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FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

A CHARTBOOK FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

S. ROBSON

Report 164G
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University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Agricultural Economics



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FOREWORD

There is a wealth of statistical information available to those interested in United Kingdom agriculture, but this can only be found by consulting many sources. A comprehensive collection of information in a single publication has many advantages. The Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford published five issues of the 'State of British Agriculture' until it ceased after the 1959-60 Edition. This department published a trial volume summarising statistics related to the United Kingdom Livestock and Meat Industry in 1963. The favourable reception given to this publication encouraged us to develop it further. The present Chartbook not only brings up-to-date this earlier work: it also extends considerably its scope by presenting relevant statistics on many aspects of food and agriculture in the United Kingdom.

This publication should prove to be a useful work of reference for many persons concerned with different aspects of food and agriculture. It is planned to revise and re-print it biennially. Future editions will bring up-to-date the present charts, and they may also be extended in scope to include other aspects of the subject and more analysis of the statistics. Any advice, criticism, or suggestions which would lead to improvement in the publication would therefore be welcome.

The Department would like to acknowledge the kind help which has been provided in the preparation of this publication by several Institutions which have not only supplied the latest available information but have also willingly answered the many queries which have arisen when compiling a relatively complex series of data.

Finally, the preparation of this publication has primarily depended on a great deal of personal effort by my colleague, Mr. Stanley Robson. Its publication has resulted from his enthusiastic and painstaking work in which he has had some help and advice from colleagues in the department.

John Ashton
Professor of Agricultural Economics

May 1966

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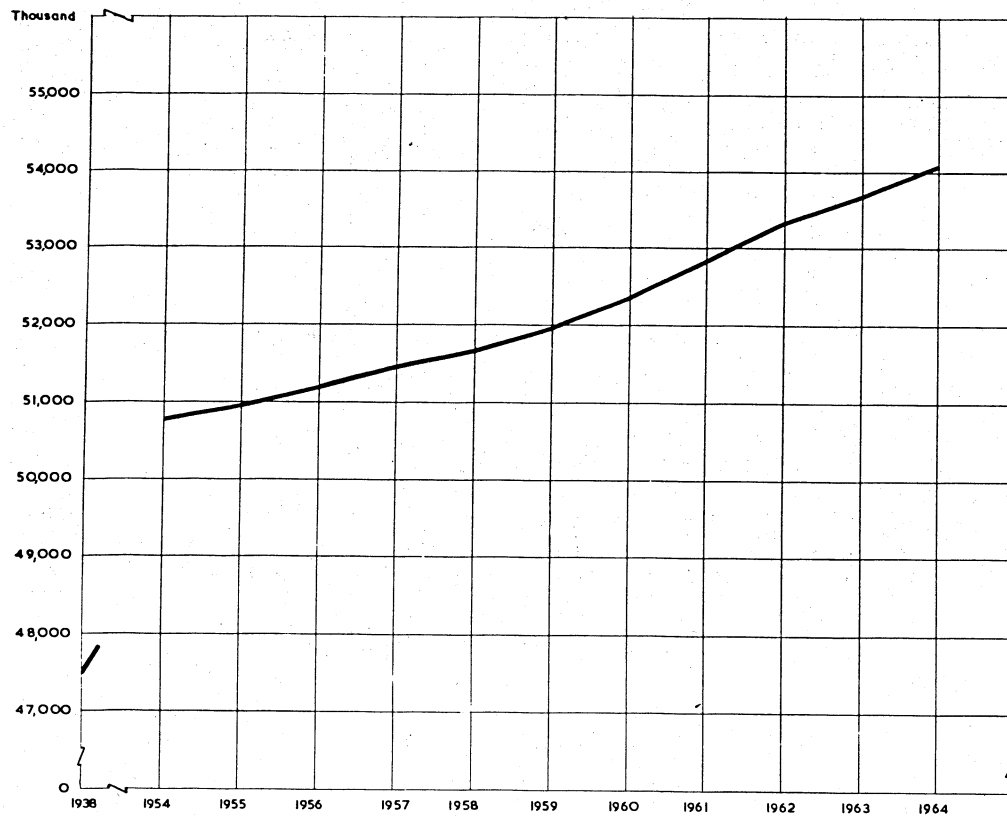
PREFACE

This publication is arranged in five main sections in which there are 113 charts. In most cases these charts show the situation pre-war and each year from 1954 to 1964. Where provisional data for 1965 were available these have been included. Most of the information relates to calendar years ending 31st December, although where this does not apply, the appropriate end-of-year is indicated by a footnote. The tables from which the charts were prepared are presented in the Appendix. For ease of reference, the numbers for each chart and appropriate table correspond. Unless otherwise stated, all information relates to the United Kingdom.

Important factors relevant to the food and agricultural industry are dealt with in the first section. These include human population, personal income, and food consumption trends. A detailed picture of the farming industry is depicted in the second section, showing such aspects as trends in farm incomes and output, use of inputs, exchequer support (analysed), crop acreages, livestock populations, production of feedingstuffs, fertilizer deliveries, and loans outstanding to agriculture. The third section shows supplies of meat and their derivation from home production and imports, and the origin of the latter. Similarly, supplies of the main food crops are indicated in the fourth section. The final and equally important section deals with utilization of milk, supplies of dairy produce and eggs, with imports classified according to country of origin.

The source of data is indicated on each chart and table, and where possible particular reference was made to primary rather than secondary sources. Various publications issued by Her Majesty's Stationery Office on behalf of a number of departments provided a wide range of information. These publications include the 'Annual Abstract of Statistics', the 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees', 'Agricultural Statistics' and a number of Commodity Reviews issued on behalf of the 'Commonwealth Economic Committee'. Other sources of information include 'Dairy Facts and Figures' published by the United Kingdom Federation of Milk Marketing Boards, a number of individual institutions, and particular Divisions within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

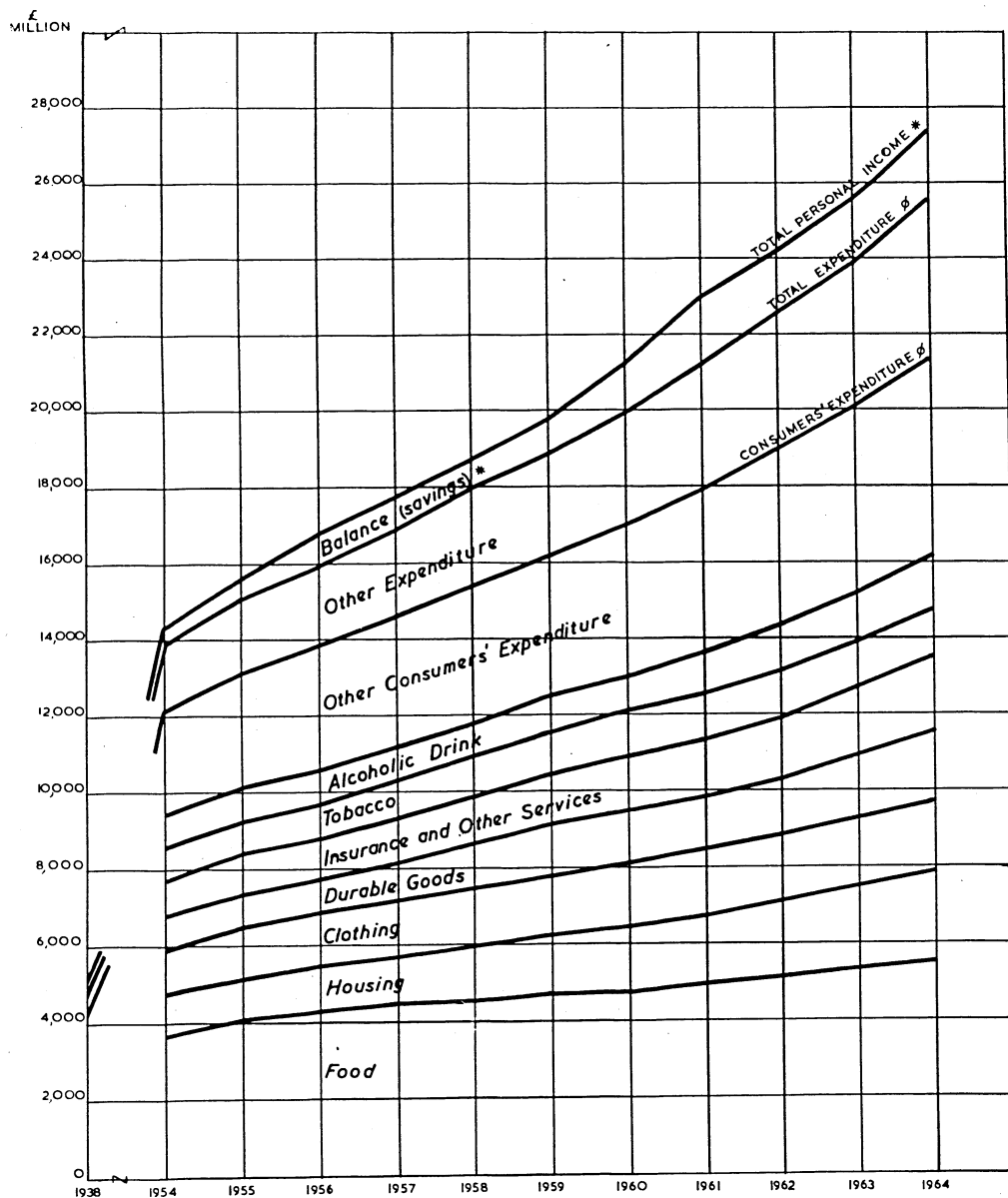
Those readers who wish to pursue any particular aspect of the subjects portrayed in the following sections may well refer, as a starting point, to the particular sources indicated.



Mid-Year Estimates.

Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

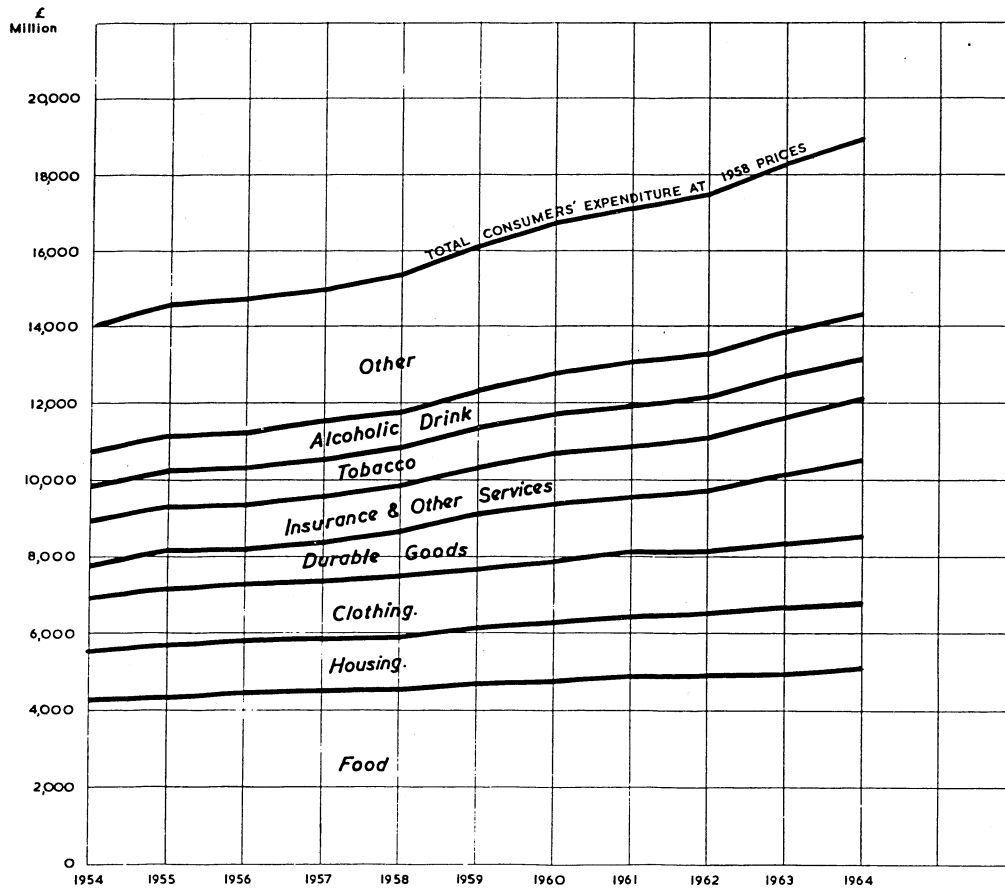
The population increased by approximately 14% between 1938 and 1964. The most marked of the year-to-year increases were in 1961 and 1962 when they approached 1% in each of these years. Rate of growth in population is of special importance when considering trends in personal income, and expenditure, and the extent and origin of food supplies. These aspects are illustrated in subsequent charts.



* Before Providing for Depreciation and Stock Appreciation.
 † At Current Market Prices.

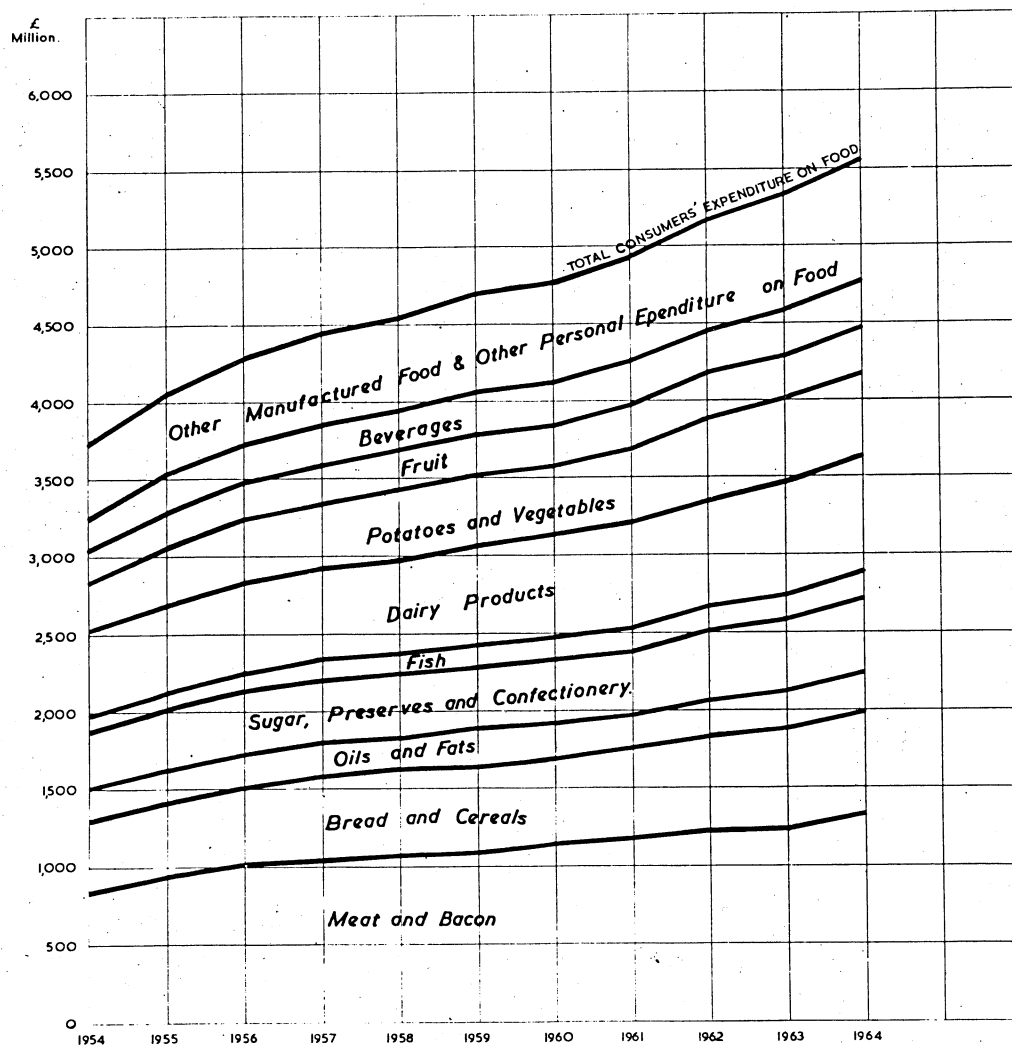
Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965

This chart illustrates the rise in personal income and expenditure that took place throughout the period. In each year, 1938 and 1954 to 1959 inclusive, total expenditure absorbed 95% or more of personal income, and from 1960 the percentage was between 92.5% and 94.3%. Of consumers' expenditure, food was the largest single item in every year. The proportion, however declined steadily from 31% in 1955 to 26% in 1964. Correspondingly the proportion on some other items, notably durable goods and housing, increased over the period. Thus, in absolute terms, expenditure on durable goods increased by 122%, and that on housing by 113%, between 1954 and 1964. In contrast the increase in expenditure on food in the same period was only 50%.



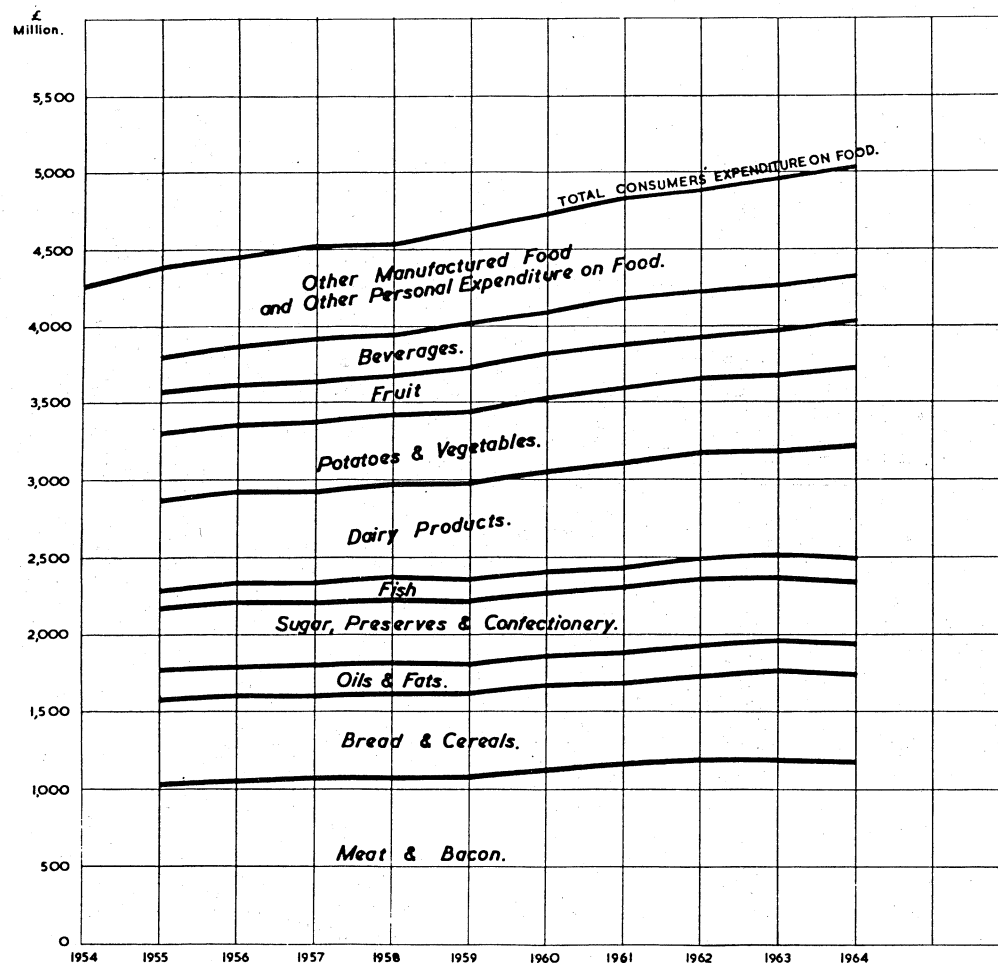
Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965

This chart, based on constant prices, shows changes in real consumption of the various items of consumers' expenditure, reflecting changes in the national standard of living. Total consumers' expenditure between 1954 and 1964, increased 35% (compared with a 75% change on the basis of current prices shown in the previous chart). Expenditure in practically all categories went up year by year. In real terms expenditure on food increased by 19% over the period. This was less than for any other item except for tobacco which increased by 11%. The most important increase was for durable goods, the level in 1964 being more than twice that in 1954. Other increases amounted to 41% for alcoholic drinks, 39% for clothing, and 26% for housing.



Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965

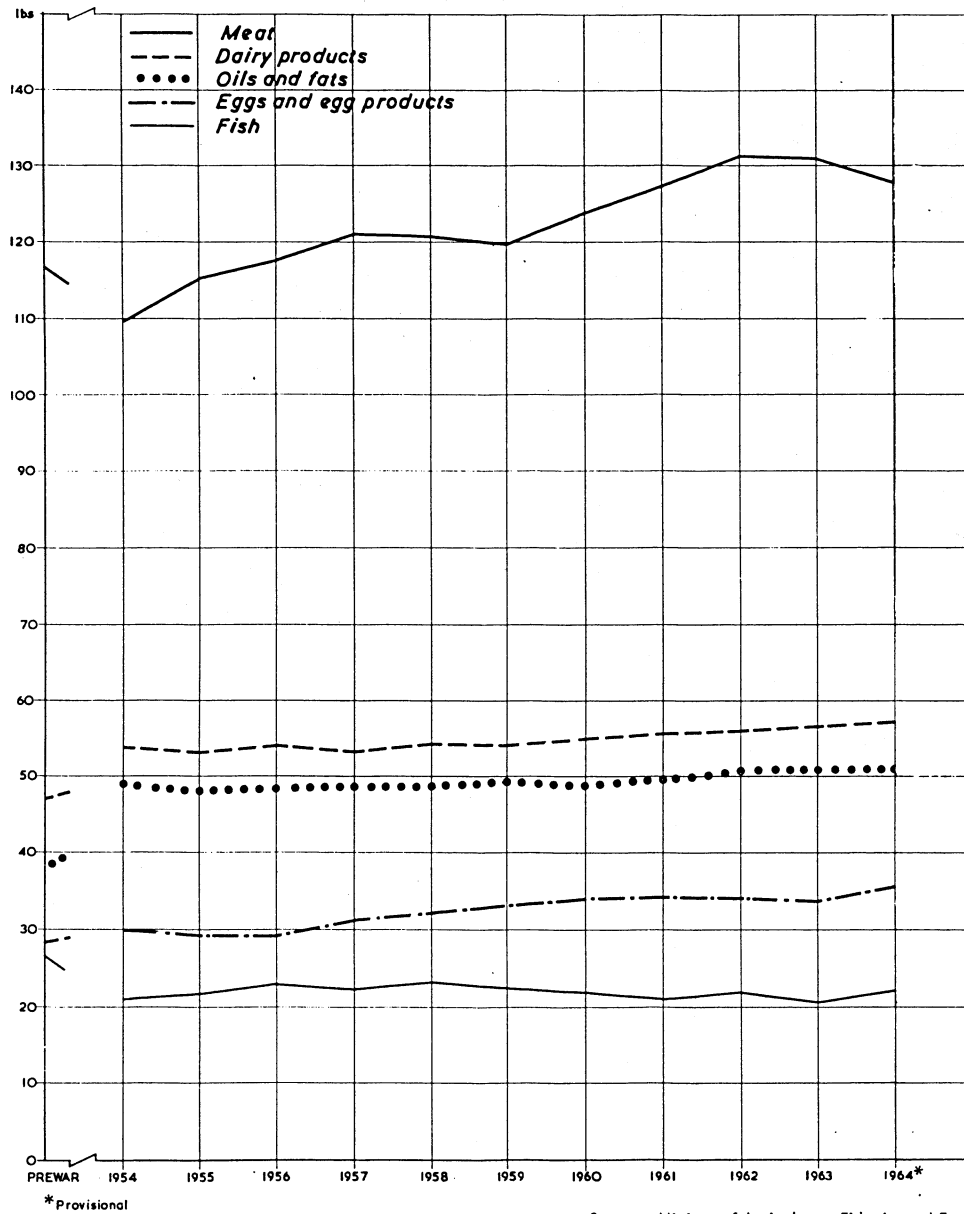
The increase in total consumers' expenditure on food at current prices, amounted to 50% between 1954 and 1964. The general tendency over the whole period was for expenditure to rise in all food classes, although in some categories declines were evident in certain years. Expenditure on meat and bacon accounted for 22% to 24% of total consumers' expenditure on food in each year, and between 1954 and 1964, expenditure on these rose by 59%. Fish showed the highest increase at 82% between these years, and oils and fats the lowest at 19%.



1954 Individual Items not available.

Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965

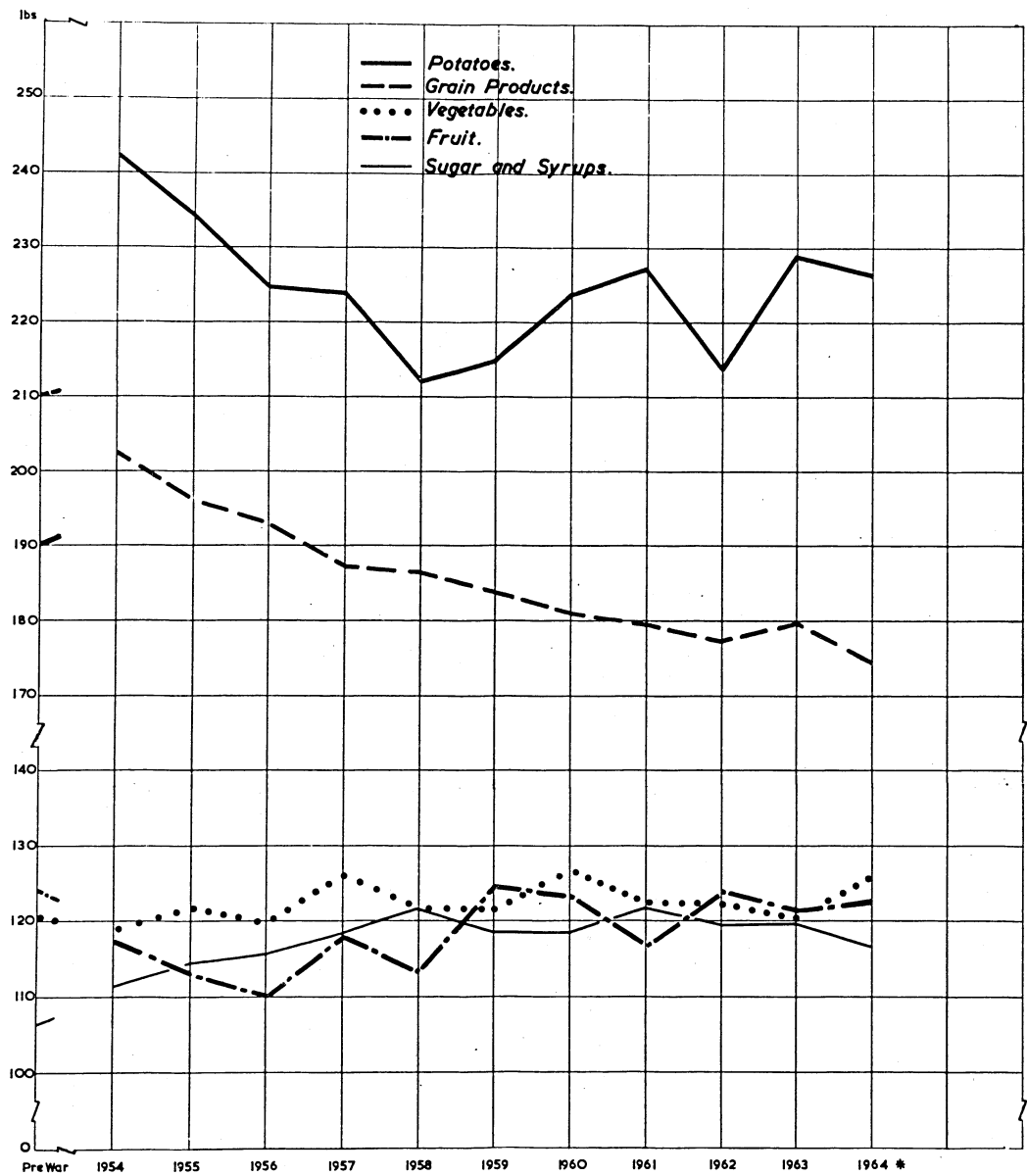
This chart is based on constant prices thus indicating changes in quantity consumed measured in terms of 1958 prices. While the quantum of food consumed in general went up by 19% over the period, there was a good deal of variation in the individual categories of food expenditure. Thus bread and cereals, and sugar, preserves and confectionery, were virtually unchanged over the period. In contrast, the quantity of 'Other manufactured food' consumed went up by more than one-quarter, thus illustrating the tendency towards modern processed foods. Beverages and fish increased by 23%, potatoes and vegetables combined by 21%, although potatoes alone, declined, and dairy products by 20%. Over the period, these changes represented important adjustments in the structure of the national diet and reflected the increase in real incomes.



* Provisional

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

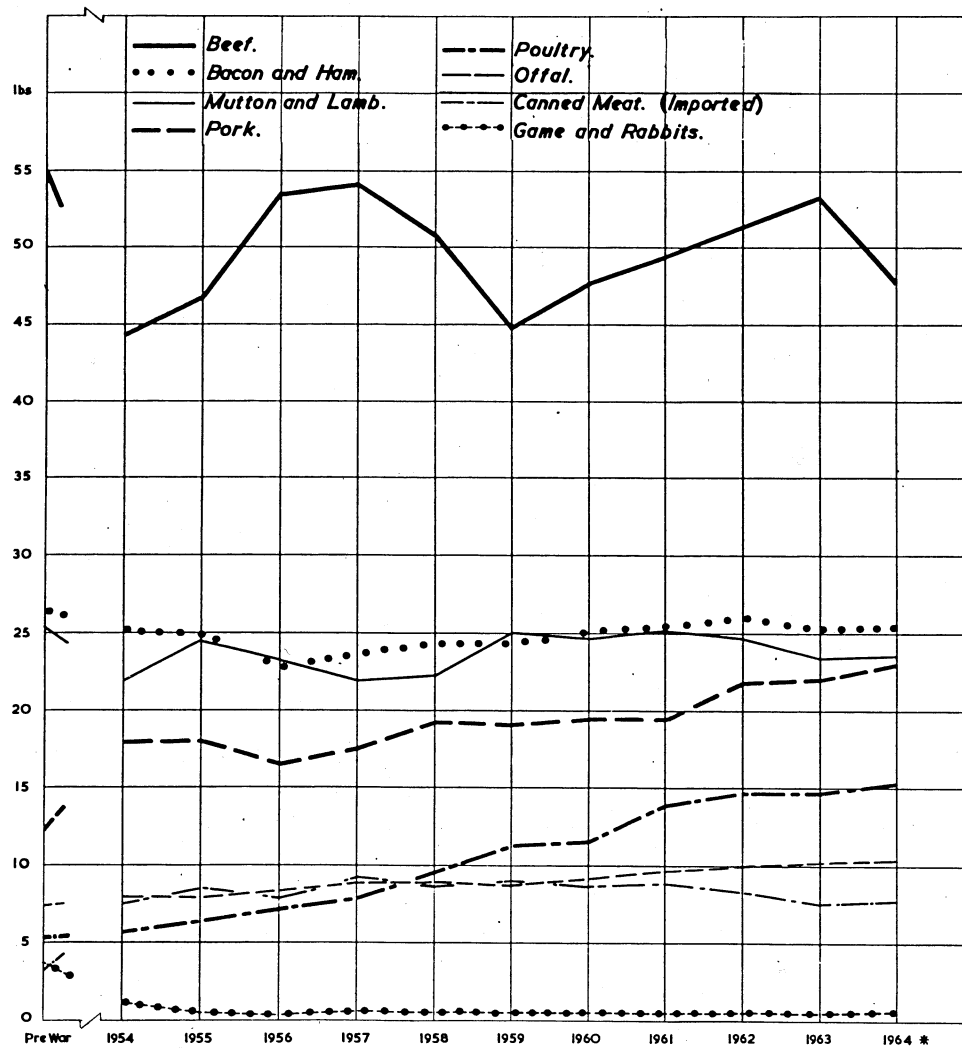
Of the five classes of food illustrated in this chart, only fish supplies were less in 1964 than the pre-war level, at approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per head. This change is in contrast with that in the previous chart, where fish was recorded as showing an increase of almost one quarter. The difference is accounted for by the switch to frozen fish over the period where-by consumption per head of fresh fish actually declined, but was more than offset, at 1958 values, by the increase in consumption of frozen fish. Supplies of meat per head had surpassed the pre-war level by 1956, and continued to increase in the following years. Supplies of dairy products had increased by 39% in 1954, compared with pre-war, and the upward trend was generally maintained for the rest of the period. Supplies of eggs and egg products rose 6% between pre-war, and 1954. Thereafter there was a gradual but not continuous increase until supplies increased to the highest level of the period in 1964. No marked changes occurred in supplies of oils and fats and by 1964 were only 7% above pre-war and 3% above 1954.



* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Supplies of potatoes per head, after increasing 27% between pre-war and 1954, declined until 1958. This was followed by increases in the next three years after which, apart from 1962, supplies showed little change. The decline in potato consumption has been arrested during the recent period at least partly as a result of the substantial increase in the quantity of potatoes being used for manufacturing and processing. Both fruit and vegetable supplies were somewhat lower in 1954 than in pre-war. Over the post-war period fluctuations occurred, and by 1964 supplies of vegetables were only 4% above, and fruit supplies slightly lower than, the pre-war level. Supplies of grain products declined continuously apart from 1963, which showed a slight increase from the previous year, until by 1964 they were 83% of the pre-war level. Sugar and syrup supplies showed an upward trend up to and including 1958 and, after remaining constant in 1959 and 1960, tended to decline in subsequent years.

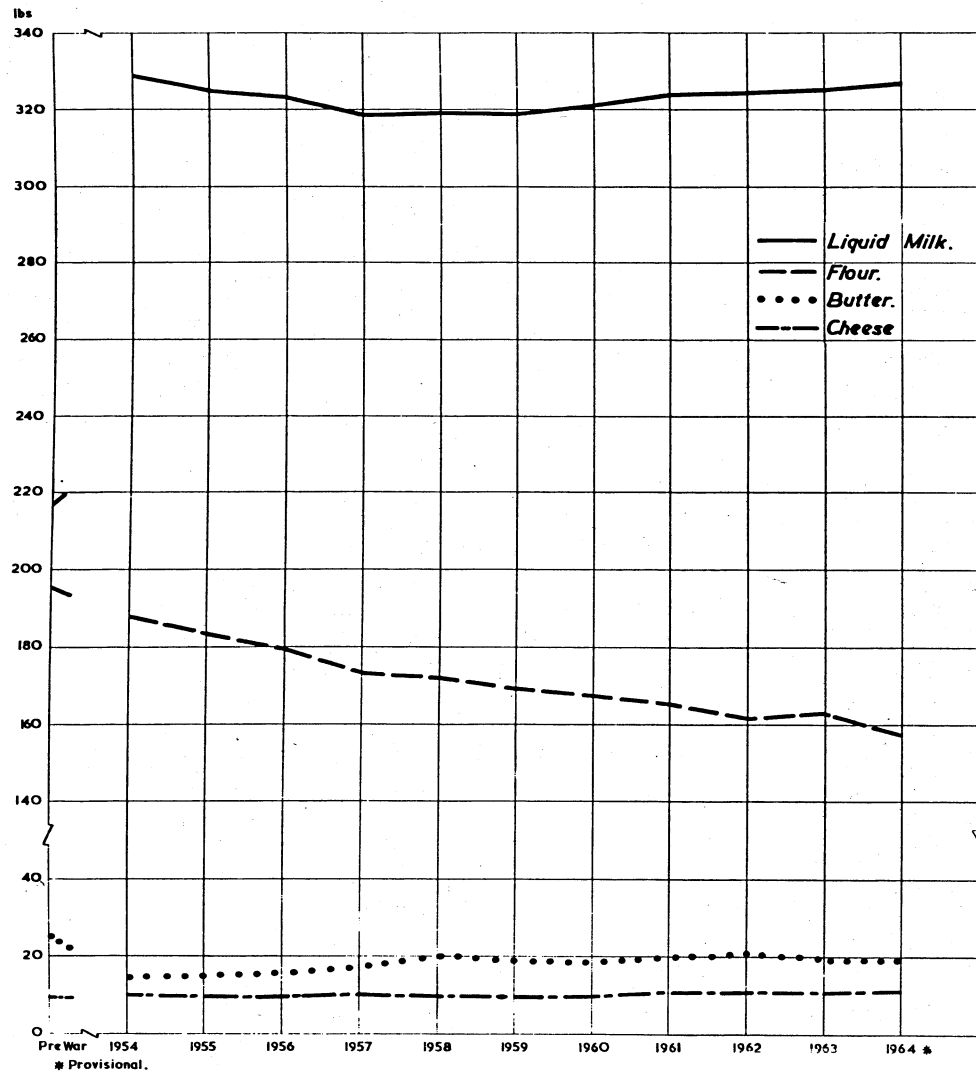


* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

After declining 19% between pre-war and 1954, supplies of beef per head increased each year until 1957 when they were approximately at the pre-war level. Supplies have subsequently fluctuated but not returned to the pre-war level. For 1964 they were estimated to be only 87% of that before the war. Mutton and lamb supplies per head fluctuated over the period and by 1964 were 7% lower than pre-war. Supplies of bacon and ham fluctuated to a lesser degree but they too were 4% lower in 1964 than pre-war.

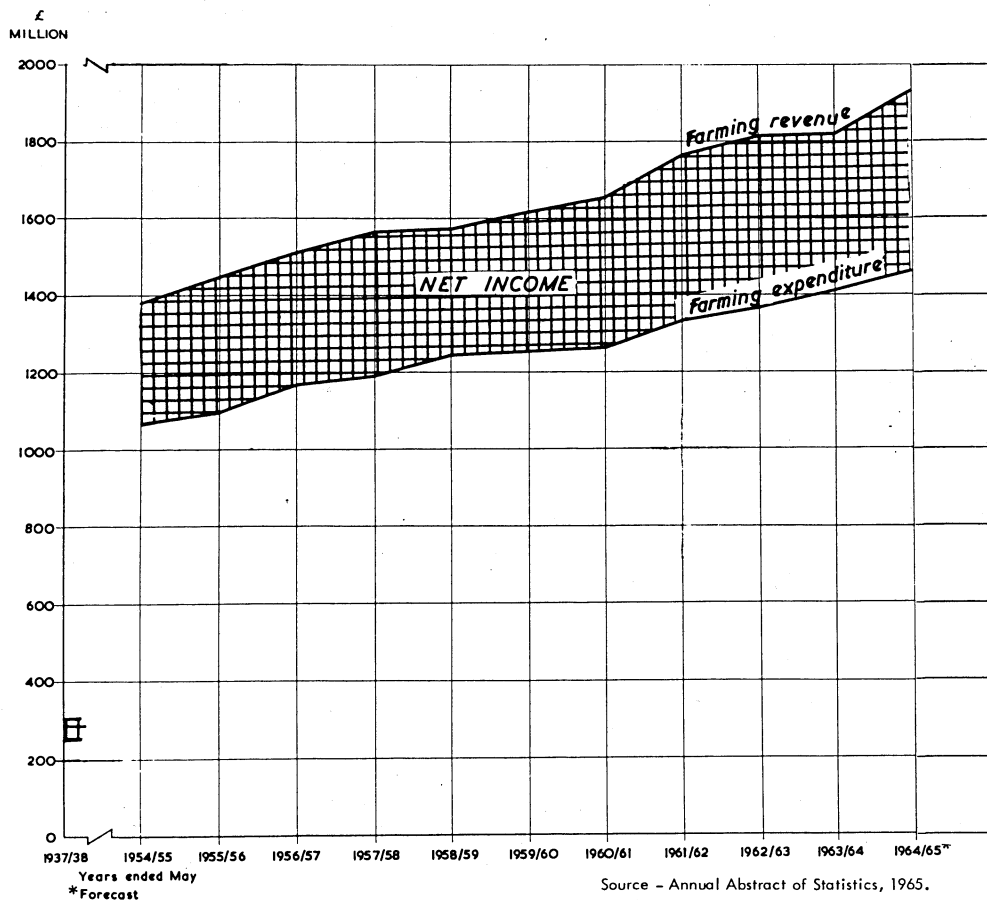
In terms of edible weight, however, total supplies of meat per head went up by approximately 10% between pre-war and 1964. The decreases in the beef, mutton, lamb, bacon and ham were more than offset by increased supplies of other products. There was a three fold increase in poultry supplies, reflecting the development of large supplies of relatively inexpensive broiler chickens. The supplies of canned meat had increased by two and a half times by 1964 compared with pre-war, while the supplies of fresh pork had almost doubled.



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

For the purpose of this chart liquid milk and cheese have been isolated from dairy products, butter from oils and fats shown on P.F.6, and flour from grain products illustrated on chart P.F.7. Liquid milk in this chart is plotted from a gross figure of lbs. per head, whereas dairy products in chart P.F.6 is shown in terms of milk solids. Similarly, butter is shown here on a visible basis with oils and fats in chart P.F.6 in terms of fat content.

