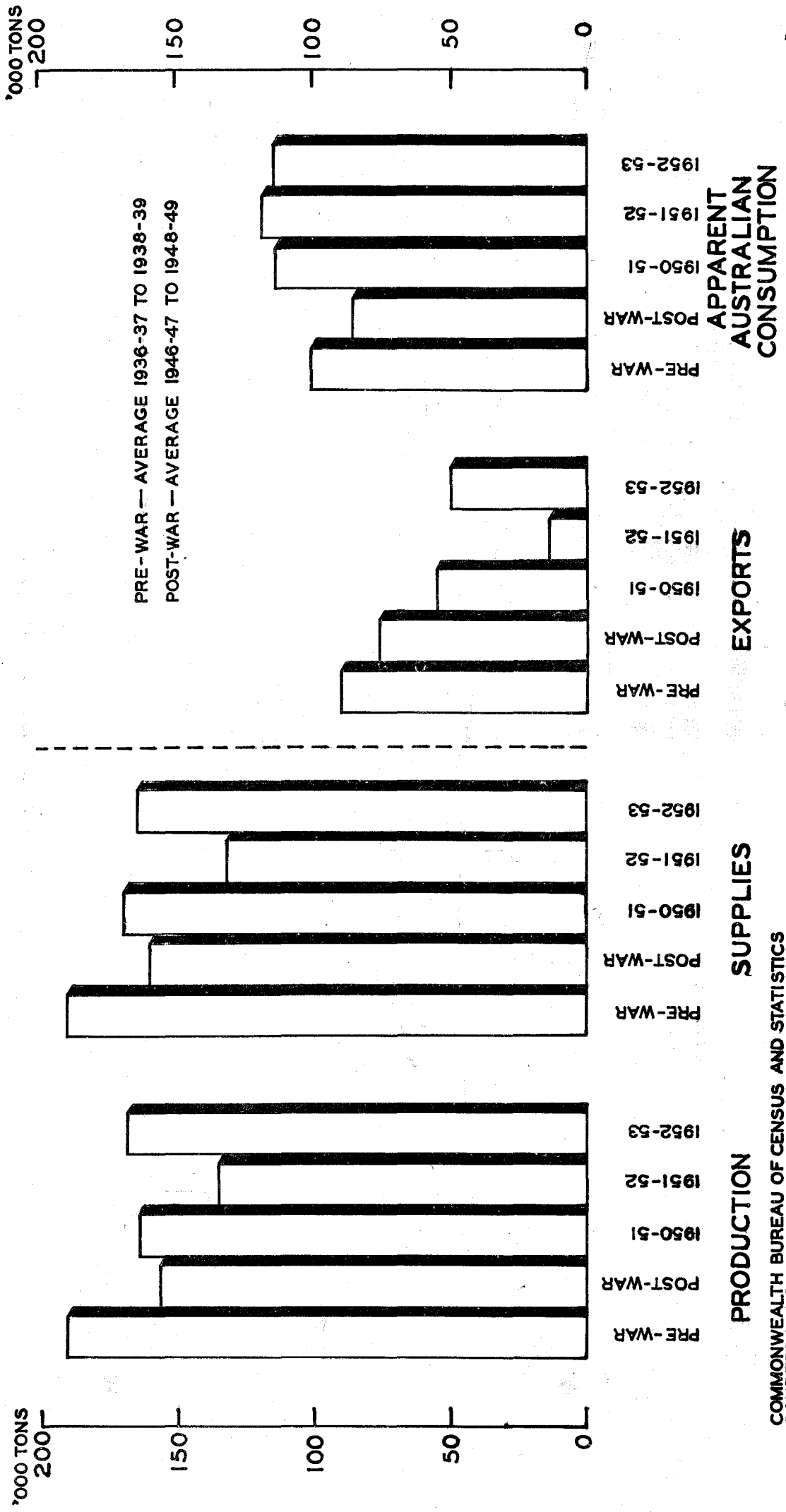
Prior to the war, the consumption of canned fish in Australia was almost entirely from imported supplies. Since the war, fish canning in Australia has shown a marked development and in 1951-52, 22 per cent. of total canned fish consumed was from local supplies. During 1952-53 there was a substantial reduction in imports, the level being only approximately 25 per cent. of the quantity imported during each of the two previous years. As a consequence, with no increase in the quantity of locally produced canned fish consumed, consumption per head of canned fish fell from 3.3 lb. canned weight during 1951-52 to 1.3 lb. canned weight during 1952-53. This is far short of the immediate pre-war figure of 4.1 lb.

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1952-53 is estimated at 67.9 million lb. edible weight (7.8 lb. per head) as compared with 88.3 million lb. edible weight (10.3 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 138.9 million lb. fresh round weight and 166.2 million lb. fresh round weight respectively. The decrease occurred in canned fish as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

It is worth noting that the recorded production of squid has increased considerably in recent years as a result of demand from European migrants.

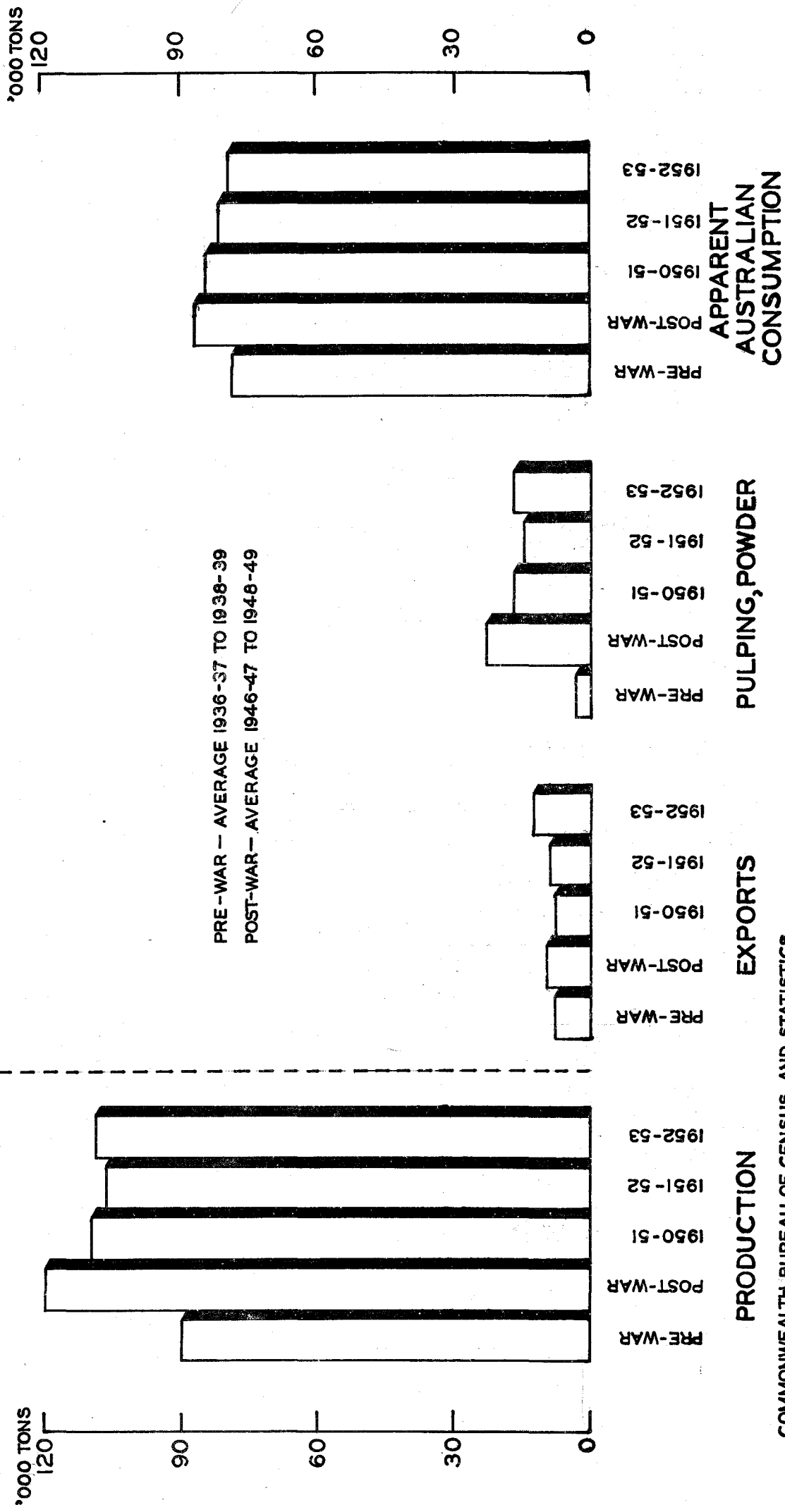
# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BUTTER: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SHELL EGGS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53



