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curtailment of purchases by Food Supply, the consignments reaching the market were sufficient to meet trade requirements, and values eased sharply, although realisations for good quality lines were maintained at well above average levels.

Carrots and parsnips in very light supply.

Loose carrots and parsnips were scarce and on a number of days the market was bare of supplies. Small quantities of bunched carrots were available in the growers' section and were eagerly sought. Bunched parsnips were also in request.

The maximum rates for both bunched lines were increased late in December. Carrots with tops not exceeding 10 inches and parsnips with tops not more than 12 inches were advanced to 3½d per 1b., but where the tops exceeded the measurements mentioned the ceiling price was 2½d per 1b.

Lettuce plentiful.

Lettuce were well supplied but demand generally was only moderate. The shortage of other "greens" and high temperatures appeared to have little offect on values which remained at what might be termed fairly low levels in comparison with other lines.

(R.D. Meaker).

GRAPH SHOWING SHEEP YARDINGS AT HOMEBUSH.

In the graph on Page 26 it will be seen that the yardings of sheep and lambs at the Homebush Saleyards during 1944 reached fairly high levels and exceeded the previous year's total by about 38,000 head. Supplies during the last quarter of 1944 were particularly heavy and during the second week of October the yardings totalled 130,267 head, the largest weekly supply for many years, while the offering of 66,845 head on one sale day in the same week was a record of long standing.

The pastoral industry passed through a most difficult time during 1944 owing to protracted drought conditions and the scarcity of feed and water in many parts of the State were not conducive to the production of fat sheep and lambs. Drought may be regarded as the prime factor influencing the consignment of heavy supplies but the fact must not be overlooked that graziers were urged by the Government to market as many sheep and lambs as possible to meet Service and civilian requirements and to overcome as far as possible the drain on beef supplies, which also were in relatively short supply. Furthermore, the needs of the plants engaged in dehydrating mutton had to be met as well as export commitments.

DIVISION OF MARKETING AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE S. 45.1. SHEEP AND LAMBS COMPARISON OF WEEKLY YARDINGS SALEYARDS FOR 1943 AND 194 SHEEP & LAMBS Feb. Mar. Apr. June 1943 Aug. May Sep. Oct. Nov. 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 SHEEP AND LAMBS. 128,000 104.000 80,000 80,000 56 000 56,000 32000 32,000 29,000 26,000 23,000 20,000 17.000 14.000 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 296 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 May June July Aug. 1943 shewn thus: ____ 1944 shewn thus: ____ 18 Compiled as Dratun : EHS 10.1.45 Thecked : 86. NOTES: * : only one saleday held : public holiday . & : yardings affected by industrial dispute . Chief Division of Marketing and Agric Economics