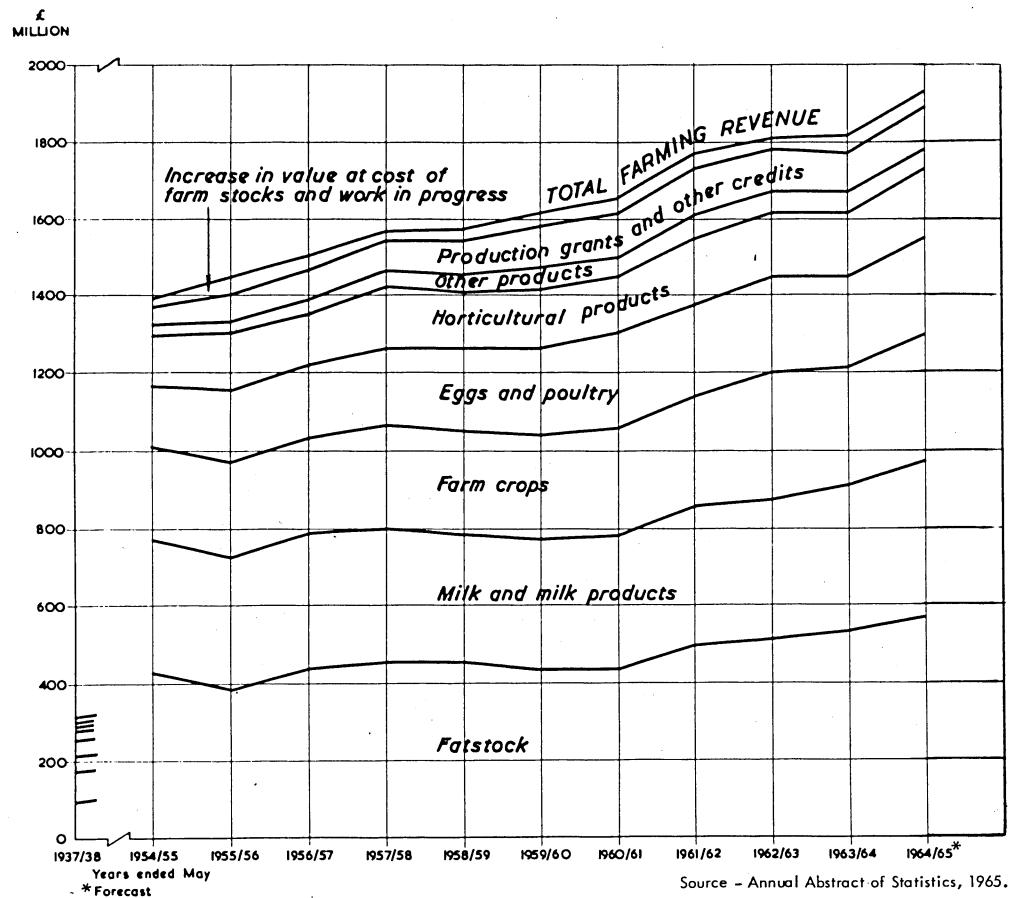
Supplies of liquid milk per head per annum, after an increase of over 50% in 1954 from the pre-war level, declined gradually until 1957. From 1958 to the end of the period small increases occurred each year, although by 1964 supplies had only approximately returned to the 1954 level. A marked fall in butter supplies between pre-war and 1954 was evident. In the post-war control period there was a recovery and peaks in supplies were reached in 1958 and 1962. By 1964, supplies per head were 38% above 1954 though still 21% lower than pre-war. In the case of cheese, apart from moderate changes in some years, there was a gradual rise in supplies. Supplies of flour had declined, even by 1954, when compared with pre-war. This decline subsequently continued until the level in 1964 was almost 20% below the pre-war level. This decline corresponds to that shown for grain products in chart P.F.7.



Over the whole period, revenue, expenditure and net income increased appreciably and, between 1954/55 and the forecast for 1964/65, revenue increased 40%, expenditure 36% while net income rose 50%. Net income declined in three years, the most notable being a fall of 11% between 1957/58 and 1958/59. In 1958/59 revenue increased less than 1% over the previous year, whereas expenditure rose over 4%. Between 1962/63 and 1963/64, there was a fall in net income of 9%, expenditure having risen by more than 3%, compared with only an insignificant rise in revenue.

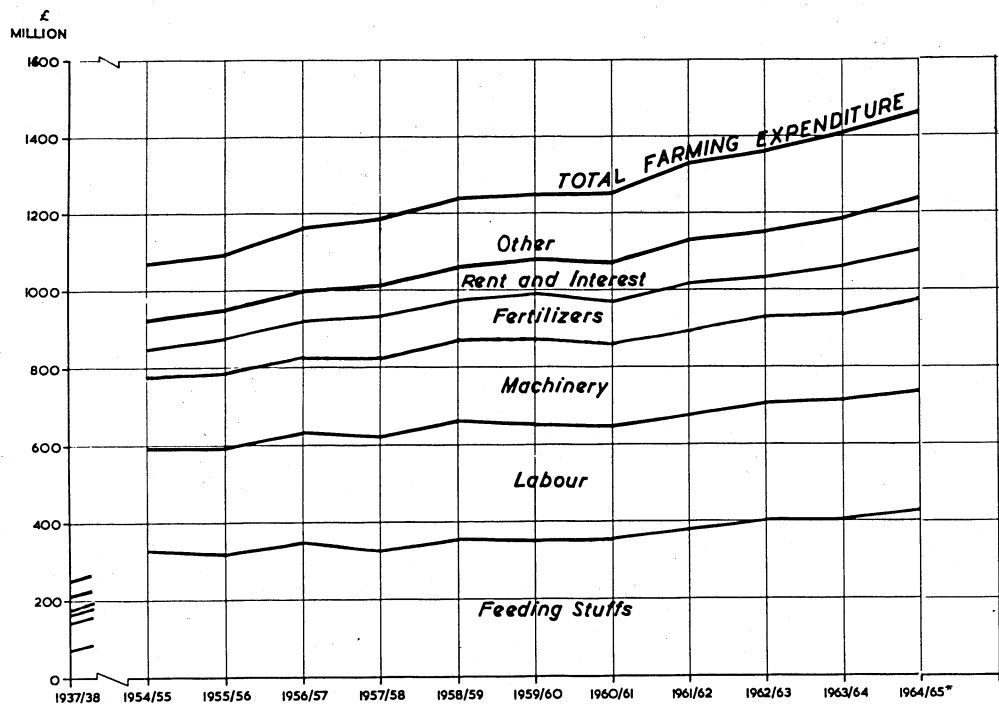
Chart G.1.

ESTIMATED FARMING REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND NET INCOME



Although most categories of farming revenue have fluctuated from one year to another within the period, there has been a considerable upward trend for each item. The item for production grants, sundry receipts and other credits doubled between 1954/55 and 1961/62 but has declined slightly in the last three years. The changes in the relative importance of most individual items were not substantial, although there were some variations. Revenue from fatstock accounted for 29% of the total in both 1937/38 and 1964/65, with extremes of 26% in 1960/61, and 31% in 1954/55. Milk and milk products showed a slight decline in importance over the period accounting for 26% of total revenue in 1937/38, 24% in 1954/55 and 21% in 1964/65. Production grants, sundry receipts and other credits increased from 2% in 1937/38 to 7% between 1959/60 and 1961/62.

Chart G.2.



Years ended May

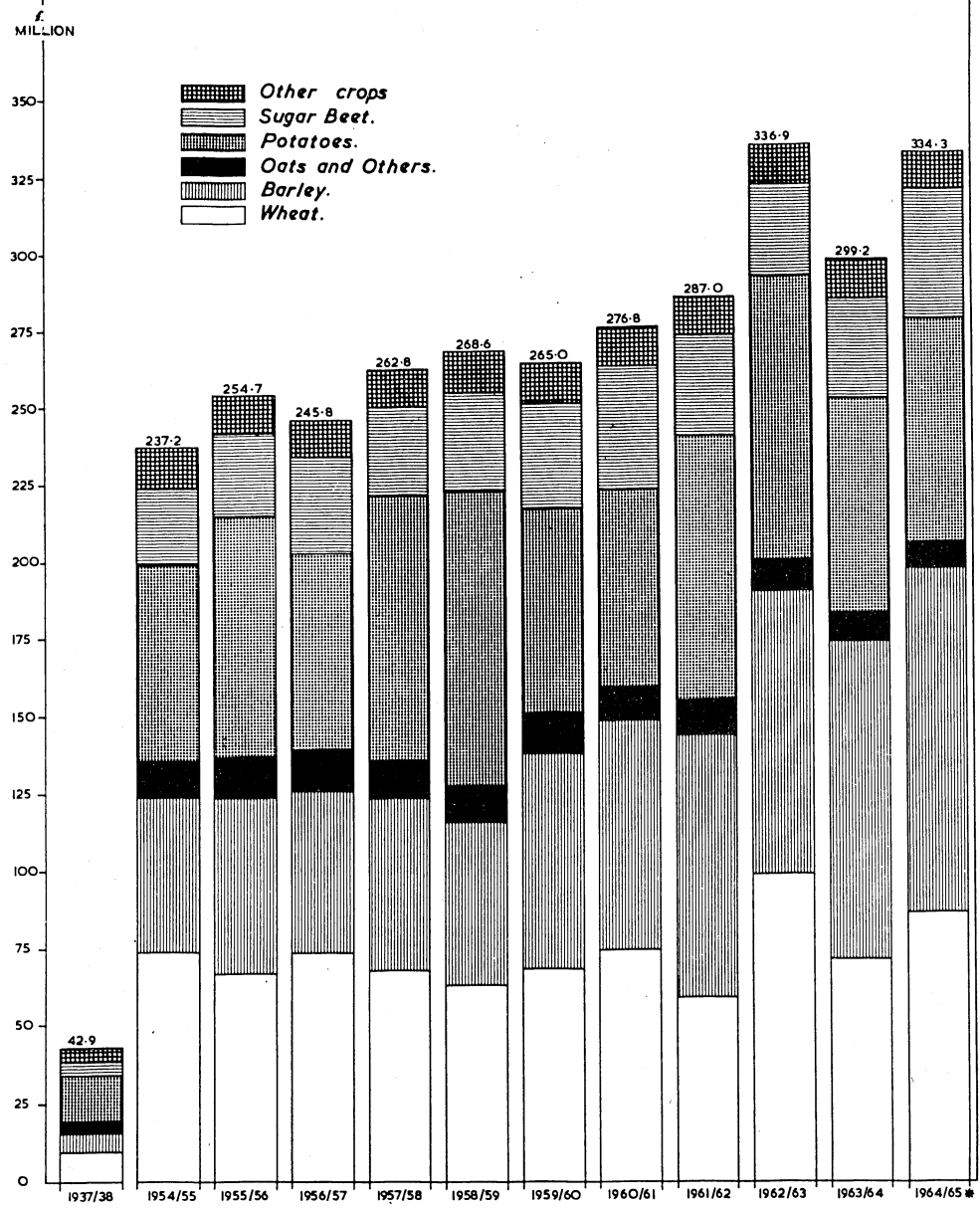
Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

* Forecast

All categories of expenditure shown in this chart showed substantial increases over the period. Expenditure on feeding-stuffs, the largest single item, had risen by 27% in 1964/65 compared with the level in 1954/55. The cost of labour rose until 1958/59; for the next three years it fell slightly but the upward movement has been resumed in the last three years. Between the beginning and end of the post-war period, expenditure on rent and interest almost doubled, while expenditure on fertilizers and machinery increased by 75% and 32% respectively. Most of the increase in expenditure on rent and interest has occurred after 1958/59, when the effects of the 1958 Agricultural Holdings Act began to be felt.

Chart G.3.

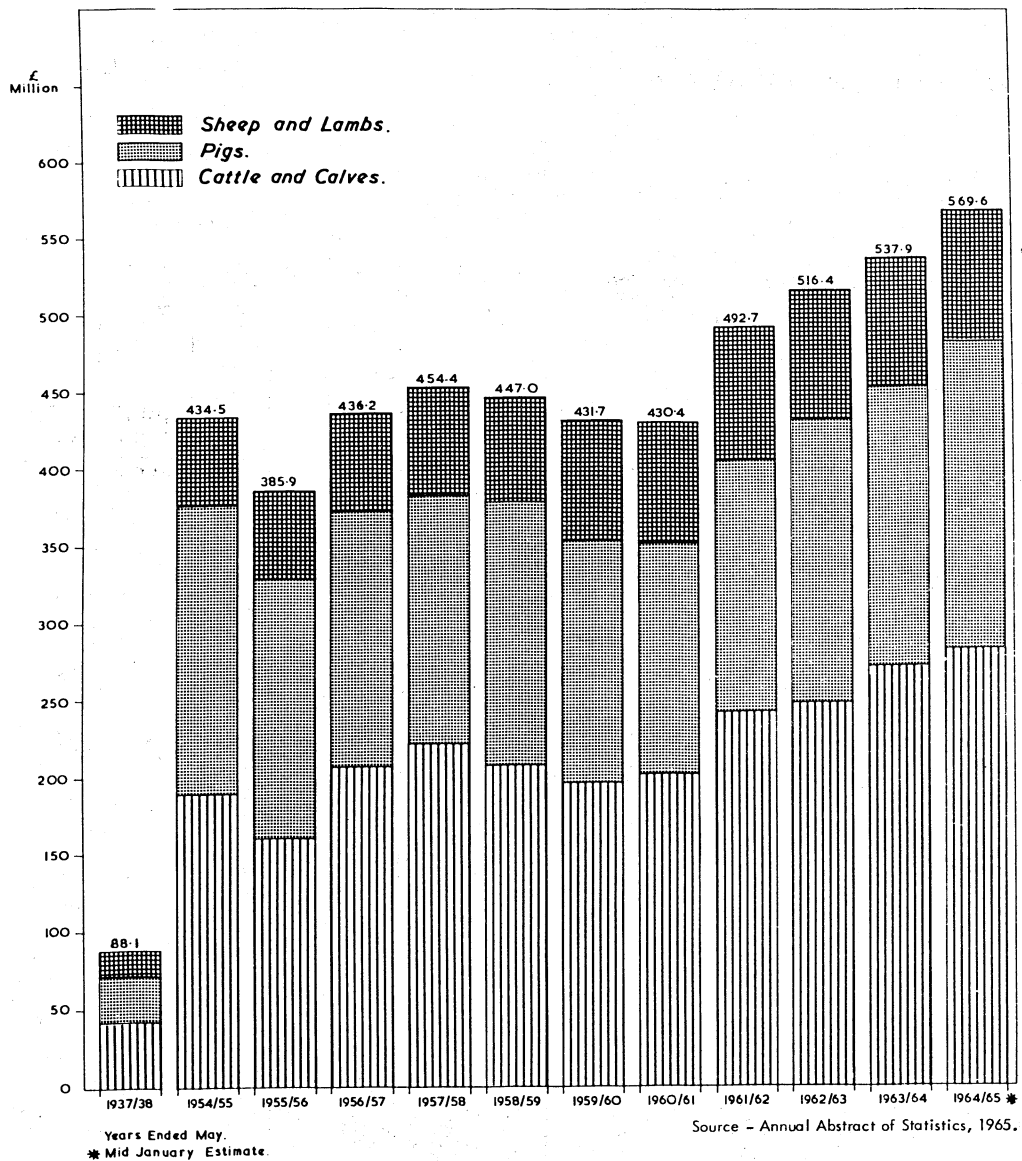
DISTRIBUTION OF FARMING EXPENDITURE



Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Years Ended May.
* Mid January Estimate.

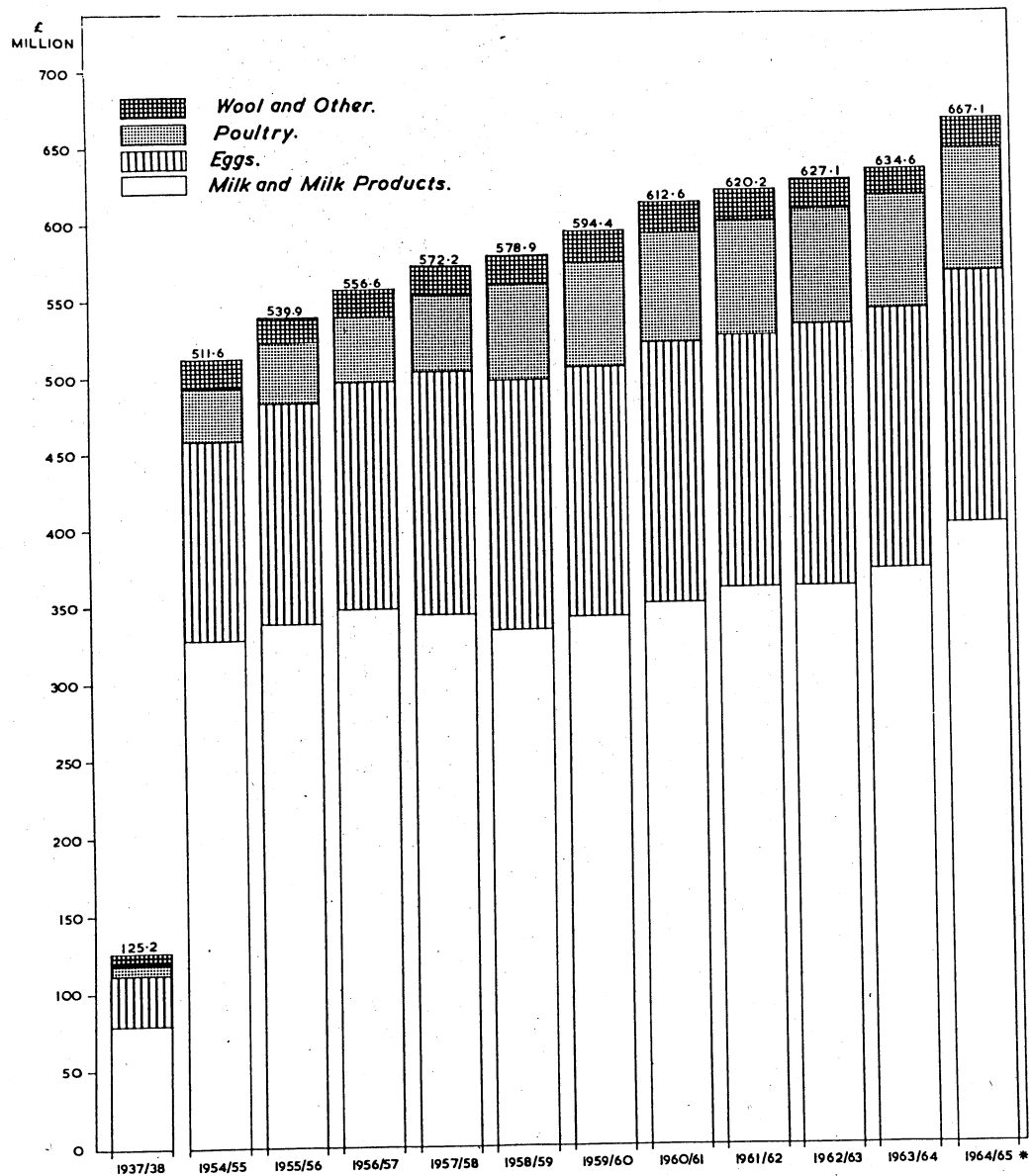
Over the period there was a steady increase in gross output from crops, but it fell in three years, the most significant being 12% between 1962/63 and 1963/64, largely the result of a fall in output from wheat and potatoes. Between these same years gross output from grain crops declined 9%: although output from barley had increased by 13%, this was not sufficient to offset the decline in output from other grain crops. The gross output from potatoes reached a peak in 1958/59, followed in the next year by a 35% decrease. It almost reached the 1958/59 level again in 1962/63: since then the level has been substantially less. The highest level of gross output from sugar beet occurred in 1960/61 and 1964/65.



Between 1954/55 and 1964/65 gross output from both cattle and sheep increased by almost 50%, in contrast to that from pigs which showed an increase of less than 10%. After recovering in 1956/57 from a decline in the previous year, gross output from all fatstock increased again in 1957/58. The total then declined until 1960/61 but was followed by steady increases in the following years. Gross output from cattle and calves was the most important category in all years except 1955/56, when gross output from pigs was slightly higher.

Chart G.5.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS OUTPUT FROM FATSTOCK



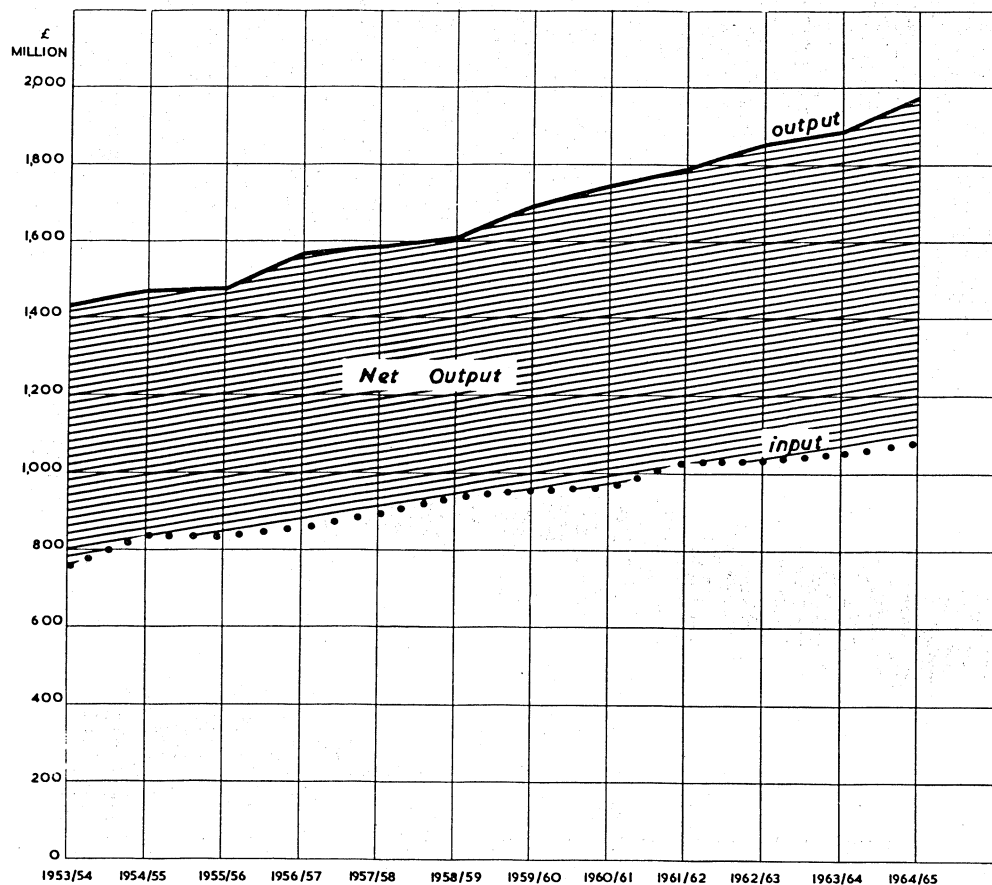
Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Years Ended May.
* Mid January Estimate.