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 1950-51 to 1952-53 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Poultry (Carcass Weight)	) (	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight)	) 9.7 (	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fish - Fresh (b)	6.4	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.0
Cured (incl. Smoked & Salted) (b)	(c)	(c)	1.0	0.9	0.9
Crustaceans & Molluscs (b)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Canned - Australian Origin (b)	)	3.0 (	0.8	0.7	0.7
Imported (b)	) 4.1	(	2.7	2.6	0.6
<b>Total Edible Weight:</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>

(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 1952-53 was about 108,600 tons (equivalent to about 185 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 1952-53 amounted to 12,600 tons, compared with 8,500 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 10,600 tons (expressed in terms of weight of shell eggs) in 1952-53. This was more than double the quantity exported 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 1952-53 only 200 tons (expresses in terms of weight of shell eggs) were produced, practically the whole of which was consumed in Australia, leaving little 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<u>SHELL EGGS</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.2	(+) 1.1	(-) 1.2
Production (c)	89.5	119.9	110.4	106.9	108.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	119.8	110.2	105.8	109.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	8.4	8.5	12.6
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	3.2	22.9	17.0	14.9	16.8
Australian Consumption	78.7	86.5	84.8	82.4	80.4
<u>EGG POWDER(e)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 1.2	(-) 0.2	-	-
Production	-	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	-	4.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
Exports	-	4.4	0.7	-	-
Australian Consumption	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2
<u>EGG PULP (Liquid Whole)(e)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.4	(-) 0.5	(+) 1.0	(-) 0.9
Production	3.2	20.0	16.0	14.4	16.4
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	3.2	21.4	16.5	13.4	17.3
Exports	0.3	12.0	8.4	4.9	10.6
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Consumption	2.9	8.6	7.9	8.3	6.5
<u>TOTAL EGGS (e)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 2.6	(-) 0.5	(+) 2.0	(-) 2.1
Production	89.5	119.9	110.4	106.9	108.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	89.5	122.5	110.9	104.9	110.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	17.6	13.5	23.3
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Australian Consumption	81.6	95.2	92.8	90.9	87.0

(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.

Consumption of eggs (shell eggs, powder and pulp expressed as shell eggs) per head, at 22.3 lb. (204 eggs) in 1952-53, 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Shell Eggs	25.7	25.4	22.9	21.6	20.6
Egg Powder (b)	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)(b)	0.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.6
<u>Total Shell Equivalent -</u>					
lb. per head	26.6	27.9	25.1	23.9	22.3
No. per head (c)	243	255	229	219	204

- (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)

Reference 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 135,300 tons, the lowest recorded since 1929-30. There was a marked increase of 24 per cent. to 167,600 tons during 1952-53 this however, being still 23,400 tons or 12 per cent. below the pre-war average production.

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 12,900 tons, but with the recovery in production during 1952-53, exports rose again to 50,300 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 7,100 tons during 1951-52, the same level being maintained during 1952-53. This was 4,300 tons (154 per cent.) more than average production over the three years ending 1938-39.

The production of margarine other than table, amounted to 22,000 tons in 1952-53, which was 3,000 tons (12 per cent.) less than the previous year but 9,800 tons (80 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 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<u>BUTTER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.6	(-) 5.9	(+) 3.5	(+) 2.7
Production	191.0	157.1	163.9	135.3	167.6
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	191.0	160.7	169.8	131.8	164.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)(c)	90.0	76.0	55.2	12.9	50.3
Australian Consumption	101.0	84.7	114.6	118.9	114.6
<u>MARGARINE - TABLE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.6	(+) 0.2	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1
Production	2.8	6.4	3.8	7.1	7.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	2.8	7.0	3.6	7.3	7.2
Exports	-	4.0	1.7	2.1	0.2
Australian Consumption	2.8	3.0	1.9	5.2	7.0
<u>MARGARINE - OTHER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	-	(-) 0.3	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.3
Production	12.2	18.9	22.2	25.0	22.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.2	18.9	22.5	24.9	21.7
Exports	-	0.2	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	12.2	18.7	22.5	24.9	21.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter.

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 31.2 lb. per head in 1951-52. Probably due to some buyer resistance to increased prices, consumption fell to 29.3 lb. per head during 1952-53. This was 18 per cent. more than the average consumption during the three years ended 1948-49, but 11 per cent below the pre-war level.

With increased supplied of butter available, the consumption of margarine per head fell during 1950-51 by 17 per cent. to 0.5 lb. in the case of table grade and and by 8 per cent. to 6.0 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 oversea markets and the non-competitive price of margarine on the home market as compared with butter. However, during 1951-52, a pronounced shortage of butter in certain areas followed by a substantial increase in its price was, no doubt, largely responsible for an increased consumption of table margarine (up to 1.4 lb. per head). With the further increase in the price of butter and the reduction in butter consumption during 1952-53, table margarine consumption increased further to 1.8 lb. per head. Consumption of other margarine decreased from 6.5 lb. per head in 1951-52 to 5.6 lb. in 1952-53.



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 1950-51 to 1952-53.

**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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	30.9	31.2	29.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.8
Other	4.0	5.2	6.0	6.5	5.6
Lard	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats(b)	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
<u>Total Fat Content</u>	37.6	30.9	35.9	37.5	35.5

(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 following two seasons, but during 1951 fell substantially to 721,100 tons of raw sugar (745,400 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 918,400 tons (948,900 tons at 94 net titre), exceeding the previous record (the 1948 season) by 3,000 tons. During the 1953 season a record 341,000 acres were planted, resulting in an all time peak output of about 1,215,000 tons of raw sugar (1,254,000 tons at 94 net titre).

The following table shows details of production and utilization of raw sugar for 1952-53 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	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(+) 6.2(c)	(+) 2.5	(-) 10.4	(+) 5.8	(-) 7.0	(+) 35.3
Production (raw)	779.3(d)	683.9	902.5	906.9	702.2	948.3
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	773.1	681.4	912.9	901.1	709.2	913.0
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	483.4	433.3	206.1	500.8
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	19.5	21.8	23.8	17.0
Australian Consumption - (including sugar content of manufactured products consumed) (g)	326.6	408.8	410.0	446.0	479.3	395.2

(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.

30. In the next 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	67.9	69.3	59.5
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	52.3	56.4	41.7
Total:	106.5	119.7	120.2	125.7	101.2
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	6.0	4.4	4.5
<u>Total Sugar Content:</u>	112.0	125.3	126.2	130.1	105.7

(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 69.3 lb., but during 1952-53 fell substantially to 59.5 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, but declined again during 1952-53 to 41.7 lb.

The estimates of sugar consumption given in this report represent apparent consumption measured in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. The estimates do not take into account stocks in the following categories in respect of which inadequate data are available -

- (i) Wholesalers', retailers' and householders' stocks of sugar
- (ii) Sugar content of stocks of manufactured products held by producers, wholesalers, retailers and householders.