Over the whole period gross output from livestock products and poultry rose continuously, and by 1964/65 was 30% above the level in 1954/55. After declining between 1956/57 and 1958/59, gross output from milk and milk products rose continuously over the rest of the period. Gross output from eggs increased each year (except 1961/62) until 1962/63 after which there was a gradual decline. Apart from 1963/64 gross output from poultry rose continuously. Gross output from wool and other products tended to fluctuate over the period, and by 1964/65 was only 2% above the 1954/55 level.

Chart G.6.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS OUTPUT FROM LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND POULTRY



Years Ended May.

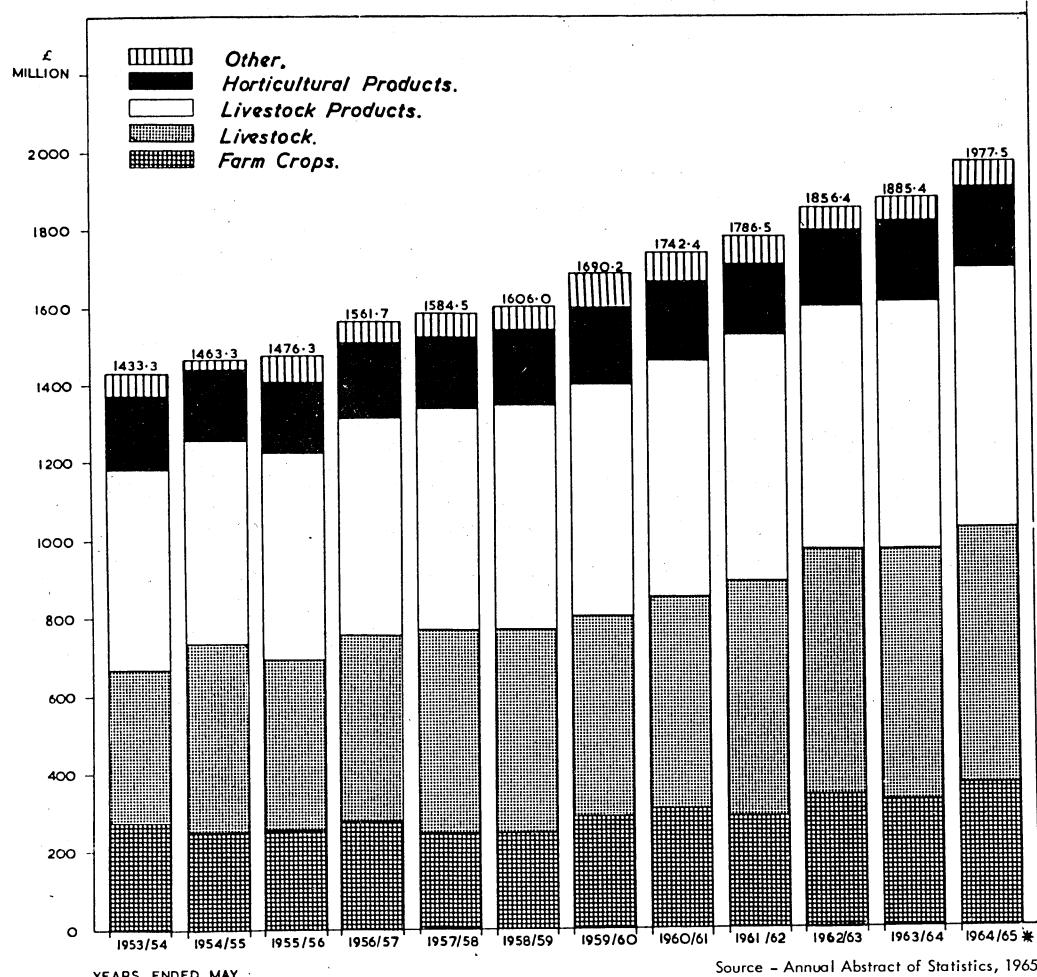
■ Calculated from prices averaged over the 1954/55 to 1956/57 and include output from and inputs to units under one acre.

Figures prepared January 1965.

* Forecast.

Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Output over the period showed a continuous upward trend, but there were declines in value of net output at constant prices in some years, the most important being 8% between 1953/54 and 1954/55. In the former year input represented almost 53% of output, compared with 57% in 1954/55. The highest level of net output occurred in 1964/65 (forecast), when it was 33% above that in 1953/54.



YEARS ENDED MAY.

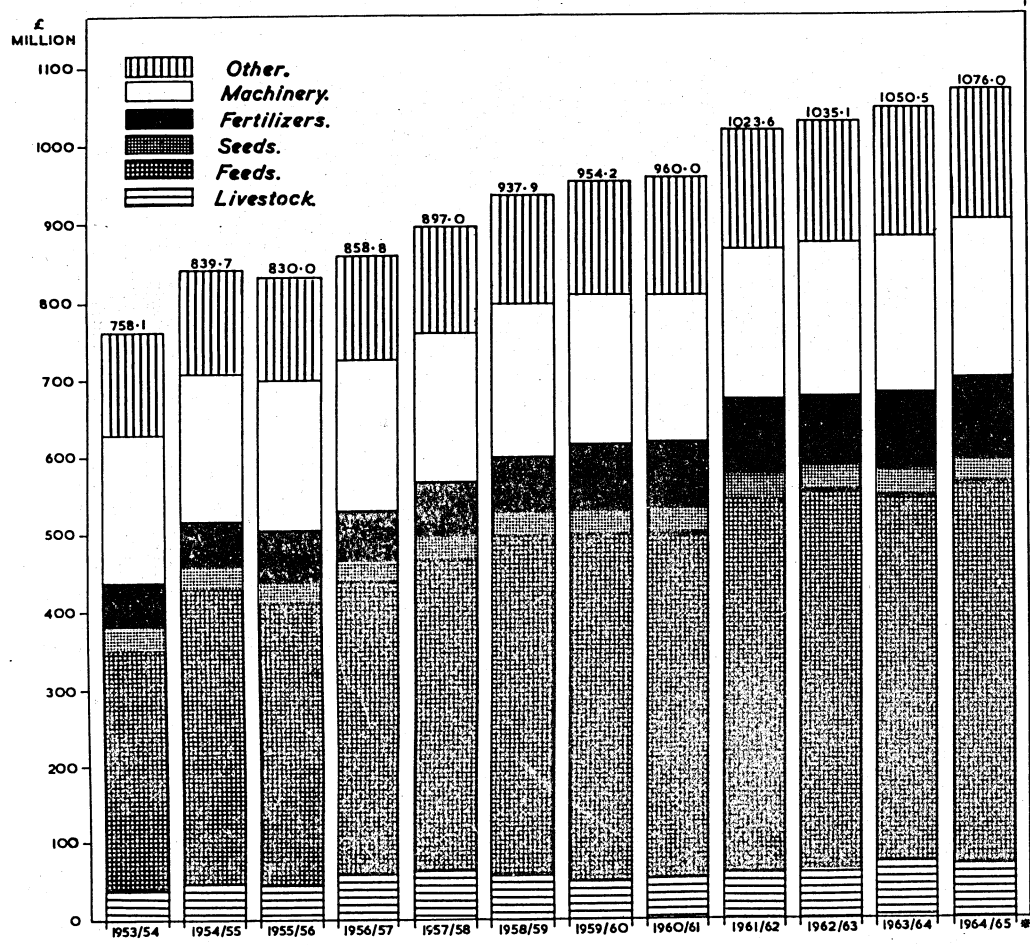
† Calculated from prices averaged over the period 1954/55 to 1956/57 and include output from units under one acre.

Figures prepared January 1965.

* Forecast.

Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Over the period gross output rose every year. Output from 'livestock products' at constant prices was the largest item in all years apart from 1962/63 and 1963/64. Over the period, however, the output from 'livestock' grew in relative importance. Thus, in 1964/65 it was 68% above that in 1953/54, compared with an increase of 29% for 'livestock products' between the same years. The lowest levels of output from farm crops occurred in 1957/58 and 1958/59, and in both years output was 10% lower than in 1953/54 and 33% below the level to be reached in 1964/65. While output from horticultural products fluctuated over the period, it was approximately 8% above the 1953/54 level in both 1963/64 and 1964/65.



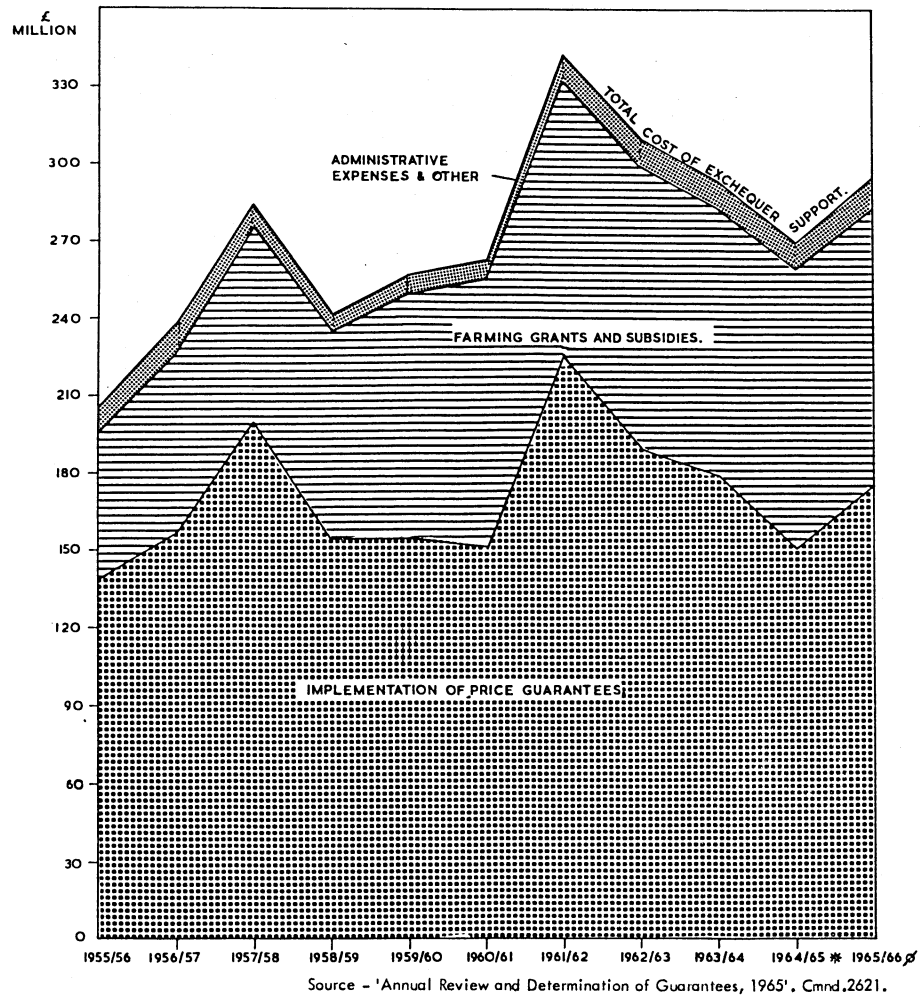
Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Years Ended May.
 * Calculated from prices averaged over the period 1954/55 to 1956/57 and include inputs to units under one acre.
 Machinery includes fuel, oil and Depreciation
 Figures prepared January 1965.
 * Forecast.

The volume of agricultural input rose continuously over the period apart from a small decrease between 1954/55 and 1955/56. Total input in 1964/65 amounted to almost 42% above that in 1953/54. This arose mainly from increased inputs of livestock, feed and fertilizer. The feed input accounted for the highest proportion of the total through-out the period, ranging from almost 41% in 1953/54 to just over 47% in 1962/63. The increase in the volume of feed used over the period also accounted for well over half of the increase in the total volume of inputs. There were no significant changes from year to year in input of seeds, which showed a downward tendency from a peak in 1961/62. Input of machinery showed a gradual rise until 1958/59. A decline occurred up to 1960/61, when it was at the same level as that in 1953/54. From 1961/62 to the end of the period a gradual increase was evident.

Chart G.9.

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL INPUT AT CONSTANT PRICES

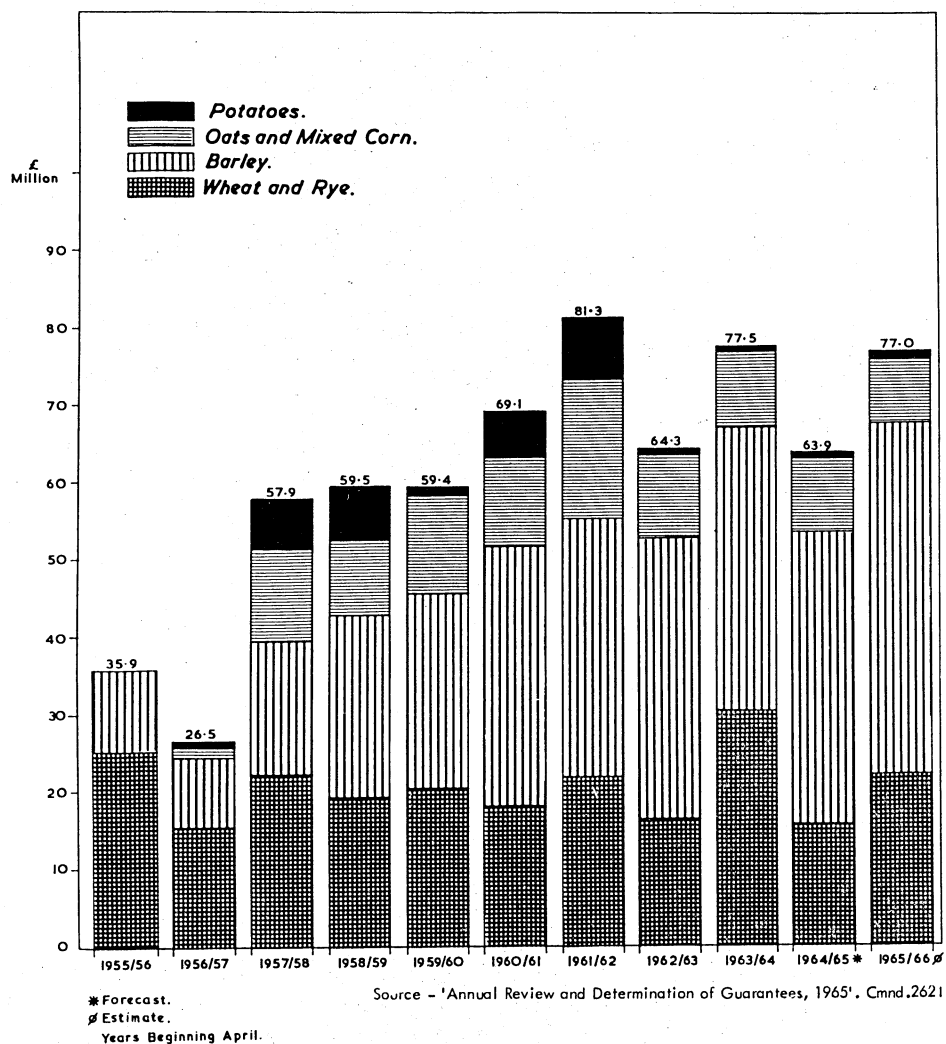


* Forecast.
 † Estimate.
 Years Beginning April.

The cost of Exchequer support fluctuated over the period, being somewhat higher in the last two years than in 1955/56 and 1956/57, but less than the peak value of £342.6 m. in 1961/62 when the cost of implementation of price guarantees increased by 49%. Cost of implementing price guarantees was the largest item through-out the period, and ranged from almost 56% of total cost in 1964/65 to over 70% in 1957/58. The cost of farming grants and subsidies increased each year until the highest level in 1962/63. Subsequently there was a 5% reduction in 1963/64, and a small decrease is estimated for 1965/66 in relation to the previous year.

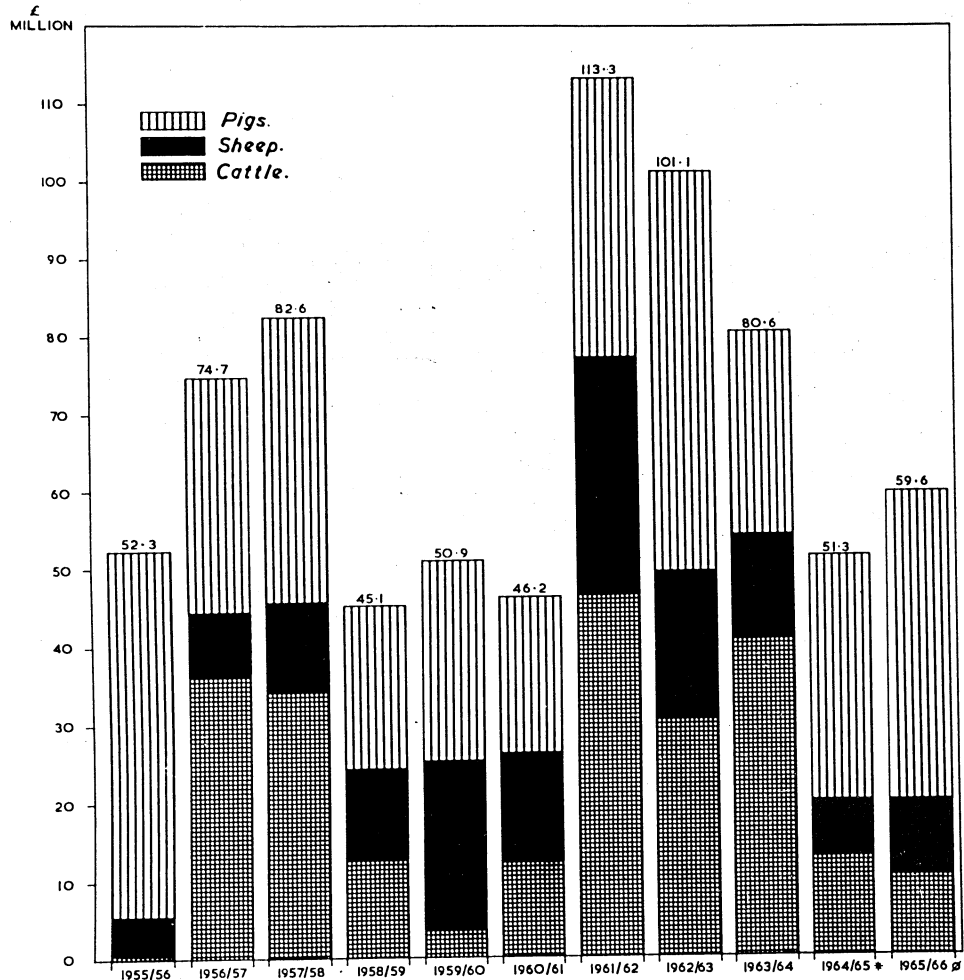
Chart G.10.

ESTIMATED COST OF EXCHEQUER SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE



Exchequer support for cereals and potatoes reached its highest level in 1961/62, when it had increased by more than 17% over the previous year. All cereals, except barley, and potatoes contributed to this increase. In the following year total support declined 21%. For wheat and rye, support fluctuated over the period, the highest level being in 1963/64. By 1965/66 this support amounted to 88% of that in 1955/56. From 1956/57, support for barley increased continuously, apart from 1961/62 when a slight reduction was apparent. Support for oats and mixed corn reached the highest level of the period in 1961/62. This was followed by a continuous decline, reflecting the reduction in acreage which has occurred. Support for potatoes was also highest in that year, with significantly lower levels in subsequent years, reflecting the revision in the guarantee arrangements.

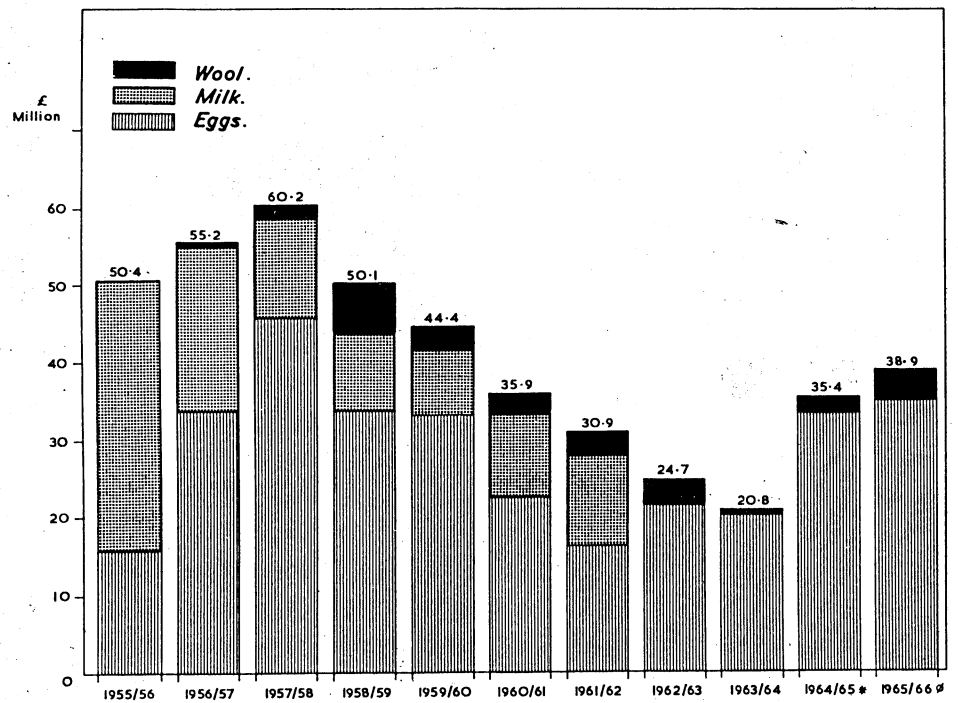
Chart G.11.