In years in which significant movements in these unrecorded stocks occur, the estimates shown above do not give a reliable indication of actual human consumption. Some evidence is available that in 1952-53 there were substantial withdrawals from these unrecorded stocks which is considered likely to have offset to some extent at least the drop in the consumption estimates shown. However, it is possible that some of the reduction in 1952-53 sugar disposals by refineries and manufacturers of sugar products may have resulted from buyer resistance to increases in sugar prices which operated from March and May, 1952.

The consumption of syrups (golden syrup and treacle), honey and glucose expressed in terms of sugar content was 4.5 lb. per head in 1952-53 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 105.7 lb. in 1952-53 compared with 131.1 lb. in 1951-52 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 average of the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and each of the potato years ended October, 1951 to 1953. 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, declining again (to 440,100 tons) during 1952-53.

After the war a small export trade in potatoes was built up, but by 1951 quantities exported to all destinations had dwindled to 7,200 tons. During 1951-52, however, 41,000 tons were exported. With decreased production during 1952-53, exports fell again, 15,000 tons only being shipped.

Production of sweet potatoes in 1952-53 is estimated at 5,500 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	1951	1952	1953 (a)
<b>POTATOES, WHITE</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production (c)	360.4	506.4	408.9	513.9	440.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	360.4	522.2	408.9	513.9	440.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	7.2	41.0	15.0
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	37.0	72.3	60.0	60.0	60.0
Australian Consumption (e)	318.5	424.3	341.7	412.9	365.1
<b>POTATOES, SWEET (f)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5

(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 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. By 1950-51 consumption had fallen to 93.5 lb. (92.1 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet), recovered during 1951-52 to 109.7 lb. (108.3 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet), but fell again during 1952-53 to 94.9 lb. (93.5 lb. of white and 1.4 lb. of sweet). 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	1951	1952	1953 (a)
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	92.1	108.3	93.5
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
<u>Total:</u>	106.2	125.7	93.5	109.7	94.9

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Includes the fresh equivalent of canned potatoes.

(c) Years ended June.

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 tons harvested in 1948, and progressively to 4,800 tons during 1952. To make up, in some part, the deficiency caused by the decline in production, Australia imported during 1951-52, 3,878 tons, (in-shell equivalent of kernels) 2,421 tons of which were from Indonesia, and 1,194 tons from China and during 1952-53, 4,127 tons, 1,952 tons from China and 1,466 tons from the Union of South Africa.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa (raw beans). 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<u>DRIED PULSE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 3.1	(+) 0.5	(+) 0.3	(-) 1.1
Imports	(b)	4.5	8.3	9.6	4.1
Production	(b)	12.0	12.0	12.8	8.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	19.6	19.8	22.1	13.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	8.6	4.2	2.9	2.3
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Australian Consumption	(d) 4.5	9.9	14.7	18.3	10.2
<u>PEANUTS (IN SHELL)</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	-	(-) 0.4	-	-	-
Imports	4.1	-	2.2	3.9	4.1
Production	7.0	17.3	8.0	5.4	4.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	11.1	17.7	10.2	9.3	8.9
Exports	-	0.4	0.1	-	-
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	6.9	4.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
Australian Consumption	4.2	12.9	8.7	8.2	7.9

(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 increased considerably after the war and at 4.8 lb. in 1951-52 was more than three times the pre-war figure. However, due principally to a steep decline in the Tasmanian blue pea crop, and a reduction in the imports of unprepared beans, consumption during 1952-53 fell to 2.6 lb. per head. 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 1952-53 was 1.3 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 decreases in the production of Almonds and imports of nuts consumption fell to 1.4 lb. per head during 1952-53. The consumption of cocoa beans during 1952-53 declined from an average of 3.4 lb. per head during the three years ended 1948-49 to 2.3 lb. per head, only slightly above the pre-war level of 2.1 lb.

Consumption of the whole group per head rose from an average of 5.3 lb. during the three years ended 1938-39 to a post-war peak of 11.7 lb. during 1949-50, but by 1952-53 had fallen to 7.6 lb. per head.

**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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53(a)
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.8	4.0	4.8	2.6
Peanuts (b)	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
Edible Tree nuts (b)	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.4
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.3
<b>Total: (Edible Weight)</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>

(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 during 1952-53 at 103,800 tons was slightly less than production during the previous year and also average production for the three years ended 1948-49, but well above pre-war production. During 1951-52 and 1952-53 citrus production declined considerably from the level in 1950-51, but was considerably more than for the pre-war period and only very little below average production for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49

The quantity of 12,000 tons of tomatoes exported, recorded in the table below for the year 1952-53, includes 11,600 tons of estimated fresh equivalent of tomato products, half of which was tomato paste exported to the United Kingdom. Exports of citrus fruit during 1952-53 totalled 43,200 tons (9,300 tons as fresh and 33,900 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<b>TOMATOES, FRESH (b)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(a)	(-) 4.5	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d) 50.0	104.0	91.6	104.7	103.8
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>103.8</b>
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	-	17.6	4.1	4.4	12.0
Waste	2.0	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.5
Australian Consumption	48.0	86.3	83.5	95.7	87.3
<b>CITRUS FRUIT (b)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	111.0	144.6	171.3	138.1	135.7
<b>Total Supplies:</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>135.7</b>
Exports	13.2	14.0	29.3	37.9	43.2
Waste	-	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.5
Australian Consumption	97.8	127.2	138.7	97.7	90.0

(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 22.4 lb. in 1952-53.

The consumption of citrus fruit rose from 31.9 lb. per head pre-war to 37.4 lb. in 1950-51, but had declined to 23.0 lb. by 1952-53.

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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Fresh Tomatoes (b)	(c) 15.7	25.3	22.5	25.1	22.4
Fresh Citrus (b)	31.9	37.2	37.4	25.6	23.0
<b>Total Fresh Fruit Equivalent</b>	47.6	62.5	59.9	50.7	45.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes manufactured products in terms of fresh.

(c) Probably 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 fruit and tomatoes) amounted to 498,700 tons during 1952-53 compared with 540,100 tons during the previous year (a reduction of 8 per cent). The total decline was brought about principally by falls of 14 per cent in the production of apples, 15 per cent in apricots and 18 per cent in bananas. These were offset to some degree by an increase of 24 per cent in pineapple production. Compared with earlier years, production during 1952-53 was 6 per cent below the level in 1950-51, 7 per cent below the average for the three years ended 1948-49 but only 2 per cent below average production for the three immediate pre-war years. Exports increased during 1952-53 to 109,900 tons, from 81,100 tons during 1951-52. This is more than double the average quantity exported during the three years 1946-47 to 1948-49, and is approaching the pre-war level of 116,600 tons.

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 subsequent years and by 1952-53 output had fallen to 35,200 tons. Exports of jam in 1952-53 at 4,900 tons were substantially lower than in all other post-war years and were only 1,100 tons greater than the average exports during the three immediate pre-war years.