* Forecast.
 † Estimate.
 Years Beginning April.

Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd.2621.

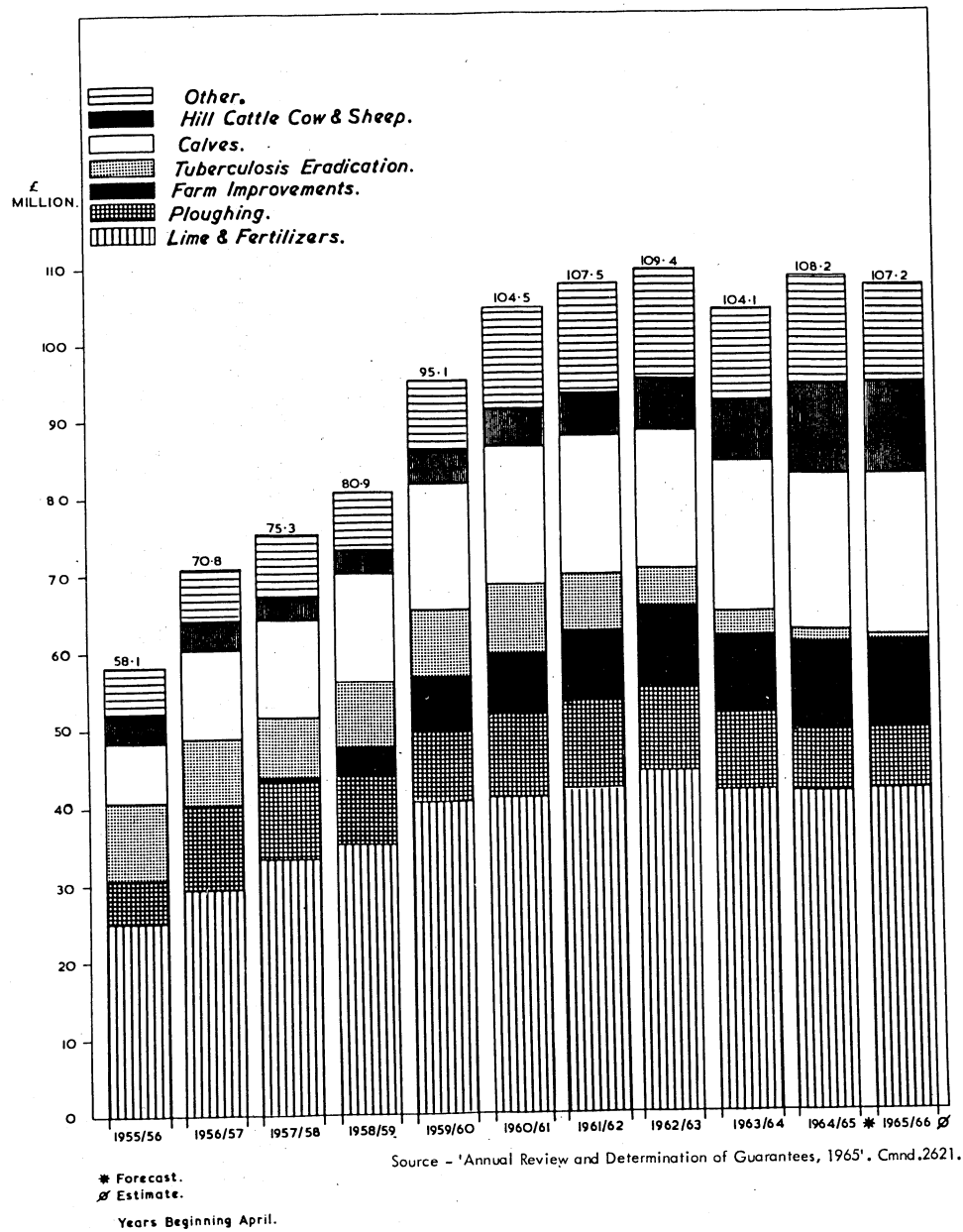
The previous chart shows that 1961/62 was a peak year for Exchequer support for crops. This chart shows that this year was also a peak year in the cost of support for fatstock. There were some marked fluctuations from year to year in support for cattle, and in 1965/66 it is estimated to be at its lowest level in the period, except for 1955/56 and 1959/60. Support for sheep remained at a constant level in 1957/58 and 1958/59 after increasing each year from 1955/56. It declined rapidly from its peak in 1961/62 to 1964/65, although some increase is estimated for 1965/66. Cost of support for pigs fluctuated appreciably over the period, with major peaks evident in 1955/56 and 1962/63.



Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmd.2621.

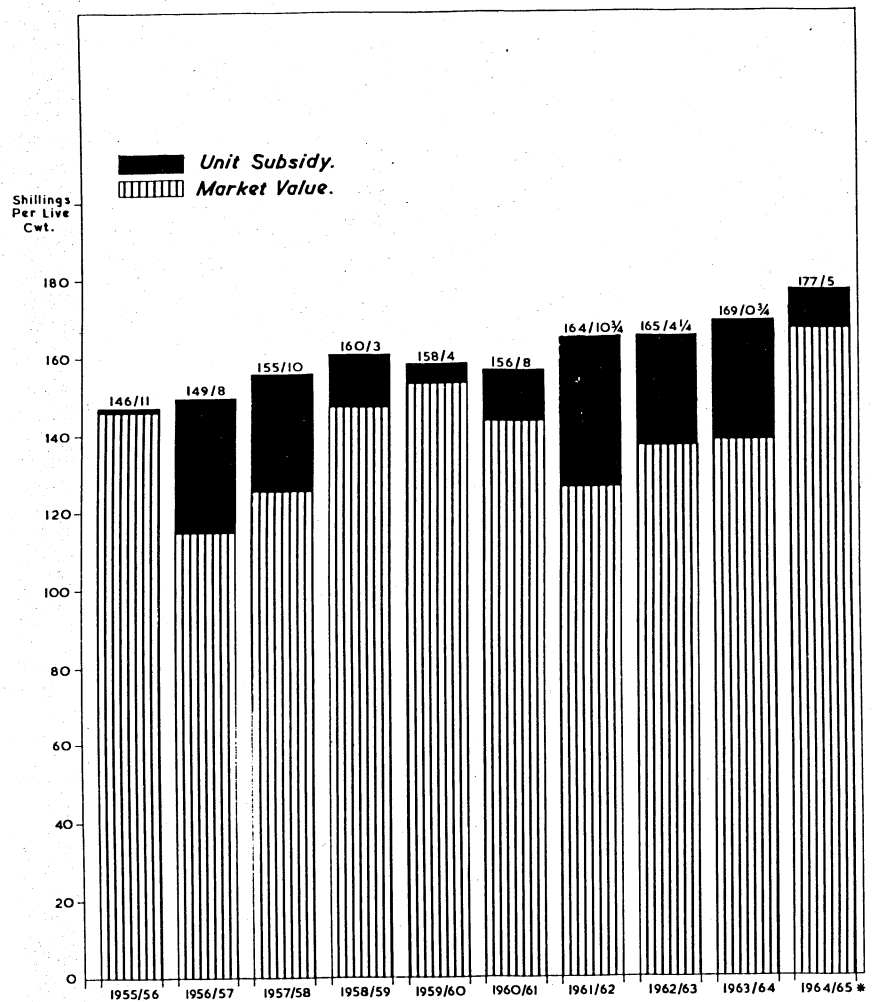
* Forecast.
 † Estimate.
 Years Beginning April.

Total cost of support for livestock products increased to the highest level of the period in 1957/58. A continuous decline occurred until 1963/64, in which year the lowest level of support was recorded. Total support increased in each of the last two years shown. Cost of support for eggs increased each year to a peak in 1957/58. This was followed by a continuous decrease until 1961/62, and an upward trend in subsequent years. During the first five years of the period support for milk declined, and has disappeared with the transference of the subsidy from the Exchequer to consumer from 1962/63. The highest Exchequer cost on account of support for wool was in 1958/59, and this amounted to 12% of total cost of support for livestock products.



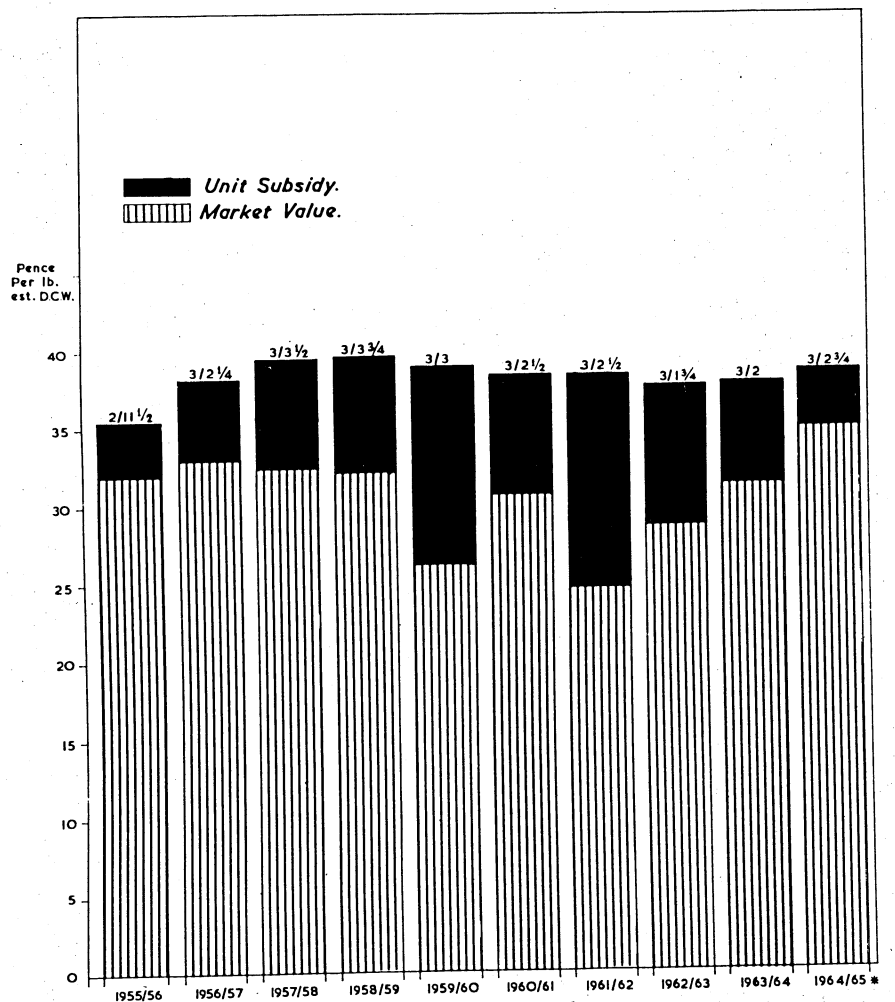
Lime and fertilizer subsidies were the most important of the farming grants and subsidies in all years shown, and each year accounted for between 35% and 45% of the total. The total rose continuously until 1962/63 and then fell slightly, remaining at a constant level during the last three years of the period. From 1956/57, the calf subsidy was next in importance to lime and fertilizers, and the amount rose steadily throughout the period accounting for over 19% of total grants and subsidies by 1965/66. The levels for farm improvements and hill cattle, cow and sheep, showed an upward trend. Ploughing subsidies declined each year from 1961/62, the tuberculosis eradication grants were tapered off as the national dairy herd gradually became fully attested.

Chart G.14.



* FORECAST.
 Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmd. 2621.
 Market Value - relates to Animals certified under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

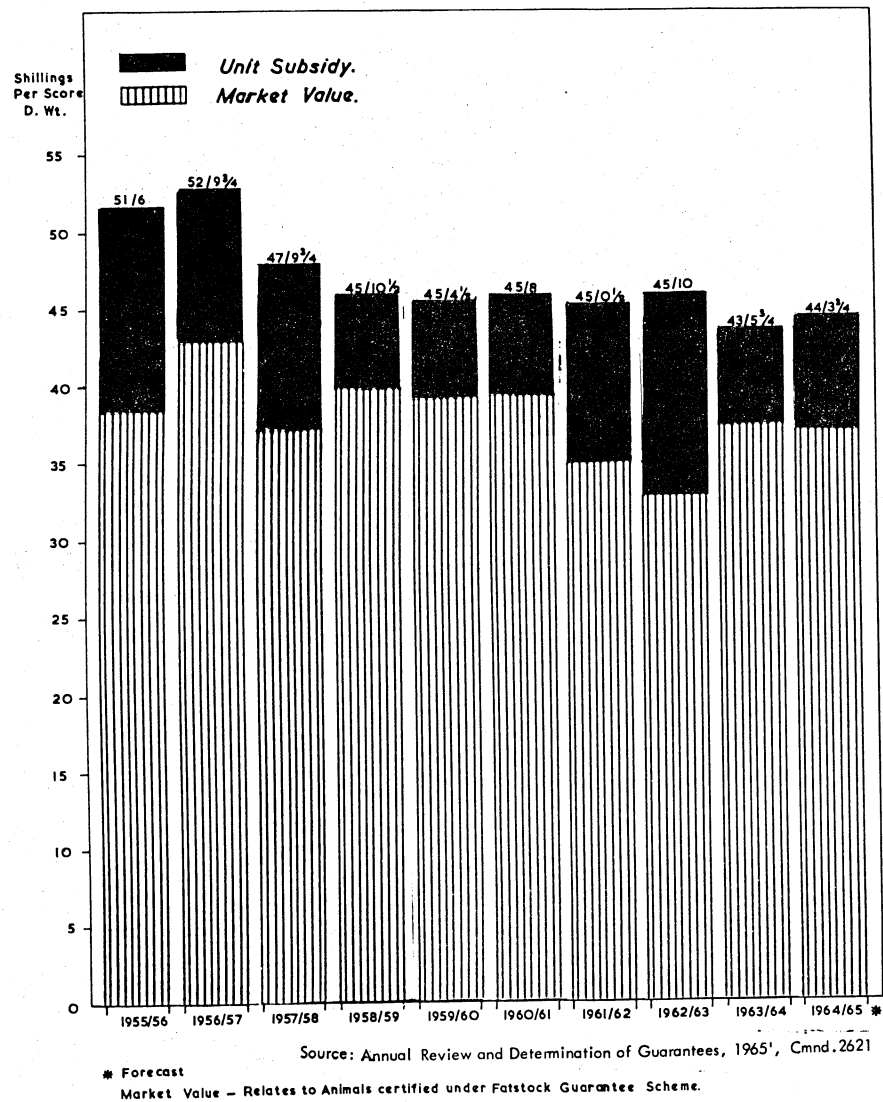
Total return per live cwt. for cattle rose continuously until 1958/59, followed by reductions in the next two years. From 1961/62 total return rose each year, and by 1964/65 was 20% above the lowest level in 1955/56. Market value was lowest in 1956/57. Unit subsidy more than compensated this return to bring the total somewhat higher than that for the previous year. From a peak in 1959/60 market value declined to 1961/62 and in this year it was similar to that in 1957/58. During the last three years of the period market value has risen, especially between 1963/64 and 1964/65. Unit subsidy was highest in 1961/62 when a Supplementary Estimate of £78 m. was required mainly to implement the Fatstock Guarantees.



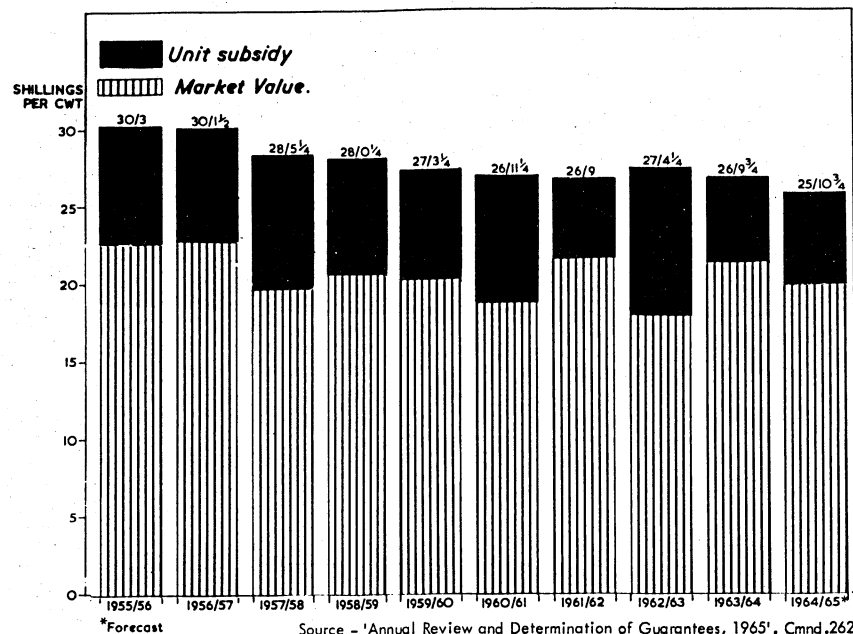
Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd.2621.

* Forecast.
Market Value-relates to Animals Certified under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Over the period from 1956/57, there were no really marked changes in total return per lb. for fat sheep. Between 1955/56 and 1956/57, however, there had been an increase of 17%. The level in 1964/65, although 19% higher than in 1955/56, was only 1% higher than 1956/57. Market value showed considerable fluctuation. It was at its lowest level in 1961/62, when the unit subsidy reached its highest level of the period, amounting to more than half of the market value, thereby maintaining the same total return as in the previous year. The level of unit subsidy was also at a particularly high level in 1959/60 as a result of a decline in market value to the second lowest level of the period.

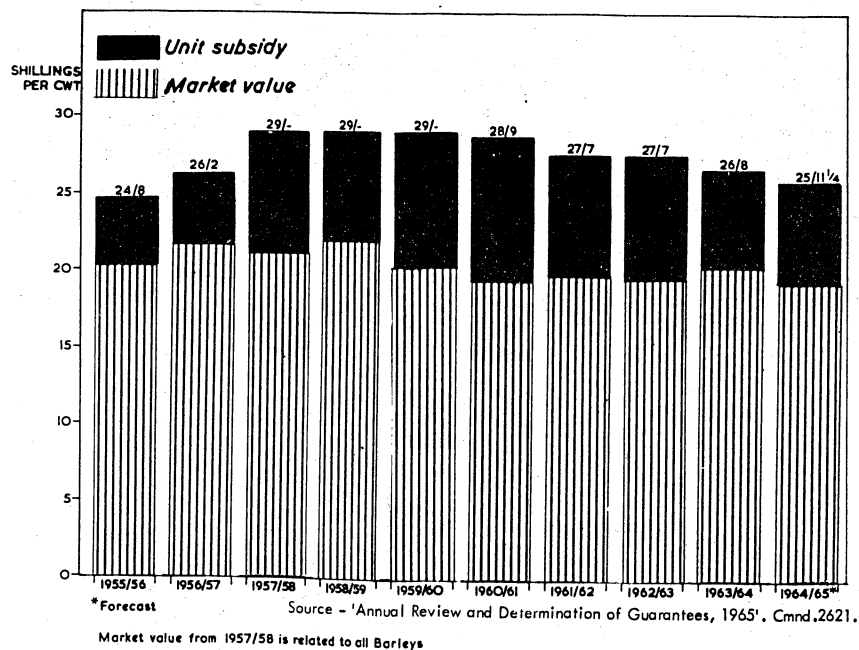


In this chart, which relates to all pigs, unit subsidy includes quality premiums for bacon pigs, as well as adjustments under the flexible guarantee and feed price arrangements. After an increase in the first year of the period, total return per score for fat pigs declined each year until 1959/60. From this year until the end of the period, a further downward trend in total return was subject to some fluctuations. The highest level of market value was recorded in 1956/57, and represented an 11% increase over the previous year. Following this increase, market value tended to fluctuate, and in 1964/65 was only 86% of the level in 1956/57. Unit subsidy fluctuated throughout the period and in 1962/63 almost reached the high level experienced in 1955/56. Since 1957/58, however, the unit subsidy has tended to remain at a much reduced level compared with earlier years.