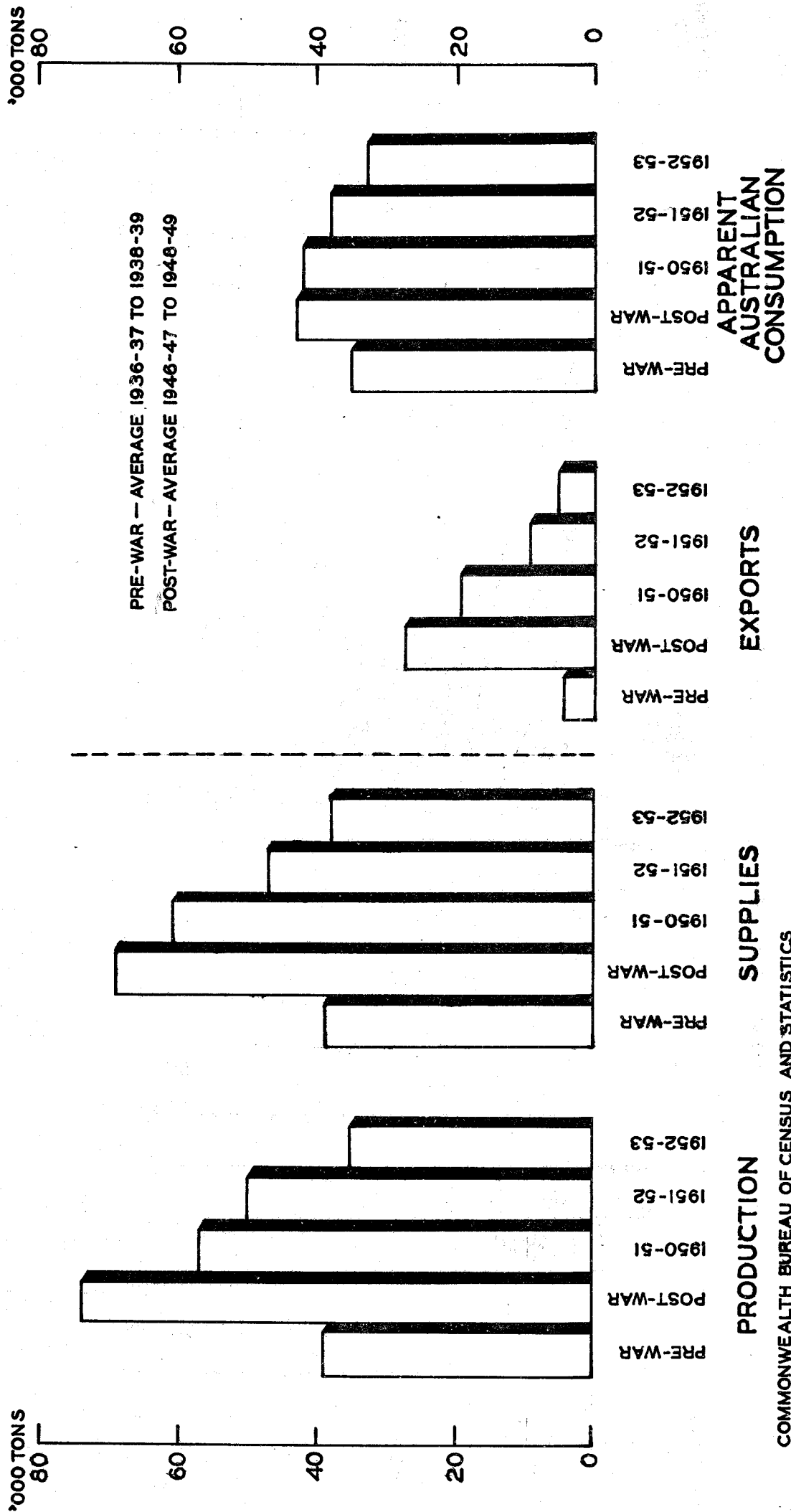
The production of dried vine fruit was 72,000 tons in 1952, compared with 56,200 tons in 1951, 67,900 tons in 1950 and average production of 80,500 tons during the three years ended 1939. Exports at 49,200 tons during 1952-53, while being above the level of recent years, were below the pre-war level of 63,000 tons.

The production of dried tree fruits was up on the previous three years, but imports were down by from a half to a third compared with the same period.

Canned fruit output during 1952-53 was only 85 per cent of output during the previous year, 94 per cent of 1950-51, but in excess of other post-war years. It was 47 per cent greater than average production over the three years ended 1938-39. The production of the main pack (apricots, peaches and pears) was 72,900 tons in 1952-53 compared with the record output of 85,900 tons in 1951-52. Exports of 65,600 tons of all canned fruit were at a record level.

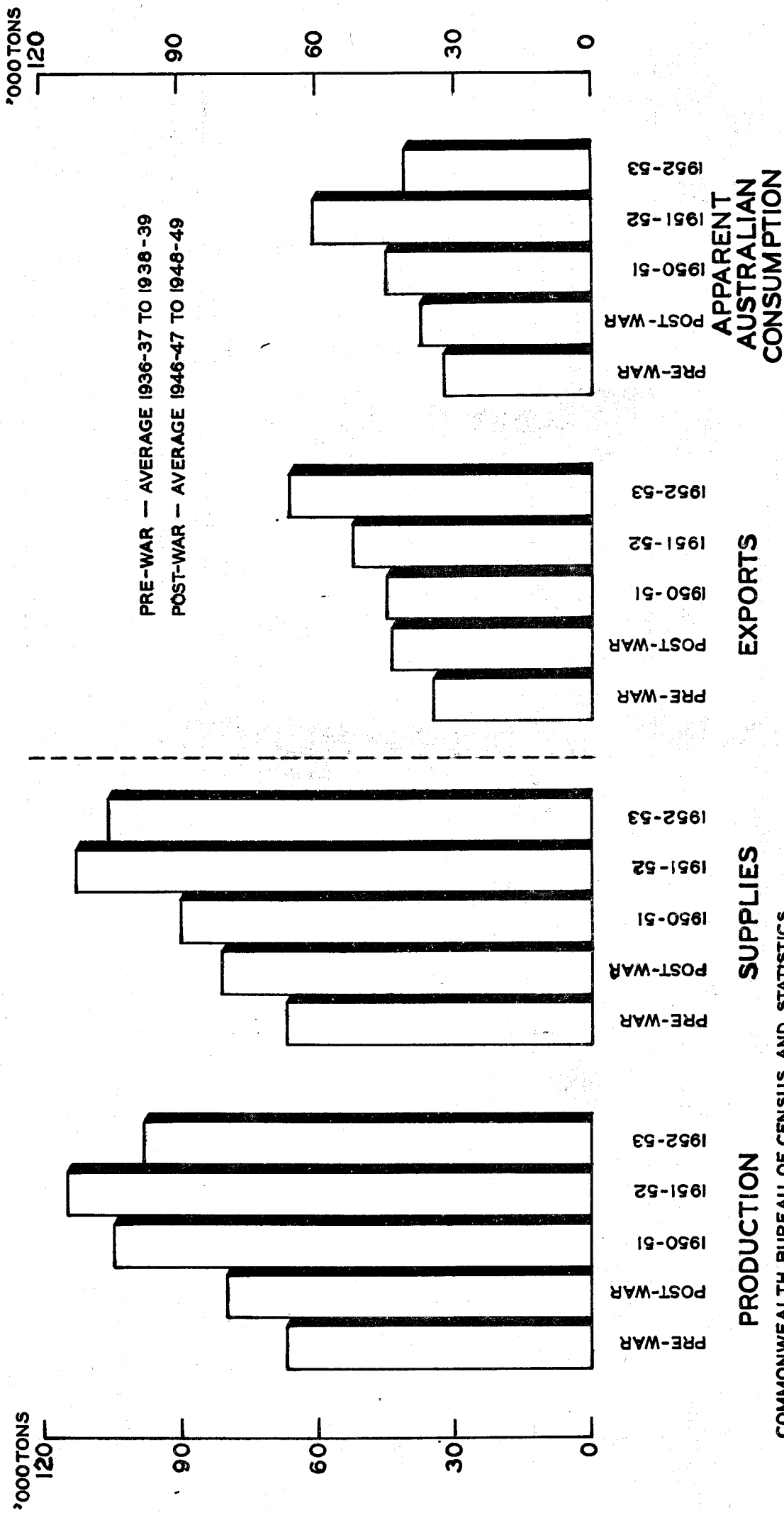
# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF JAMS: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53



# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CANNED FRUIT: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1950-51 TO 1952-53