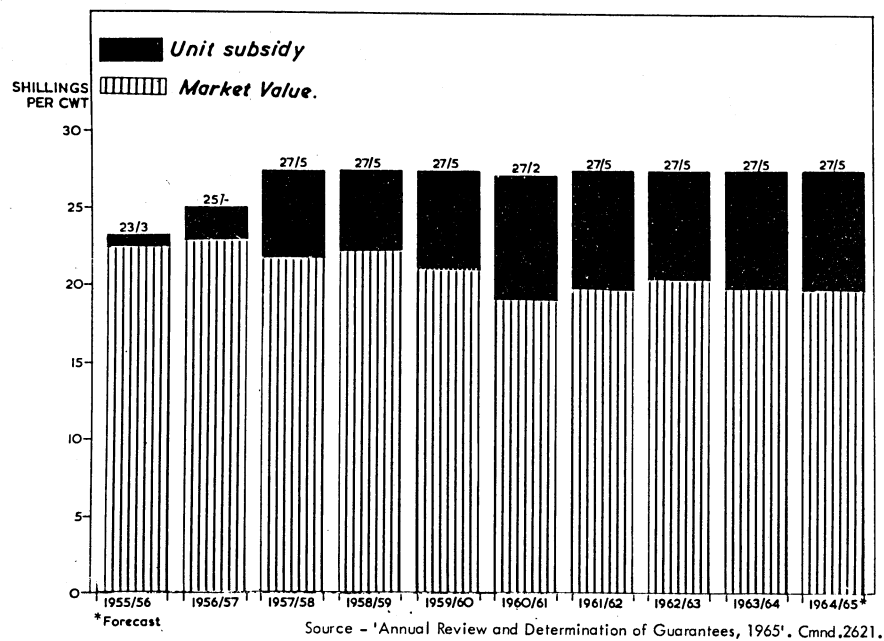


Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmd.2621.

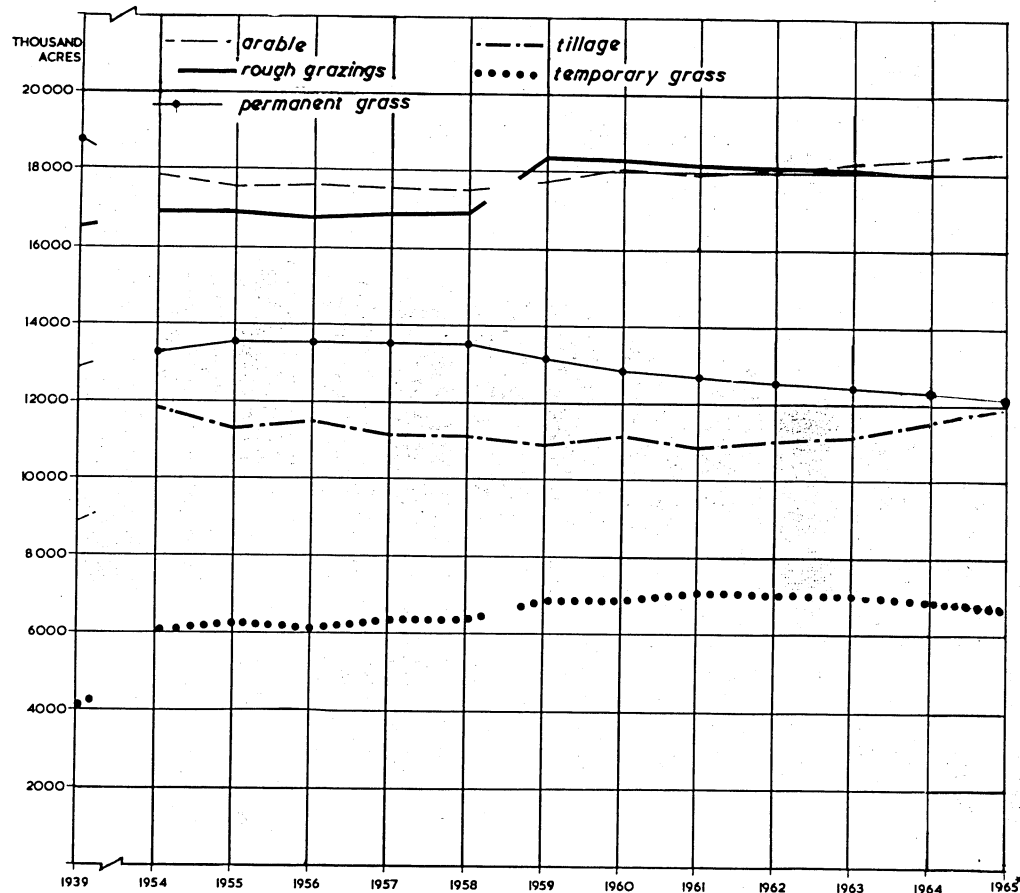
Apart from 1962/63, which showed a small increase from the previous year, total return per cwt. for wheat declined throughout the period. The highest return occurred in the first year of the period, and by 1964/65 total return amounted to only about 86% of the level in 1955/56. Market value and unit subsidy fluctuated considerably over the years shown. There was a small increase in total return in 1962/63 compared with the previous year, the unit subsidy more than compensating for the reduction in market value. The latter was, in this year, at its lowest level in the whole period and, correspondingly, the unit subsidy at its highest level.



Total return per cwt. for barley increased during the first three years of the series of years shown, and remained constant from 1957/58 to 1960/61. After a 4% reduction in 1961/62, total return remained the same for two years. Slight falls occurred during the last two years of the period. As with wheat, market value and unit subsidy tended to fluctuate over the years. A peak for market value occurred in 1958/59. The lowest levels were in 1960/61, and 1964/65, and unit subsidy reached its peak in 1960/61.



After slight increases in 1956/57 and 1957/58 total return per cwt. for oats remained constant until the end of the period. Although market value showed tendencies to fluctuate, these were equally compensated by unit subsidy, to maintain the constant level. As with barley in the previous chart, the highest level of unit subsidy was in 1960/61. The peak year for market value was in 1956/57. In 1964/65 however, market value was approximately 14% lower than this highest level in spite of the decline in the production of oats.



Temporary grass and arable from 1959 not comparable with previous years owing to definition changes

Rough grazings from 1959 onwards include the total area of deer forest land in Scotland

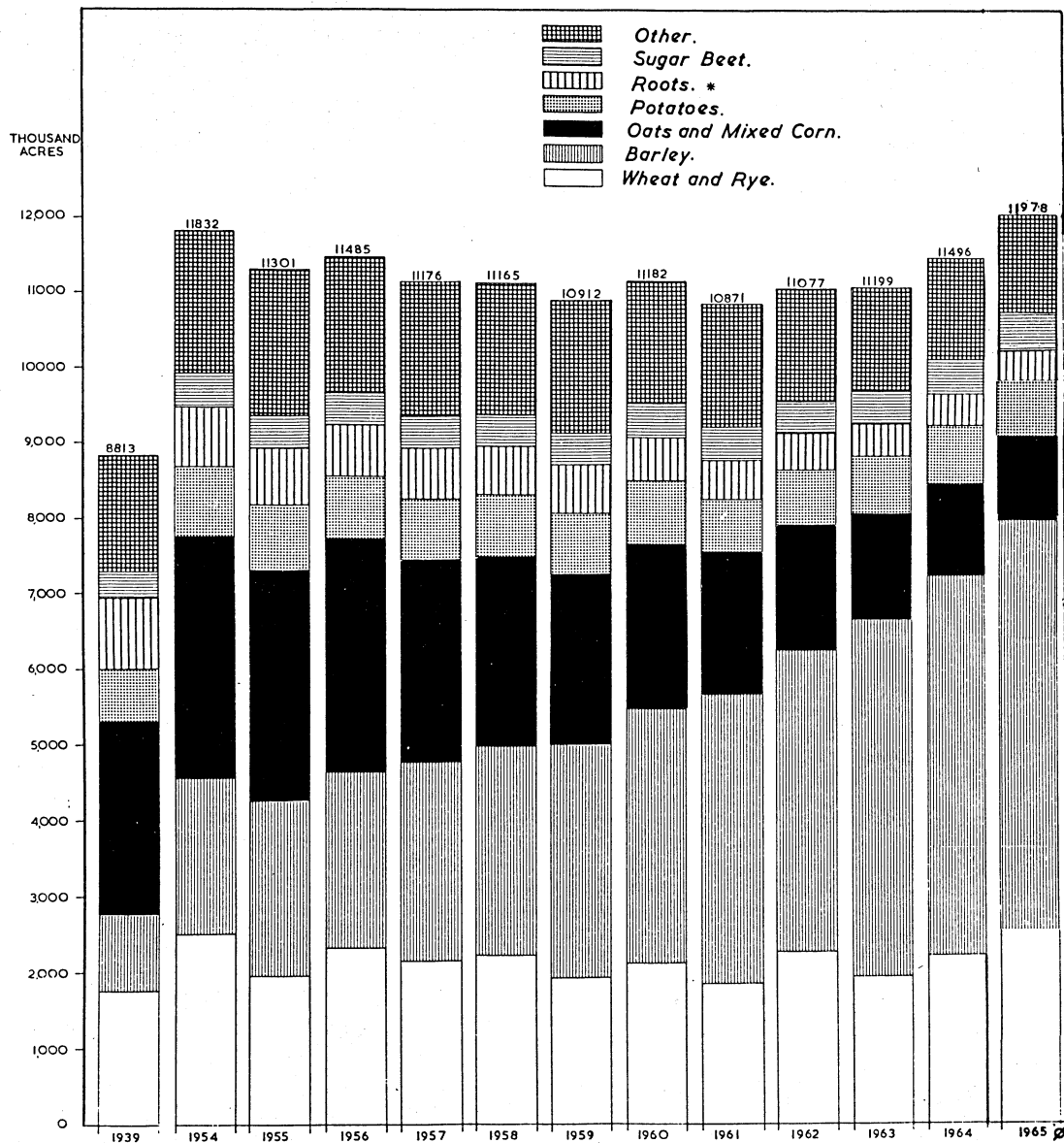
*Provisional

Source - Agricultural Statistics, H.M.S.O.

The data from 1959 onwards have been effected by changes of definitions, and are therefore not directly comparable with those shown prior to this year.

Between 1939 and 1954 there was a marked increase in arable cropping at the expense of permanent grass, the most prominent change being a 47% increase in temporary grass. Between 1954 and 1958 the acreage of tillage and arable crops showed small reductions, and temporary and permanent grass small increases.

Considering the period 1959 to 1965, the acreage of tillage crops showed slight fluctuations for the first three years, followed by a continuous though slight rise. By 1965, it was 10% above the 1959 level. Small increases occurred in the acreage of temporary grass between 1959 and 1961, when a slight decline started which had resulted in a 4% reduction by 1965 compared with 1959. Corresponding to these two shifts, the permanent grass acreage showed a regular decrease from 1959 giving a steady upward trend in the arable acreage.



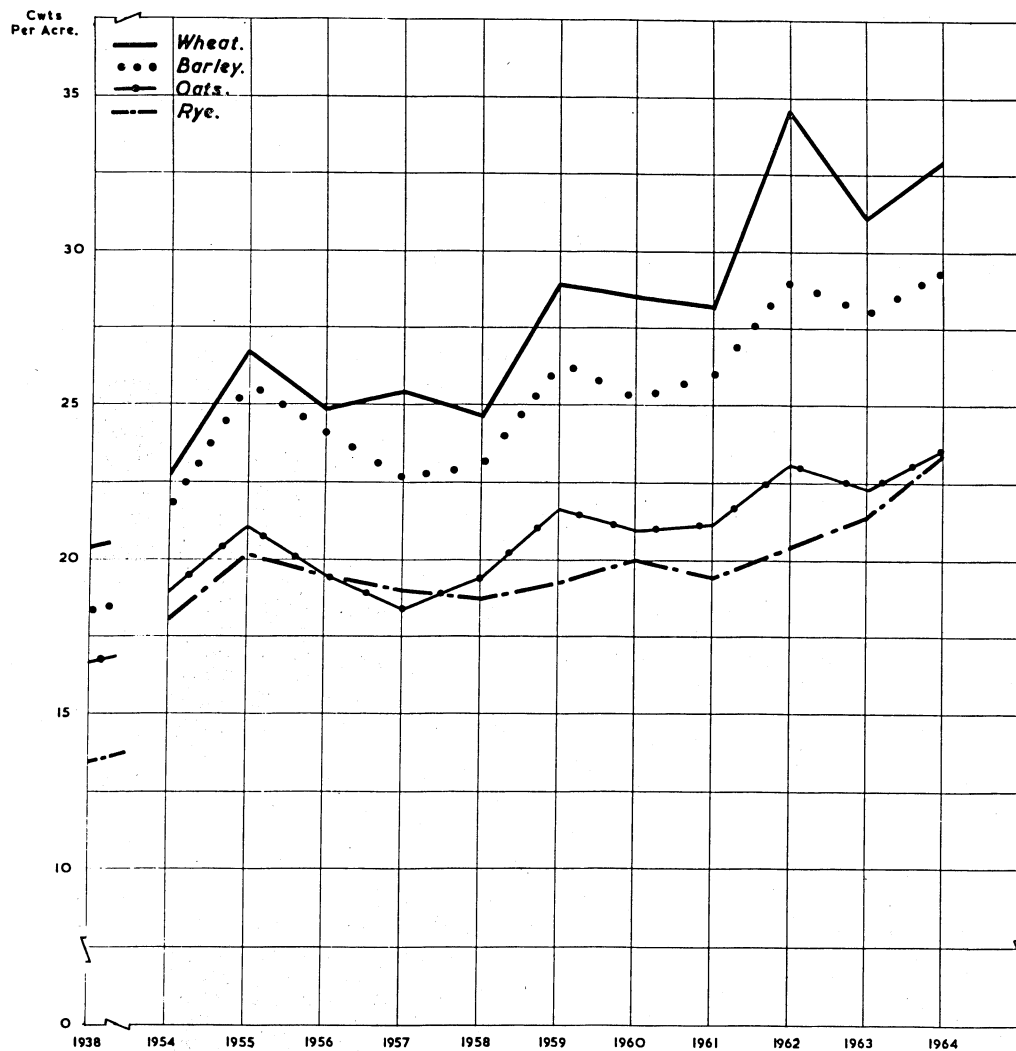
* Turnips, Swedes, Mangolds.
1939 Others include Lucerne.

□ Provisional.

Source - Agricultural Statistics. H.M.S.O.

As in the previous chart, the data for 1959-65 are not strictly comparable with previous years owing to changes in definition. These changes do not however preclude some general comments on the statistics.

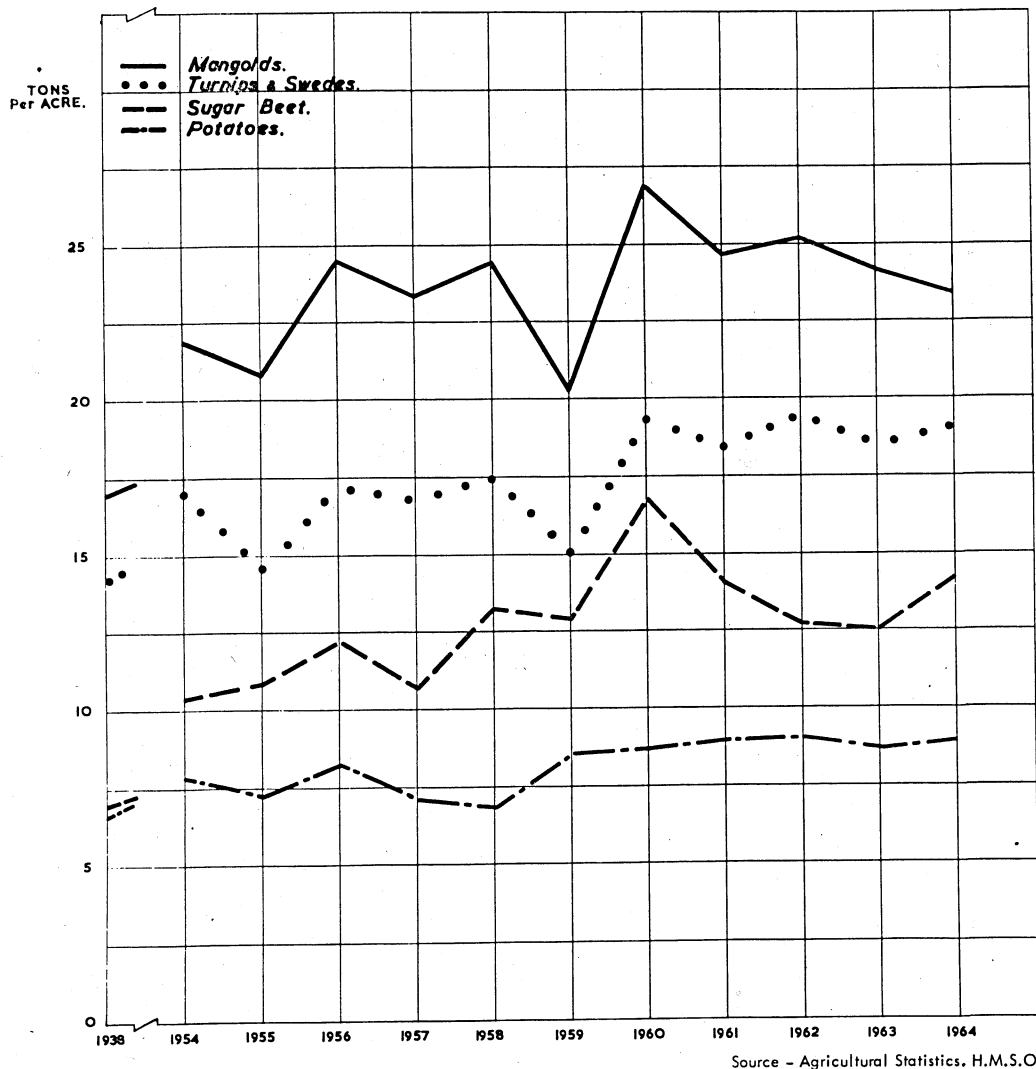
The most striking feature of the chart is the increase in the barley acreage at the expense of all other crops except sugar beet. Between 1959 and 1965 the barley acreage increased by 75%, while there has been more than a fivefold increase since pre-war. The root acreage has declined consistently year by year up to the present time. Wheat and rye had increased by 40% by 1954 compared with 1939. Since then the acreage has fluctuated, largely depending on seasonal conditions, and the level in 1965 is similar, but slightly exceeds, that in 1954. The acreage of potatoes in 1954 still reflected the war-time and post-war encouragement given to their production. Between 1954 and 1960 the acreage fluctuated but tended to go down. In the last five years it has settled at a lower level, subject to slight variations. The changes in the acreage of potatoes in the last few years are more than compensated by the annual variation in actual production resulting from year-to-year fluctuations in yield. The acreage of oats and mixed corn was more than one quarter higher in 1954 than it had been in 1939. Since 1954, however, it has shown a continuing decline up to the present time, mainly accounted for by the increase in the barley acreage. Sugar beet acreage, after a 25% increase during the war, has been held at a constant level which was related to the capacity of the sugar beet factories to cope with the crop. The ceiling was raised in 1964 by about 20,000 acres and this change is reflected in the current acreage.



Source - Agricultural Statistics, H.M.S.O.

In reviewing changes in yields of crops, illustrated in this chart and in chart G24, the importance over the years of technological advances, especially resulting from the introduction of new varieties and changes in fertilizer practices, and variations in climatic conditions, needs to be stressed.

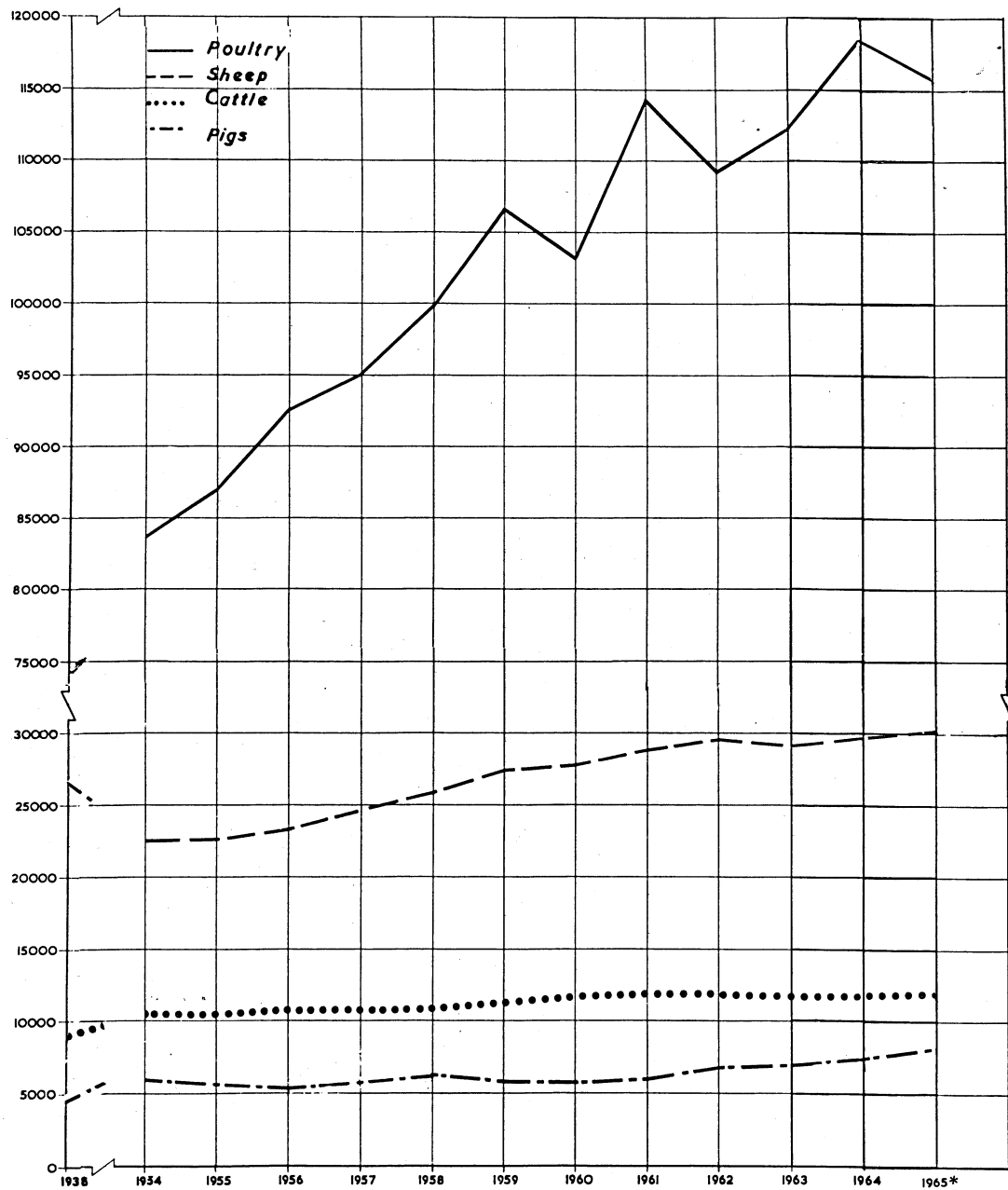
All cereals shown in this chart increased in yield per acre both between 1938 and 1954 and in the following years. The increases up to 1954 were relatively modest being 11% and 14% for wheat and oats respectively, 18% for barley and 32% for rye. In subsequent years, yields per acre for all these crops fluctuated from year to year in varying degrees but tended to show marked increases reaching the highest levels in all cases in 1964. In this year yields per acre of wheat and barley were over 60% above the 1938 level, with corresponding increases of 42% and 73% for oats and rye respectively.



As with cereals, yield per acre of root crops increased throughout the period with some variations year by year. Increases occurred both between 1938 and 1954, and from 1954 to date for all categories of root crops. Yields per acre of potatoes and turnips and swedes reached their highest levels in 1962, though only slightly larger than 1961 and 1964 in the case of potatoes, and 1960 in the case of turnips and swedes. Sugar beet had a peak year in 1960, when the yield per acre of beet was 17% higher than the next highest year, 1964, and more than twice the yield in 1938. In the case of sugar beet, however, it is important to remember that the sugar content of beet varies considerably with the season, and in terms of the value of the crop it is the actual sugar per acre which counts most. Improved varieties of sugar beet have in fact shown not only this increase in gross yield per acre, but also an increase in the sugar content per ton of beet.

Chart G.24.

ESTIMATED YIELDS OF CROPS - POTATOES, SUGAR BEET AND OTHER ROOT CROPS

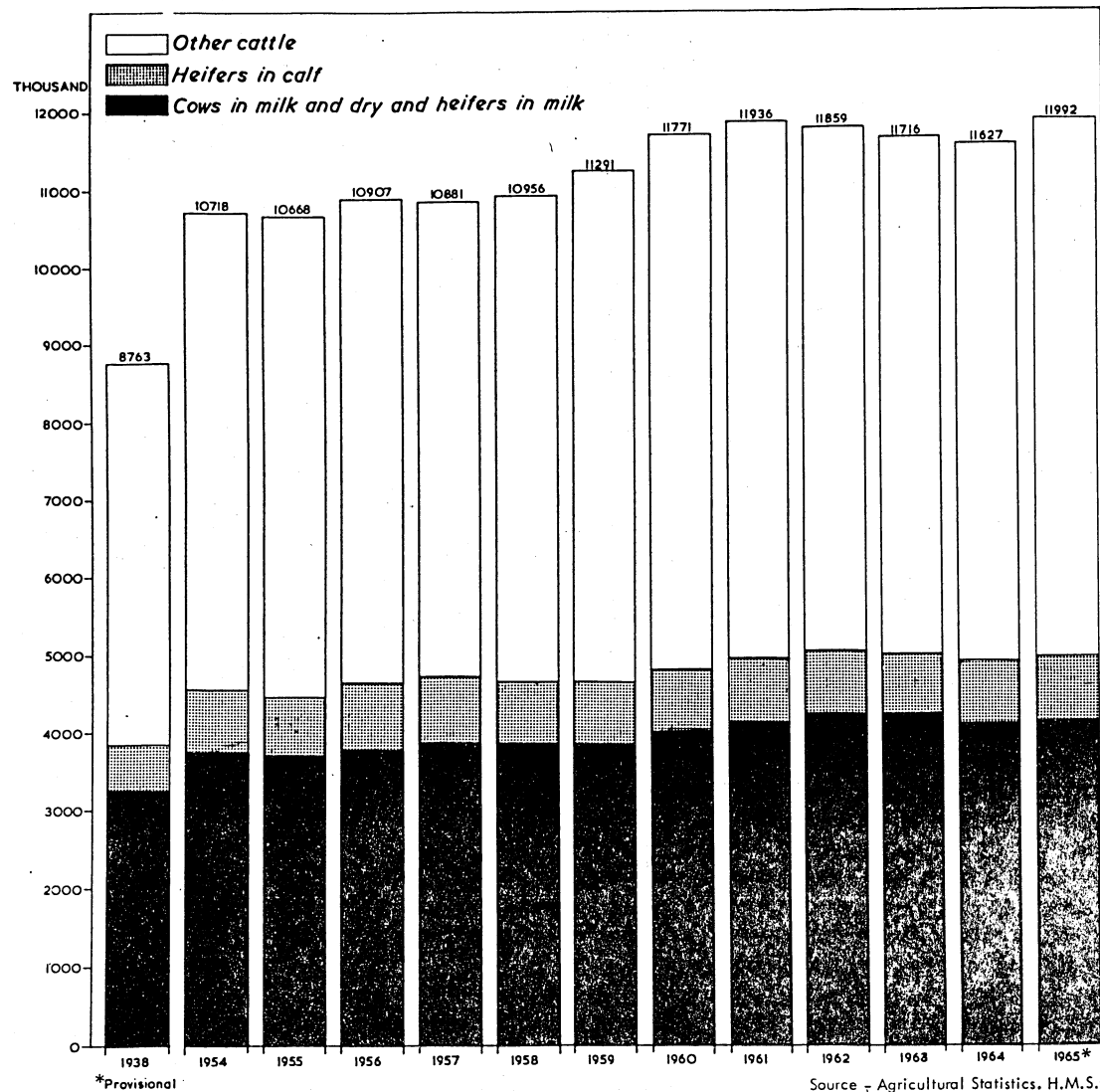


*Provisional

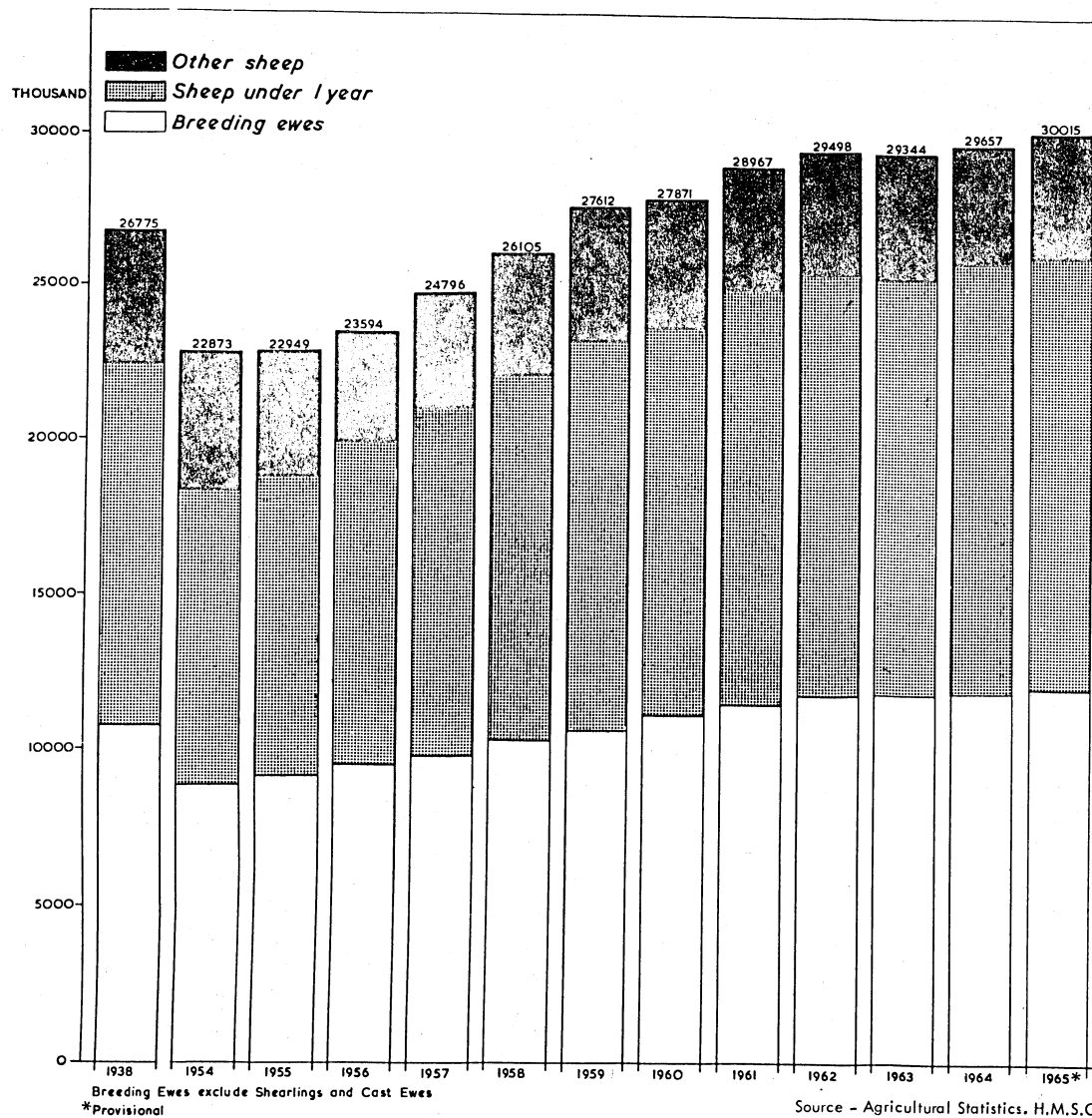
Sources 1 - Agricultural Statistics, H.M.S.O.

2 - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmd.2621.

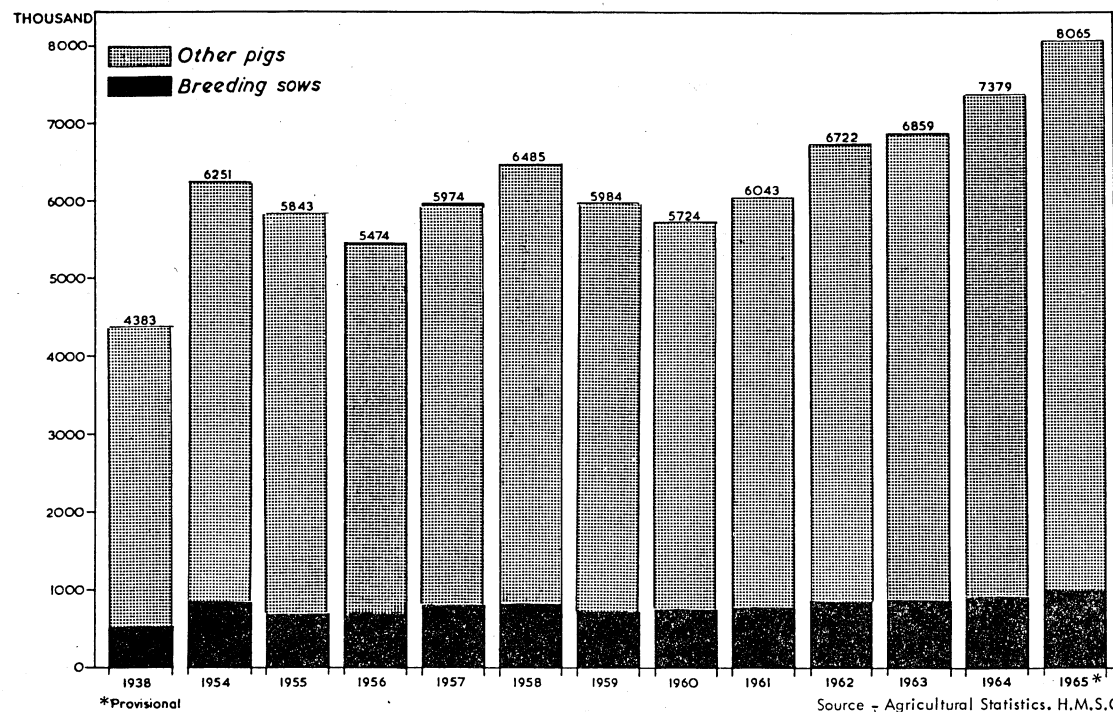
All classes of livestock, apart from sheep, had increased in number between 1938 and 1954, the largest increase being in the pig population at 43%. In 1954 sheep numbers were 85% of the 1938 level. The population of cattle declined slightly from the previous year in both 1955 and 1957, followed by increases each year until 1961. After slight decreases from 1961, numbers in 1965 increased, and were then almost 12% more than in 1954. Sheep and lamb numbers surpassed the 1938 level in 1959 showing an almost continuous upward trend. The pig population fluctuated between 1954 and 1961. From 1961 however, an upward trend was evident. Poultry numbers increased each year until 1959, followed by fluctuations over the rest of the period. By 1965, they were 38% above those in 1954.



Cows in milk and dry, and heifers in milk, after increasing 14% between 1938 and 1954, showed only slight variations until 1959, after which numbers increased gradually to a peak in 1962, followed by small decreases in the next two years. In 1965 they were 13% above the 1954 level, though slightly lower than in 1962. The greatest increase, between 1938 and 1954, was in heifers in calf, at almost 46%. Fluctuations followed up to 1965 when numbers were about 92% of those in 1954. Other cattle, apart from 1957, increased each year until 1961. After declining during the next three years, a recovery occurred in 1965, representing an increase of over 13% over 1954.

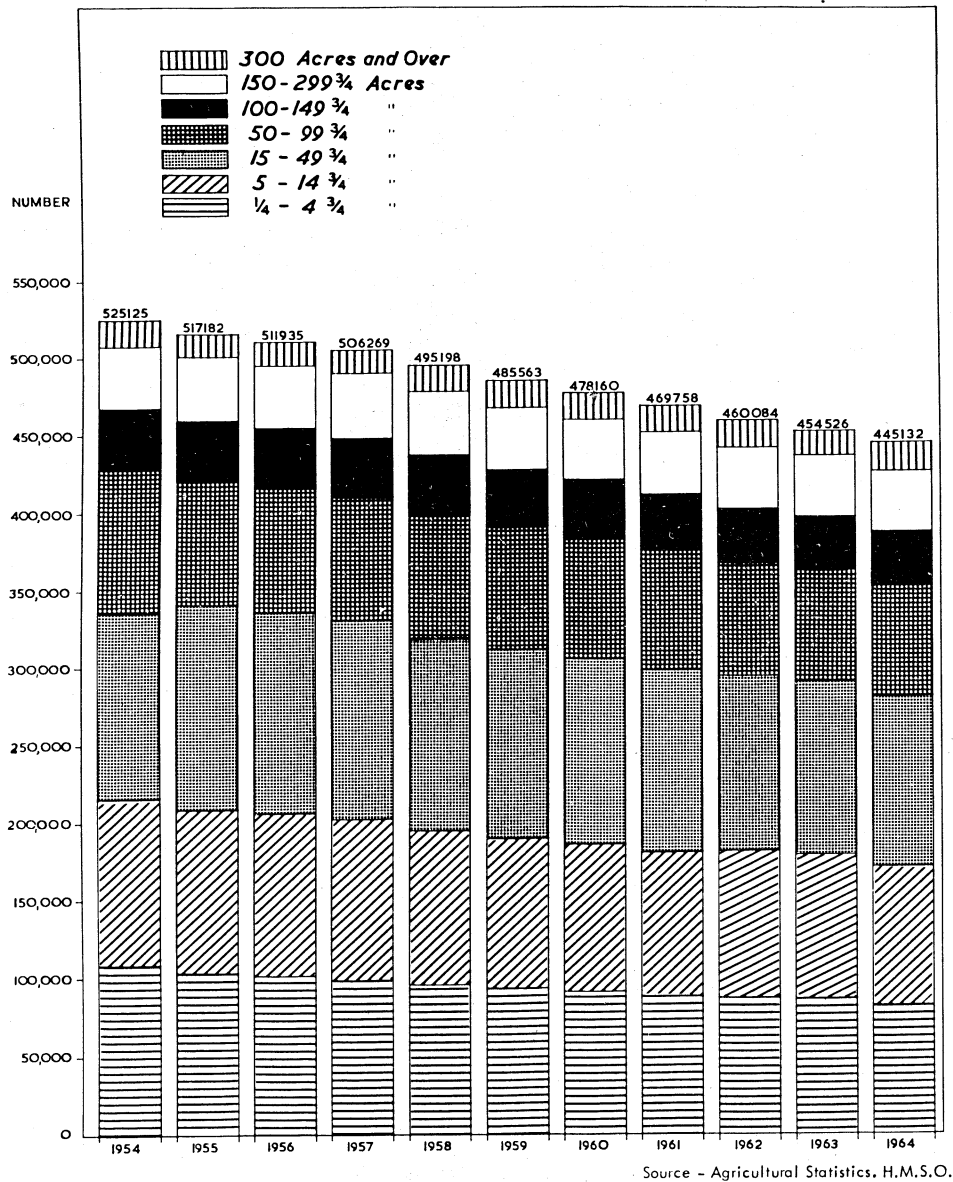


Numbers of breeding ewes and sheep under one year declined by about 18% between 1938 and 1954, although 'other sheep' increased by 5% during the same period. Although the population of breeding ewes increased continuously from 1954, it was only 4% above the 1938 level in 1960. But by the end of the period, it was 34% above that in 1954. Sheep under one year, apart from 1963, showed an almost continuous upward trend after 1954. The peak for 'other sheep' in 1954, has not been reached in more recent years, reflecting the earlier slaughtering of lambs and hoggetts for the market.



Source - Agricultural Statistics, H.M.S.O.

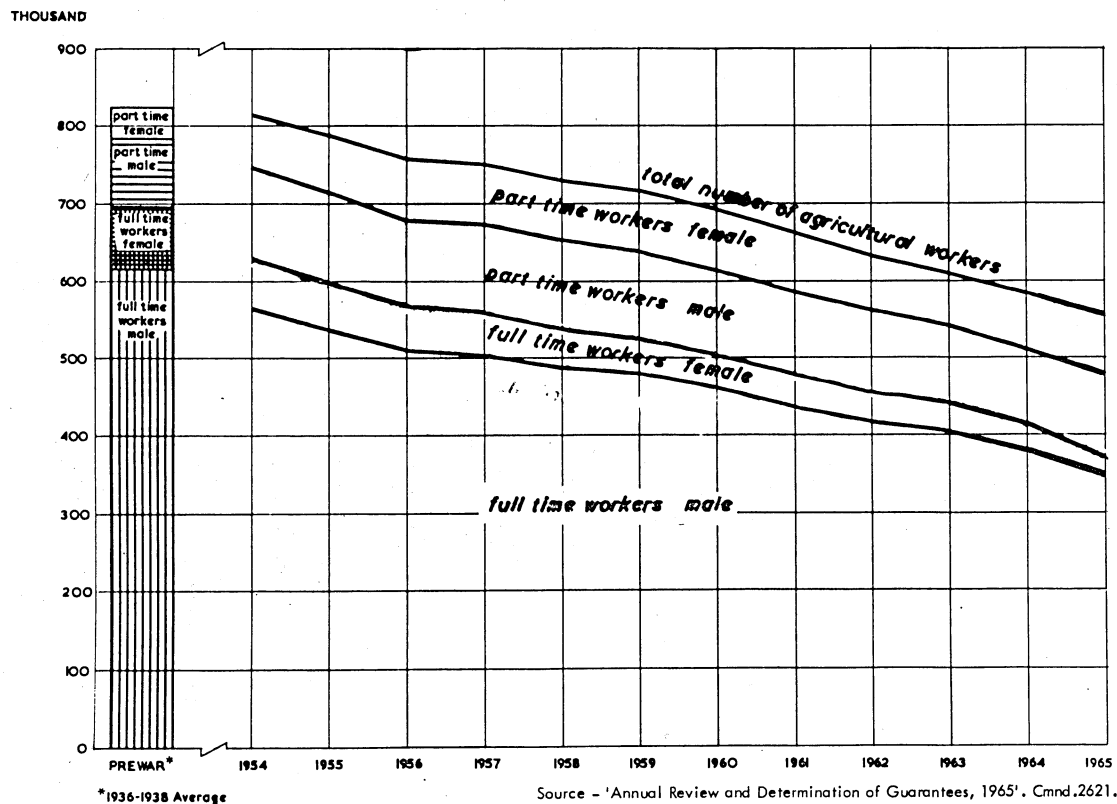
The populations of both breeding sows and 'other pigs' showed substantial increases between 1938 and 1954, at 56% and 41% respectively. Numbers of breeding sows declined 16% in 1955 from the previous year, followed by recoveries during the next three years. A 12% decline occurred between 1958 and 1959, after which numbers rose steadily, until by 1965 were over 16% above 1954 and over 80% above 1938. 'Other pigs' tended to fluctuate between 1954 and 1960. After that year, a continuous upward trend was evident reaching the highest level in 1965, when they were 31% above the level of 1954, and 84% above 1938.