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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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<b>FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUIT)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(c) 509.5	533.9	531.0	540.1	498.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	509.5	533.9	531.0	540.1	498.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	83.2	81.1	109.9
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	104.7	(e) 185.7	165.9	158.5	148.0
Australian Consumption	288.2	297.5	281.9	300.5	240.8
<b>JAMS</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(+) 4.9	(-) 3.9	(+) 2.8	(-) 3.0
Production	38.9	74.2	56.8	49.6	35.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	38.9	69.3	60.7	46.8	38.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	19.0	9.0	4.9
Australian Consumption	35.1	42.5	41.7	37.8	33.3
<b>DRIED VINE FRUIT (f)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	80.5	74.6	67.9	56.2	72.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	80.5	74.6	67.9	56.2	72.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	63.0	48.5	34.4	31.5	49.2
Miscellaneous Uses (e)	1.7	4.4	6.8	2.9	4.0
Australian Consumption	15.8	21.7	26.7	21.8	18.8
<b>DRIED TREE FRUIT</b>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 0.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	5.5	4.5	4.3	6.7	2.7
Production	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.3	5.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	10.8	10.8	9.4	11.0	8.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
Australian Consumption	9.0	8.7	8.3	9.7	7.0
<b>CANNED FRUIT</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(b)	(-) 0.7	(+) 114.7	(+) 2.0	(-) 8.0
Production	66.6	80.2	104.7	114.8	98.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	66.6	80.9	90.0	112.8	106.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	34.7	43.6	45.3	52.2	65.6
Australian Consumption	31.9	37.3	44.7	60.6	40.5

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes imports.

(d) Processing.

(e) Includes wastage.

(f) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December.

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 1952-53 at 61.7 lb. was the lowest recorded since annual consumption calculations were commenced in 1936-37. It was only 66 per cent. of the immediate pre-war and 71 per cent. of post-war per caput consumption, and 78 per cent. of consumption during 1951-52. Jam consumption per head has steadily declined since the war, and stood at 8.5 lb. in 1952-53. Dried vine and tree fruit consumption was also at a very low level and at 4.8 lb. and 1.8 lb. per head respectively, compared most unfavourably with earlier years.

Available statistics indicate that the consumption of canned fruit declined by 5.5 lb. per head (35 per cent.) to 10.4 lb. since the previous year, but was only slightly below average consumption for the three years ended 1938-39 and 1948-49. It must be emphasised however, that, as mentioned in the preface to this Bulletin, data used in calculating consumption are deficient to the extent that no information is available on changes in wholesalers' or retailers' stocks. Available evidence suggests that there may have been a net withdrawal from these stocks during 1952-53, and as a consequence, per caput consumption was probably higher than the official calculations show. Estimated consumption of the whole group, expressed in terms of fresh fruit per head of population, was 103.5 lb. in 1952-53 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 ended 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Fresh Fruit	94.0	87.1	76.0	78.8	61.7
Jam	11.4	12.4	11.2	9.9	8.5
Dried Fruit - Vine (b)	5.2	6.3	7.2	5.7	4.8
Tree	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.8
Canned Fruit	10.7	10.9	12.1	15.9	10.4
<u>Total</u> (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	141.8	140.7	132.6	133.6	103.5

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Data for post-war years relate to year ended December,

(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 emphasized 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, the production of canned vegetables included in groups (xi) and (xii) declined from 41,200 tons in 1945 to 20,900 tons in 1952-53. Green peas comprise the principal portion of vegetables now being canned.

Attention is directed to the qualification relating to stocks (viz. lack of data on retailers' and wholesalers stocks), mentioned in the preface. As a result of the deficiency in stock data, the actual consumption of canned vegetables may possibly be somewhat higher than is indicated by the official figures.

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.**  
(1000 tons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<u>FRESH</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	(b)	204.5	214.5	212.8	208.7
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	204.5	214.5	212.8	208.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	(b)	27.7	28.9	34.6	32.9
Australian Consumption	(b)	172.4	182.6	175.4	173.4
<u>CANNED</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(-) 1.3	(+) 2.2	(+) 1.6	(+) 8.5
Production	(b)	12.0	13.7	17.8	14.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(b)	13.3	11.5	16.2	6.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(b)	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Australian Consumption	(b)	8.8	10.9	15.5	5.8

(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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Cabbages and Greens	(b) 25.9	24.7	24.8	21.3	20.1
Lettuce	(b) 7.9	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.1
Garrots	(b) 10.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	8.2
Fresh Legumes	(b) 24.5	11.6	10.7	10.8	12.0
Canned	-	2.6	2.9	4.1	1.5
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 69.1	53.0	52.1	50.2	45.9

(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 Section 5. They exclude those specified in group (xi) - leafy, green and yellow vegetables - and also exclude potatoes, white and sweet (see group 7); pulse (see group 8); and tomatoes (see group 9).

The comments included above in respect of group 9 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (b)
<u>FRESH</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	302.7	279.1	296.3	274.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	302.7	279.1	296.3	274.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	14.8	2.5	5.3	9.4
Miscellaneous Uses (d)	(c)	20.4	16.2	17.5	15.2
Australian Consumption	(c)	267.5	260.4	273.5	249.4
<u>CANNED</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-)0.3	-	(+)2.3	(+)0.7
Production	(c)	3.3	7.8	10.5	6.0
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	(c)	3.6	7.8	8.2	5.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9
Australian Consumption	(c)	3.1	7.4	7.3	4.4

(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 : 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Other Fresh Vegetables	(b) 58.9	78.3	70.1	71.8	63.9
Other Canned Vegetables	-	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.1
<u>Total:</u>	(b) 58.9	79.2	72.1	73.7	65.0

(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

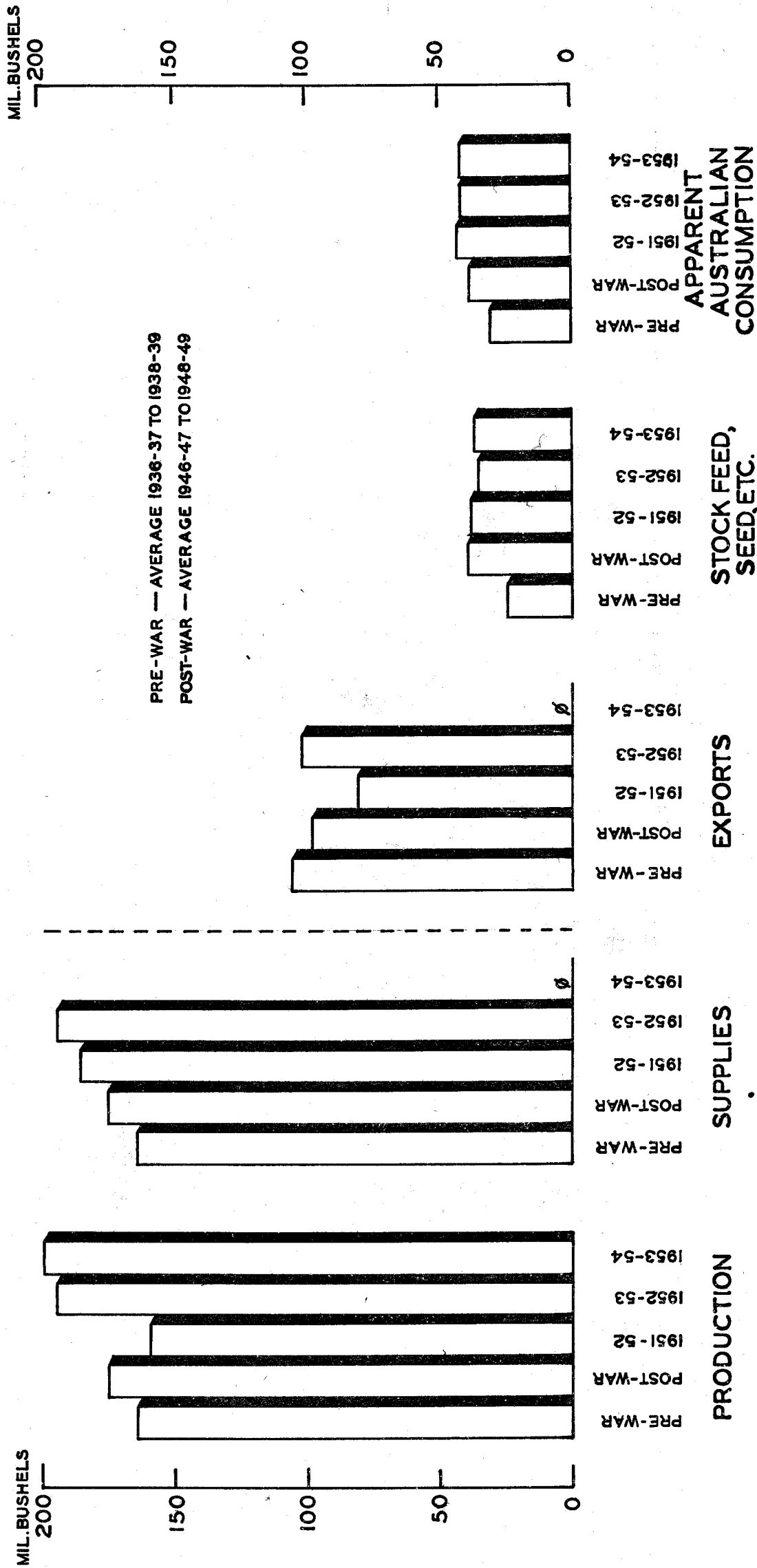
The harvest of barley and oats for grain in the 1952-53 season exceeded that of any previous season, standing at 35,045,000 bushels and 43,623,000 bushels respectively. Increased production of both grains was due to increased plantings and increases in the yield per acre. In the case of barley the increase in yield was substantial, and at 25.5 bushels per acre was a record. Maize production during 1952-53 was 4,967,000 bushels, which, while being above production for the two previous seasons, was below the general level for earlier years.

Wheat production at 195,208,000 bushels was 22 per cent above that of the previous year, 11 per cent above average production for the three immediate post-war years and 26 per cent above the average for the three immediate pre-war years. However, while being high, production has been exceeded in recent years, e.g. in 1949-50 (218,221,000 bushels), 1947-48 (220,116,000 bushels) and 1939-40 (210,487,000 bushels). The acreage sown to wheat has been steadily declining since 1947-48 and in 1952-53 was only 10,384,000 acres. It is interesting to note that this is only 56 per cent of the record acreage sown in 1930-31. The average yield per acre during 1952-53 at 19.1 bushels, was a record and 37 per cent above the average yield for the previous ten years.

Wheat sowings in 1953 showed a slight upward trend and production in the 1953-54 season is at present estimated at 199 million bushels.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT: AUSTRALIA

PRE-WAR, POST-WAR AND 1951-52 TO 1953-54



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
JULY, 1954

Ø 1953-54 FIGURES NOT YET AVAILABLE.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 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.

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

Crop	Average Five Years ended 1938-39	Average 3 years ended 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Barley - 2-row	8,459	15,141	20,811	19,476	29,633
6-row	1,293	1,604	2,060	2,432	5,412
Maize	7,338	5,721	4,729	4,018	4,967
Oats	17,002	26,621	25,128	34,506	43,623
Rice	2,274	2,798	4,118	3,048	3,964
Wheat	154,325	176,027	184,244	159,725	195,208

(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 1950-51 to 1953-54.

**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 -			
			1951	1952	1953 (a)	1954(b)
Opening Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	43.8	19.4	16.9	37.7
Production	164.7	176.0	184.2	159.7	195.2	199.0
<u>Total Available Supplies:</u>	174.9	195.9	228.0	179.1	212.1	236.7
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	85.9	45.6	60.7	(e)
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	41.6	35.2	41.3	(e)
Local Consumption -						
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	37.6	39.0	39.1	39.0
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	27.4	23.9	18.4	19.0
Seed	14.6	12.8	10.5	10.2	10.5	17.4
Retained on Farm	(c)	4.3	4.2	3.5	5.8	
Breakfast Foods & Other Uses	(d)	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.0
Closing Stocks (incl. Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	19.4	16.9	37.7	(e)
<u>Total Disposals:</u>	174.9	194.1	230.9	178.1	216.5	236.7
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (f)	-	(-)1.8	(+)2.9	(-)1.0	(+)4.4	-

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated. (c) Included with stock feed. (d) Included with Flour. (e) Not yet available. (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 1952-53 at 1,520,900 long tons, was 15,900 long tons less than the record production of the previous year, but 371,900 long tons (32 per cent) more than the average of the three immediate pre-war years, and represented an increase of 90,500 long tons (6 per cent) on the average for the three years ended 1948-49. Since the war, the quantity exported has varied between 700,000 and 800,000 long tons, and during 1952-53 amounted to 780,300 long tons; this was 205,300 long tons (36 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. There was however a decline during 1952-53 to 40,800 tons. Restrictions on the free sale of rice to the public were lifted on 3rd October, 1950, and in conjunction with this during 1950-51, 14,700 tons were made available for Australian consumption as compared with approximately 3,000 tons per annum in previous post-war years when consumption was confined mainly to essential consumers. During 1951-52, 17,900 tons were consumed locally, but this fell to 13,300 tons in 1952-53. The high consumption during 1950-51

was made possible by heavy net withdrawals from stock, but during the two following years, supplies were obtained from current production, there being a small net addition to stocks during these years. Exports declined during 1951-52 and 1952-53 from the peak of 31,400 tons reached in 1950-51, and during 1952-53 stood at 25,200 tons.

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 21,200 tons in 1952-53. Exports increased from 1,900 tons pre-war to 8,600 tons in 1952-53 while consumption declined from 15,300 tons pre-war to 12,700 tons in 1952-53.

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 1952-53 output amounted to 23,100 tons. Consumption of the group at 22,600 tons in 1952-53 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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<b>FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(+)19.5	(-) 8.4	(+)60.0	(-)12.2
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,513.9	1,536.8	1,520.9
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,522.3	1,476.8	1,533.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	793.6	708.7	780.3
Australian Consumption	574.0	689.7	728.7	768.1	752.8
<b>RICE (MILLED)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(+)1.0	(-)7.4	(+)2.8	(+)2.3
Production	28.1	32.2	38.7	46.5	40.8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	28.1	31.2	46.1	43.7	38.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	31.4	25.8	25.2
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	-	-	-	-
Australian Consumption	12.2	3.0	14.7	17.9	13.3
<b>BREAKFAST FOODS FROM OATS (OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(b)	(-)0.1	(-)0.4	(+)0.1	(-)0.1
Production	17.2	27.0	21.0	18.2	21.2
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	17.2	27.1	21.4	18.1	21.3
Exports	1.9	13.5	9.1	6.7	8.6
Australian Consumption	15.3	13.6	12.3	11.4	12.7
<b>BREAKFAST FOODS FROM WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR PORRIDGE)</b>					
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-)0.1	(-)0.2	(+)0.1	-
Production	12.5	20.3	19.7	21.3	23.1
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	12.5	20.4	19.9	21.2	23.1
Exports	-	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5
Australian Consumption	12.5	20.2	19.7	20.5	22.6

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Includes imports.

(c) Not available.

The next table shows details of the supplies of grain products entering consumption per head of population. Particulars relating to the consumption of Breakfast Foods other than from Oats and Wheat are not available for publication and have been excluded from this table and also from the detailed table at the end of this Report. However, the relevant data have been taken into account in calculating nutrient intake. Total consumption of the group per head in 1952-53 was 207.2 lb. compared with 216.9 lb. in 1951-52 and 203.7 lb. pre-war. The decline in 1952-53 was due principally to a decrease in the consumption of flour which fell to 192.7 lb. per head from 201.5 lb. in the previous year. Since the pre-war period there has been a decline in the consumption of oatmeal which has been offset to a certain extent 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. There was a decrease of 28 per cent to 3.4 lb. during 1952-53.

**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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Flour	187.1	201.9	196.4	201.5	192.7
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	4.0	4.7	3.4
Breakfast Foods -					
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.3
From Wheat (including Wheat- meal and Rolled Wheat)	4.0	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.8
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	-	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Maize Starch (Cornflour) (c)	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
<b>Total:</b>	203.7	215.8	212.3	216.9	207.2

- (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 1952-53 was a record at 199.1 million gallons, and exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1938-39 by 115.6 million gallons (139 per cent), and for the three years ended 1948-49 by 65.5 million gallons (49 per cent). As the quantity of beer exported is small, most of this increase was consumed in Australia.

Beverage wine production during 1951-52 is estimated at 15.0 million gallons. It was 2.0 million gallons (12 per cent) below the record production of the previous year but 6.6 million gallons (79 per cent) greater than the average production during the three years ended 1938-39. Exports have declined by 69 per cent since the pre-war years.



TABLE 43 : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEER AND WINE : AUSTRALIA  
('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
<u>BEER</u>					
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,468	133,553	172,765	184,773	199,102
Imports	124	224	1,002	2,352	56
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	83,592	133,777	173,767	187,125	199,158
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	550	719	452	573	1,251
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	5,114	7,356	9,382	11,829	13,783
Consumption in Australia	77,928	125,702	163,933	174,723	184,124
<u>WINE</u>					
Net Change in Stocks (d)	(+) 328	(+) 1,887	(-) 1,660	(+) 576	(+) 1,352
Production (e)	8,442	14,134	12,937	17,049	15,036
Imports	42	22	35	80	8
<u>Total Supplies:</u>	8,156	12,269	14,632	16,553	13,692
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,251	1,204	1,204
Consumption in Australia	4,245	9,830	13,381	15,349	12,488

- (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) Movements 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 in 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 and 1952-53 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 0.7 lb. per head during 1952-53. 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 21.0 gallons (210.5 lb.) in 1952-53, compared with an average of 16.4 gallons (164.1 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and 11.3 gallons (113.4 lb.) during the three years ended 1938-39.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons (18.5 lb.) per head. This compares with an average of 1.3 gallons (13.2 lb.) during the three years ended 1948-49 and average consumption of 0.6 gallons (6.4 lb.) during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. During 1952-53 consumption fell again to 1.4 gallons (14.7 lb.)

**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	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Tea	6.9	6.5	7.5	6.5	6.5
Coffee	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Beer - Actual in gallons	(11.3)	(16.4)	(19.7)	(20.5)	(21.0)
Estimated wt. in lb.(b)	113.4	164.1	197.3	204.6	210.5
Wine - Actual in gallons	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.4)
Estimated wt. in lb.(c)	6.4	13.2	16.5	18.5	14.7

(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 subsequent to the 1939-45 War may be found in No. 5 and earlier issues of this Report.

#### 5. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, YEAR 1952-53.

The data presented in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1952-53 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which show the supply position in Australia for each item included in the fourteen groups covered, and provide a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1953. 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 1952-53 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 45: ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS: AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1953

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Utilization			Consumption in Australia as Human Food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers				Waste	In-dustrial Use	Duplication	
												Total
<b>1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS</b>												
Fluid Whole Milk	-	-	-	(a) 1,228	(b)	-	(a) 1,228	-	(a) 985	-	-	(a) 243
Fresh Cream	-	-	-	7,810	(b)	-	7,810	-	-	-	-	7,810
Condensed Milk-Full Cream	1,838	3,409	(+1,571)	55,490	-	-	53,919	40,745	-	-	-	13,174
Sweetened												
Unsweptened												
Condensed Milk - Skim - Sweetened	9	18	(+9)	13,048	-	-	13,039	-	-	-	-	13,039
Concentrated Whole Milk	324	617	(+293)	21,780	-	-	21,487	12,215	-	-	-	9,272
Powdered Milk - Full Cream	663	926	(+263)	15,152	-	-	14,889	13,486	-	-	-	1,403
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	1,356	1,321	(-35)	9,987	-	956	10,978	5,342	-	-	-	5,636
Cheese	1,565	1,502	(-63)	46,777	9	85	46,934	23,750	-	-	-	23,184
<b>2. MEAT</b>												
Beef and Veal (d)	22,041	28,092	(+6,051)	674,849	(b)	-	668,798	95,307	-	-	-	462,726
Mutton (d)	12,178	12,698	(+520)	249,007	(b)	58	248,545	36,060	-	-	-	191,677
Lamb (d)	5,600	845	(-4,755)	146,083	(b)	-	150,838	38,682	-	-	-	112,156
Pigmeats (as Pork) (d)	2,874	3,594	(+720)	84,485	(b)	-	83,765	1,487	-	-	-	(f) 23,966
Total Carcass Meat (d)	42,693	45,229	(+2,536)	1,154,424	(b)	58	1,151,946	171,536	-	-	-	790,525
Canned Meat (canned weight)	12,784	11,407	(-1,377)	94,430	-	11	95,818	90,601	-	-	-	5,217
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	1,683	997	(-686)	38,649	(b)	-	39,335	2,042	-	-	-	27,374
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight) (g)	61,171	62,322	(+1,151)	1,154,424	-	58	1,153,331	313,538	-	-	-	839,793
Offal	3,219	3,574	(+355)	55,733	-	-	55,378	12,001	-	-	-	40,377

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 27.8 gallons. (d) Carcass weight. (e) Includes pork used for curing. (f) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (g) Excludes offal, shown below.

TABLE 45: ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS: AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1953 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food	
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers	Imports				Total Supplies	Duplication		Total
<b>3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH</b>													
Poultry	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,881	(b)	-	41,881	-	-	-	-	38,034	9.7
Game - Rabbits	(a)	(a)	(a)	35,566	(b)	-	35,566	-	-	-	-	21,087	5.4
Fish - Fresh (Fresh Round Weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	35,196	3,520	7,844	46,560	-	(a)	6,511	(c)19,565	5.0	
Crustaceans and Molluscs (Fresh Round Weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,659	(a)	6	13,665	-	-	22	(c)2,295	0.6	
Cured (incl. Salted)(Cured Weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	186	-	3,140	3,326	-	-	-	3,307	0.9	
Canned(Canned Weight) - Australian Imported	466 (a)	908 (a)	(+)442 (a)	3,383	-	2,601	2,941	-	-	-	2,689	0.7	
<b>4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS</b>													
Shell	1,516	293	(-)1,223	61,345	47,242	-	109,810	-	404	(e)16,374	80,388	20.6	
Powder (d)	15	25	(+)10	198	-	-	188	-	-	-	178	0.1	
Pulp (Liquid Whole)(d)	2,948	2,047	(-)901	16,374	-	-	17,275	-	2	(f)198	6,437	1.6	
Total Eggs (d)	4,479	2,365	(-)2,114	61,345	47,242	-	110,701	-	406	-	87,003	22.3	
<b>5. OILS AND FATS</b>													
Butter	(g)7,380	(g)9,994	(+)2,737	163,476	4,105	65	164,909	-	-	-	114,607	29.3	
Margarine - Table	(j)167	(j)92	(-)75	7,104	-	-	7,179	-	-	-	7,023	1.8	
- Other	630	891	(+)261	22,007	-	-	21,746	-	-	(a)	21,746	5.6	
Lard	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,912	-	-	3,912	-	-	(a)	3,830	1.0	
Vegetable Oils & Other Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(k)15,620	(k)4.0	

(a) Not available.

(b) Included with Commercial Production.

(c) Edible weight.

(d) In terms of weight of shell eggs.

(e) For pulp.

(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) Based on survey data.

SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1953 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers	Imports					Duplication	Total	
<b>6. SUGAR AND SYRUPS</b>													
Raw Sugar	70,186	95,006	(a) 35,864	948,332	-	(b) 528	912,996	(c) 500,783	(d)	(e) 9,592	7,400	(f) 395,221	(f) 101.2
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(g)	(g)	(g)	29,515	-	24	29,539	7,481	-	-	-	22,058	(h) 5.7
<b>7. POTATOES</b>													
White (i)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(j) 415,133	25,000	-	440,133	15,051	-	(k)	(l) 60,000	365,082	93.5
Sweet	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,467	-	-	5,467	-	-	-	-	5,467	1.4
<b>8. PULSE AND NUTS</b>													
Dried Pulse	1,936	802	(-) 1,134	8,153	-	4,133	13,420	2,328	-	(m) 20	(n) 850	10,222	2.6
Peanuts (o)	-	-	-	4,766	-	4,127	8,893	(p) 16	-	-	(q) 975	7,902	(r) 2.0
Tree Nuts (o)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,008	-	6,406	7,414	3	-	-	-	7,411	(s) 1.9
Cocoa (raw beans)	(g)	(g)	(t) (-) 2,010	-	-	7,134	9,144	101	-	-	-	9,043	2.3

(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 38,650 tons (9.9 lb. per

head) used for making beer.

(g) Not available.

(h) Sugar content 4.6 lb.

(i) Year ended 31st October, 1953.

(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 650 tons for oil expression included with oils and

fats and 325 tons for seed.

(r) Kernel equivalent, 1.3 lb.

(s) Kernel equivalent 1.4 lb.

(t) Balance figure.

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1953 (Continued)  
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Imports	Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers	Duplic- ation						Consumption in Australia as human food		
<b>9. TOMATOES AND CITRUS FRUITS</b>												Total	Per head per annum	
Tomatoes, Fresh (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	101,292	2,500	-	103,792	12,009	-	-	4,500	-	87,283	22.4
Citrus Fruit (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	129,250	6,463	-	135,713	43,176	-	-	2,565	-	89,972	23.0
<b>10. OTHER FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS</b>														
Fresh Fruit	(b)	(b)	(b)	483,713	15,000	4	498,714	109,898	-	-	-	(o) 148,046	240,770	61.7
Jam	24,538	21,540	(-) 2,998	34,239	1,000	11	38,248	4,937	-	-	-	-	33,311	(d) 8.5
Dried Fruit - Vine (e)	(b)	(b)	(b)	71,980	-	1	71,981	49,232	-	-	-	(f) 4,000	18,749	4.8
Tree	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,722	-	2,712	8,434	1,408	-	-	-	-	7,026	1.8
Canned Fruit	55,910	48,024	(-) 7,886	97,554	500	116	106,056	65,550	-	-	-	-	40,506	10.4
<b>11. LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES</b>														
Cabbage and Greens	(b)	(b)	(b)	79,851	4,000	-	83,851	(g) 1,484	-	-	4,000	-	78,367	20.1
Lettuce	(b)	(b)	(b)	15,341	1,534	-	16,875	(g) 35	-	-	700	-	16,140	4.1
Carrots	(b)	(b)	(b)	33,038	1,650	-	34,688	(g) 699	-	-	1,000	1,059	31,930	8.2
Fresh Legumes	(b)	(b)	(b)	61,108	12,200	-	73,308	(g) 157	-	-	6,111	20,065	46,975	12.0
<b>Total:</b>	(b)	(b)	(b)	189,338	19,384	-	208,722	2,375	-	-	11,811	21,124	173,412	44.4
Canned (canned weight)	5,379	13,920	(+) 8,541	14,901	-	-	6,360	600	-	-	-	-	5,760	1.5

(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 3.4 lb.; sugar content included with sugar.

(e) Year 1952.

(f) For the manufacture of wine.

(g) Partly estimated.

TABLE 45 : ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA  
 YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1953 (Continued)  
 (Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production		Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Waste	Utilization		Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self-Suppliers					Imports	Duplication	
<b>12. OTHER VEGETABLES</b>												
Pumpkins				72,359	3,000	75,359	(b) 70	-	-	-	75,289	19.3
Turnips, White and Swede				19,267	1,000	20,267	(b) 349	-	-	-	19,918	5.1
Beetroot.				12,429	600	13,029	(b) 174	-	-	1,292	11,563	3.0
Onions		(a)	(a)	47,563	4,756	52,319	(b) 8,325	-	2,378	-	41,616	10.7
Parsnips				12,469	600	13,069	(b) 87	-	-	-	12,982	3.3
Cauliflowers				79,713	4,000	83,713	(b) 262	-	8,000	-	75,451	19.3
Cucumbers				(b) 4,900	235	5,135	(b) 35	-	-	-	5,100	1.3
Marrows and Squashes				(b) 5,700	270	5,970	(b) 70	-	-	-	5,900	1.5
Sweet Corn				(b) 4,600	529	5,129	-	-	-	3,529	1,600	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	(a)	(a)	(a)	259,000	14,990	273,990	9,372	-	10,378	4,821	249,419	63.9
Canned (canned weight)	4,658	5,373	(+) 715	5,991	-	5,276	926	-	-	-	4,350	1.1
<b>13. GRAIN PRODUCTS</b>												
Flour - White	(c) 65,069	(c) 65,654	(a)(-) 16,806	1,483,584	-	1,500,390	778,978	(e)	-	-	721,412	184.7
- Wheatmeal for baking	(c) 957	(c) 1,084	(a)(+) 4,621	37,309	-	32,688	1,318	-	-	-	31,370	8.0
<b>Total:</b>	(c) 66,026	(c) 66,738	(a)(-) 16,185	1,520,893	-	1,533,078	780,296	(e)	-	-	752,782	192.7
Rice (Milled) v	(c) 2,076	(c) 1,092	(d)(+) 2,245	40,758	-	38,513	25,213	-	-	-	13,300	3.4

(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.

13. GRAIN PRODUCTS (Cont.)

YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1953 (Continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks		Net Change in Stocks	Production			Total Supplies	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Industrial Use	Utilization			Consumption in Australia as human food
	Opening	Closing		Commercial	Self Suppliers	Imports				Waste	Duplication	Per head per annum	
From Oats (Oatmeal and Rolled Oats)	494	368	(-) 126	21,241	-	1	21,368	8,666	-	-	-	12,702	3.3
From Wheat (including wheatmeal)	464	470	(+) 6	23,078	-	-	23,072	474	-	-	-	22,598	5.8
Pearl Barley	184	158	(-) 26	2,294	-	-	2,320	91	-	-	-	2,229	0.6
Barley Meal and Polished wheat (Rice Substitute)	20	41	(+) 21	598	-	-	577	-	-	-	-	577	0.1
Edible Starch (Corn-flour)(a)	412	663	(+) 251	3,523	-	-	3,272	-	-	-	-	3,272	0.8
Sago and Tapioca	(b)	(b)	(b)	-	-	1,885	1,885	2	-	-	-	1,883	0.5
Tea	(b)	(b)	(c)(+)868	-	-	26,253	25,385	53	-	-	-	(d)25,332	6.5
Coffee	(b)	(b)	(c)(-)496	-	-	2,514	3,010	460	-	-	-	(e) 2,550	0.7
Beer (f)	(b)	(b)	(b)	199,102	(b)	56	199,158	1,251	-	-	-	(h)184,124	(i)210.5
Wine (f)	(j)21,287	(j)22,639	(+) 1,352	(k)15,036	-	8	13,692	1,204	-	-	-	12,488	(l) 14.7

(a) OR 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 cleared. (i) Equivalent to 21.0 gallons. (j) Stocks of fortified wine in bond. (k) Beverage wine. (l) Equivalent to 1.4 gallons.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

13TH AUGUST, 1954