See Notes to Table G.29.

It is important to note that, in reviewing trends illustrated in this chart, the data will have been influenced by a number of factors. These include, amalgamations, exclusion of non agricultural holdings, and the varying possibilities of returns for multiple units. In addition, no distinction is made in the analysis of part-time holdings, and assignments of land (such as for contract growing) are not recorded.

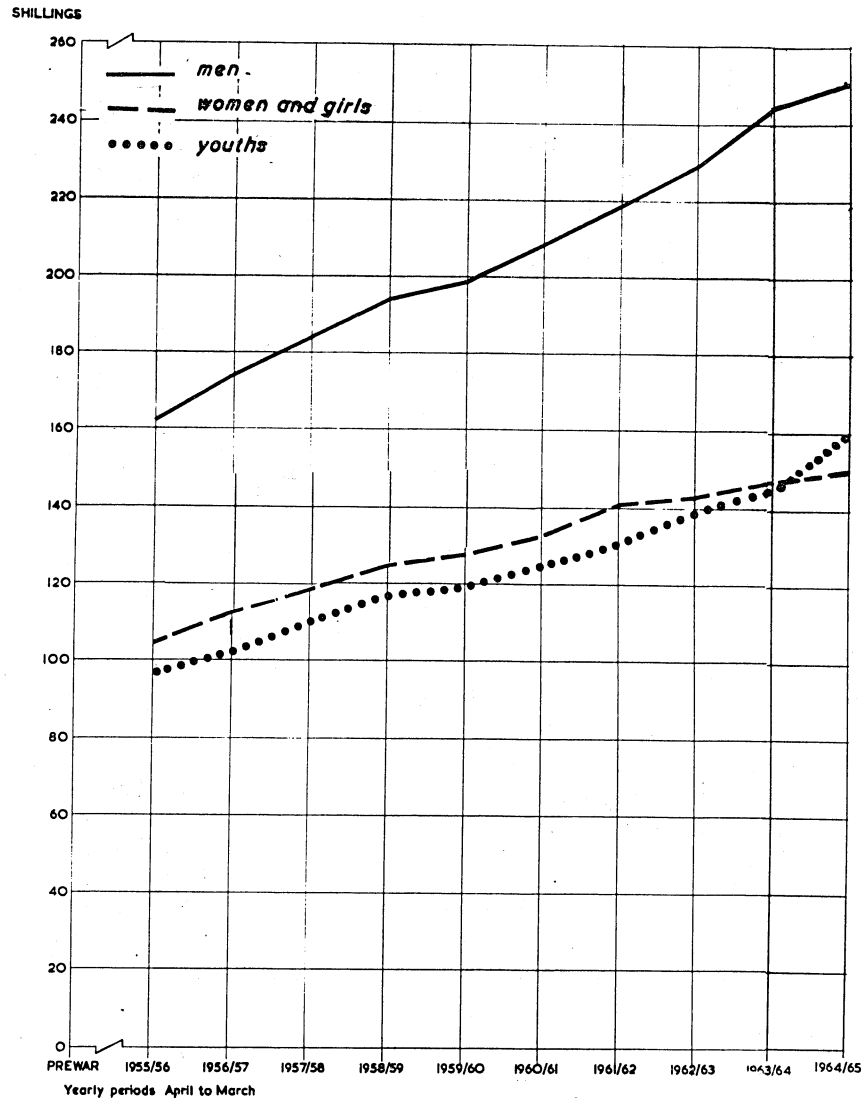
The total number of agricultural holdings showed a steady decline over the period, and in 1965 was approximately 85% of that in 1938. Only the 300 acres and over group showed a continuous upward trend in number; other categories generally speaking showing an opposite trend. Changes in the relative importance of individual categories in total number of holdings were not substantial. In 1954 the number of holdings in the $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ acreage group amounted to 20.8% of the total number, the 15 to 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ acreage group 25.1%, and the largest acreage group 3%. The proportions in 1964, for the same groups were 18.5%, 24.8% and 4% respectively.



The number of agricultural workers in 1965 reached a level which was 33% less than pre-war, having shown a continuous decline since 1954. Between the pre-war years and 1954 the number of full-time workers declined by 8%, and female workers by 20%, in contrast to the substantial increase in the number of part-time workers. The decrease in the numbers of full-time workers continued steadily between 1954 and 1965. Full-time males represented almost 75% of the total number of workers employed pre-war, compared with 64% in 1965. The number of part-time males also showed a downward trend after 1954 (with the exception of 1957). Part-time females tended to increase in number between 1954 and 1959, but declined in each year to the end of the period, apart from 1963.

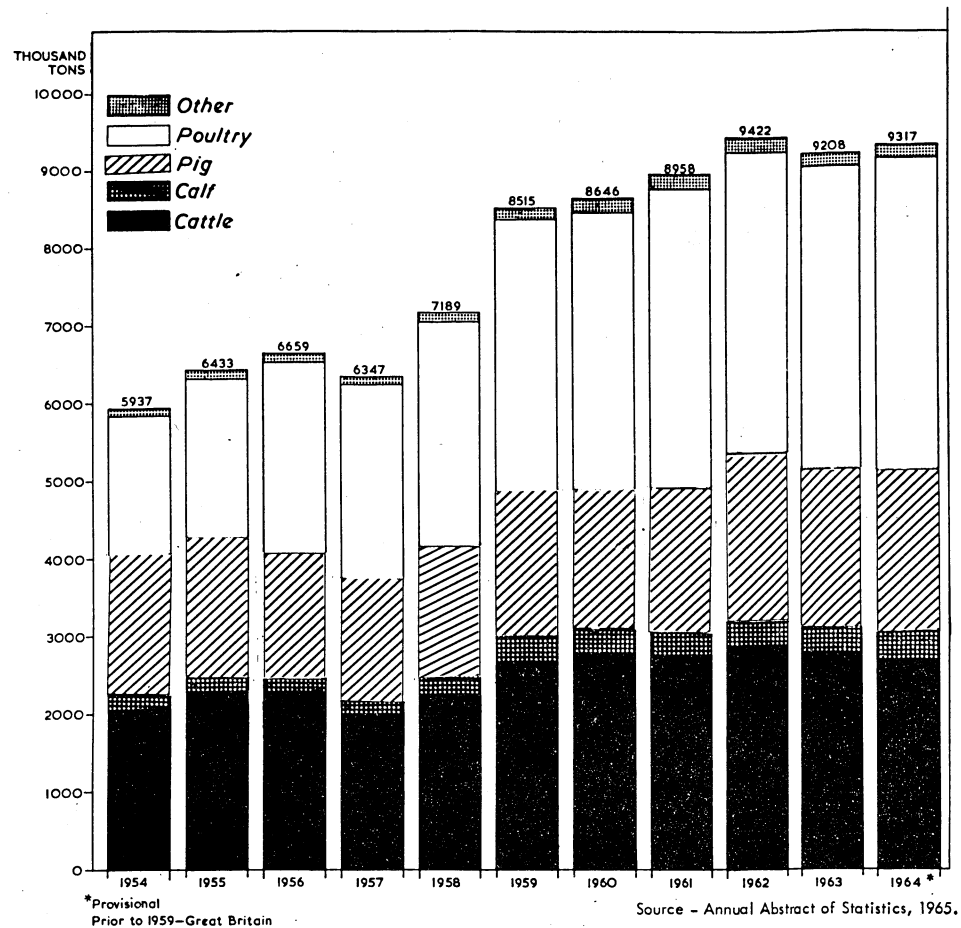
Chart G.30.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AT JUNE EACH YEAR



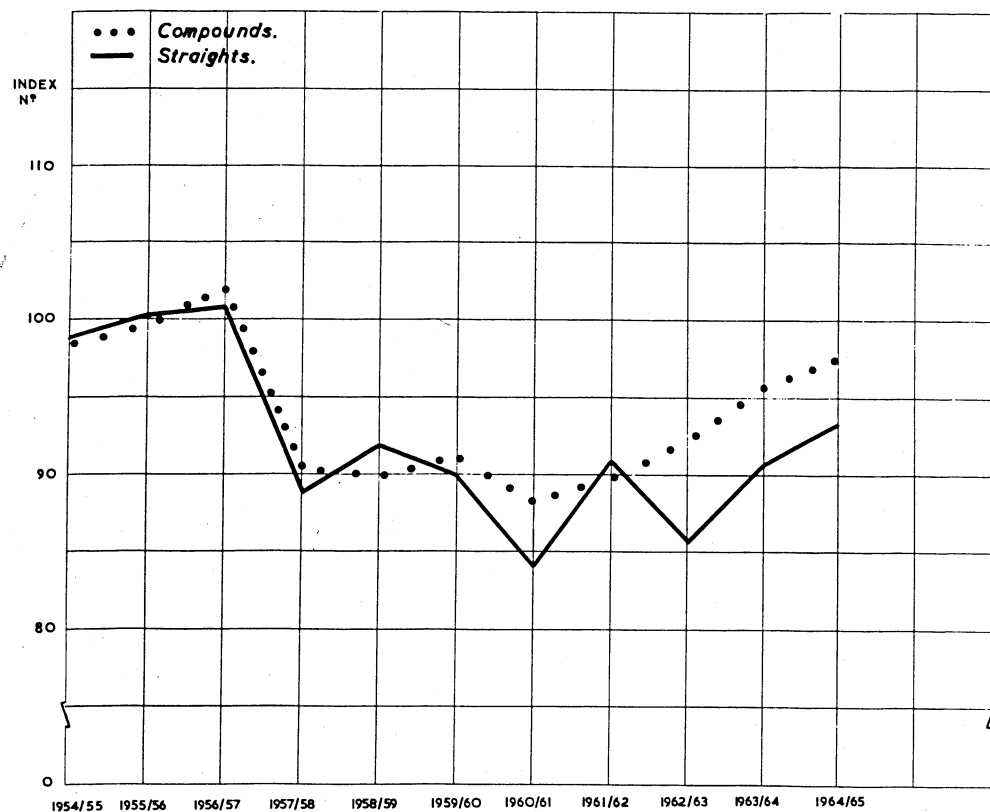
Pre-war data on a national basis are not available. Information for 1955/56 onward shows that average weekly earnings increased each year for all categories shown. The amount by which, in 1964/65 they exceeded 1955/56, was 92/11d for men (58% increase), 54/9d for youths (56% increase), and 55/6d for women and girls (53% increase). The highest year-to-year increases were 7.8% for men in 1956/57, 8% for youths in 1957/58, and 9% for women and girls in 1964/65. The lowest rate of increase was experienced by all classes for workers in 1959/60, when it was about 2% or slightly over.

Chart G.31.



Following the decontrol of feedingstuffs in 1954, the total production of compounds increased each year up to a peak in 1962, apart from slight declines in 1957 and 1963. By 1964 production was about 56% above that in 1954. Production of individual classes of feedingstuffs tended to fluctuate, although poultry food production, apart from 1962, showed a continuous upward trend. In 1964 the quantity approached $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that in 1954, reflecting the rapid expansion in broiler production during the period, as well as the increased dependence upon home produced eggs. The increase in the production of cattle compounds between 1954 and 1964 was 30%, and that for pig food was 16%. Change in the relative proportions by weight of the main classes of feed between 1954 and 1964 was:-

	1954	1964
	%	%
Cattle (including calf)	38	33
Poultry	30	43
Pig	30	22



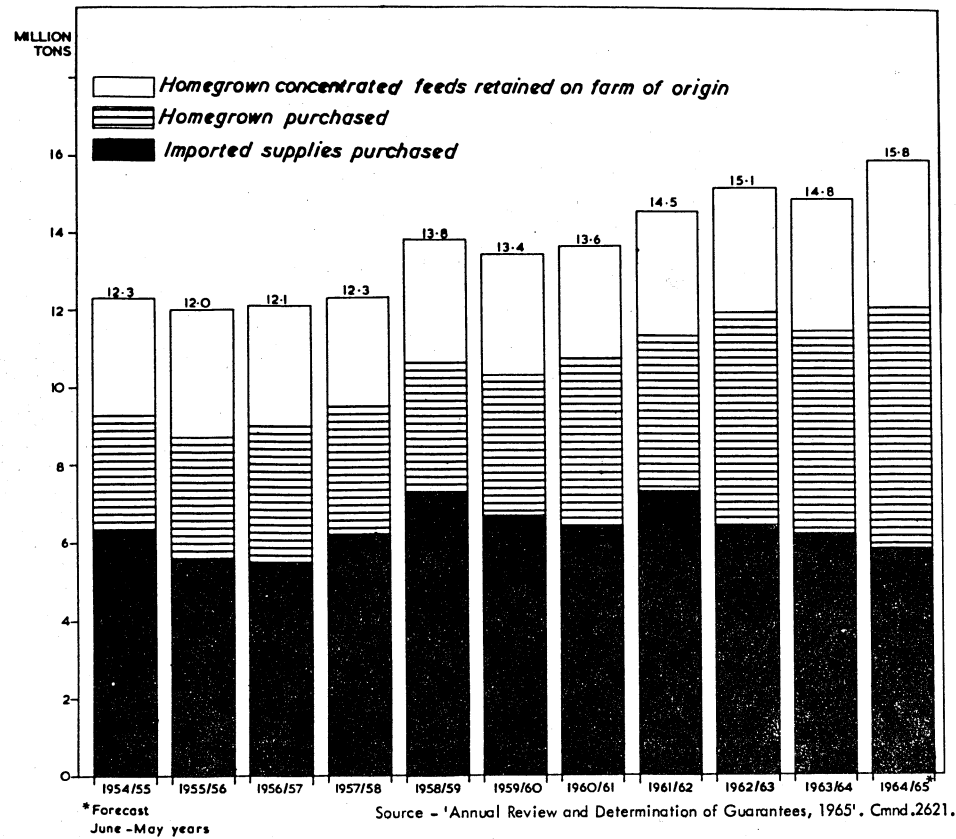
Average of 1954/55 - 1956/57 (July-June Years)=100.

Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

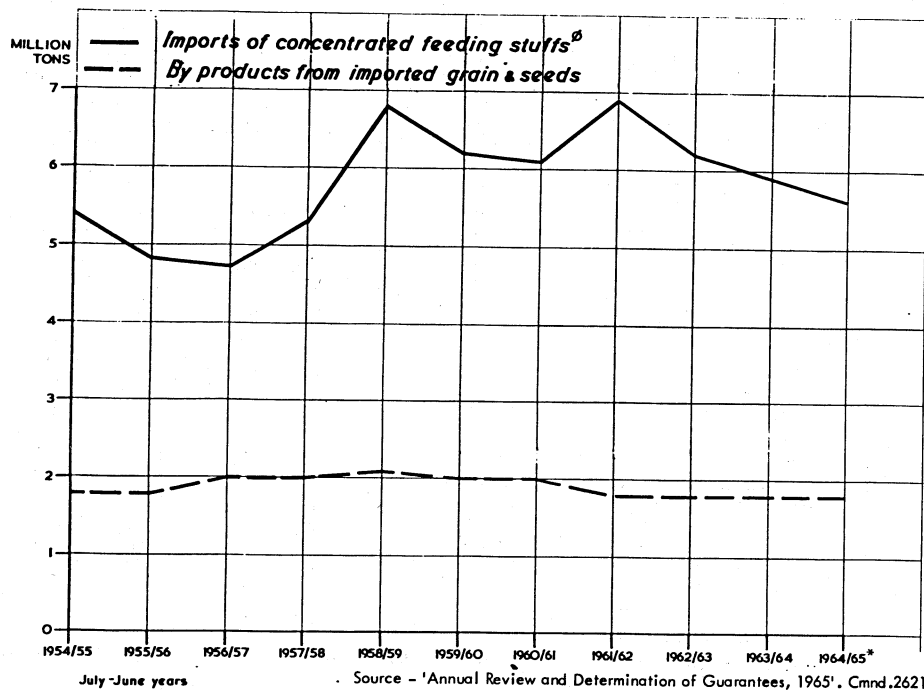
The price index for all feedingstuffs declined appreciably on two occasions during the period 1954/55 to 1964/65. These occurred in 1957/58 and 1960/61. From the latter year to 1964/65 however they have moved upwards. Prices of compounds have also risen since 1960/61, after a slight fall in that year, and a substantial fall in the period 1956/57 to 1958/59. Prices of straights declined in the period 1956/57 to 1960/61, and again in 1962/63, but rose during the last two years of the period. The highest level of prices, in all categories, was reached in 1956/57.

Chart G.33.

CHANGES IN INDEX OF PRICES FOR FEEDING STUFFS



Apart from poultry, livestock populations were relatively stable between 1954 and 1964, and there were no marked changes in total consumption of feedingstuffs in the period. In 1958/59 there was a 12% increase over the previous year, followed by only slight changes in the next two years. From 1960/61 to the end of the period, except 1963/64, total consumption showed an upward trend, and in 1964/65 was 28% above the 1954/55 level. Imported supplies had declined, however, in contrast to homegrown supplies which increased each year. Imports were the main source of supply until 1959/60, when supplies grown at home (purchases and retentions) equalled supplies from abroad. After that year homegrown supplies met more than half of the needs of the industry, apart from 1960/61 when they were again about half and half. The quantity of homegrown concentrates, retained on farm of origin, scarcely changed throughout the period apart from slight increases in the last two years.



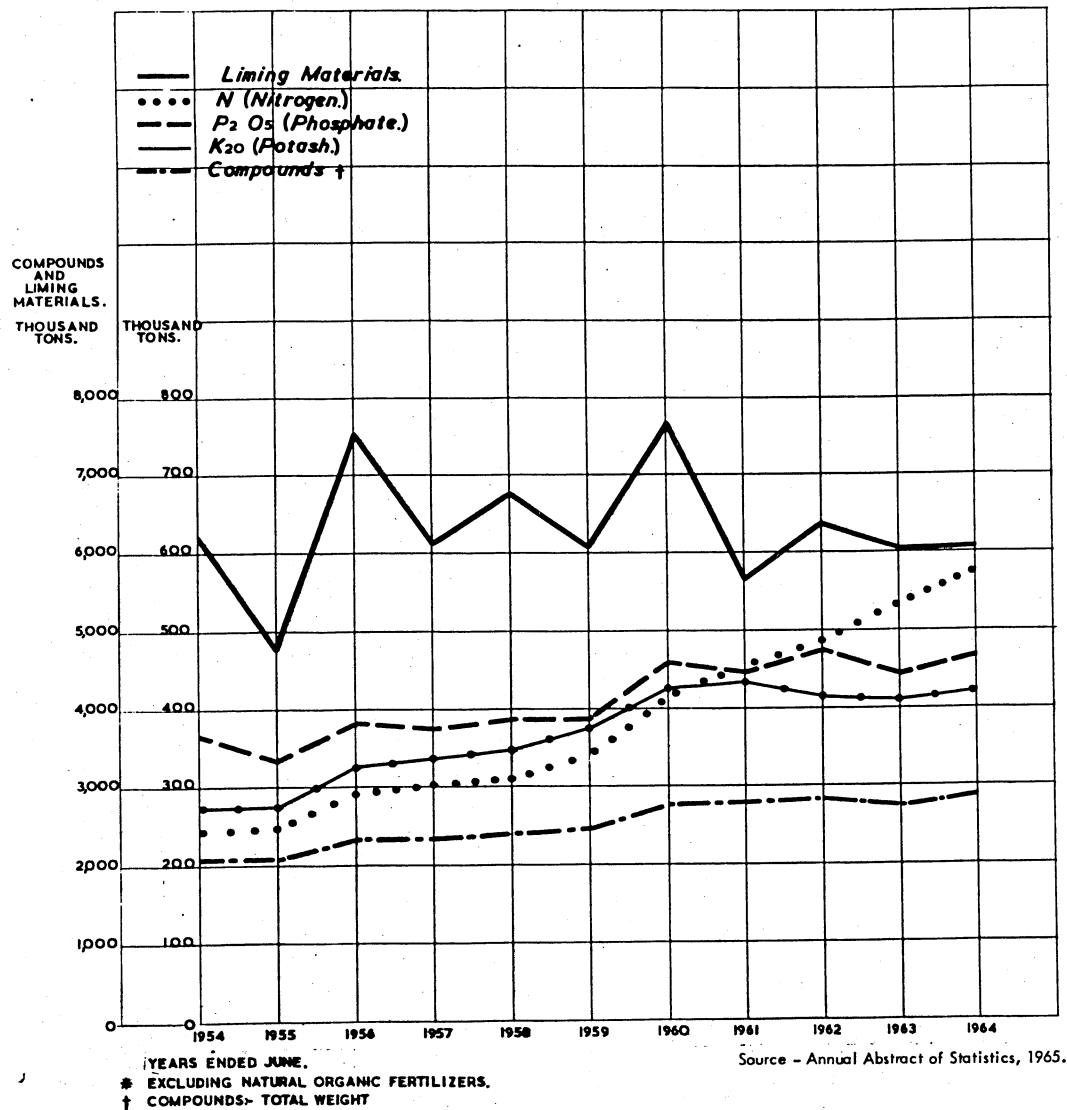
^Ø Including feed wheat and molasses excluding imports of coarse grains for human consumption and industrial purposes.

*Forecast

Imports of concentrated feedingstuffs declined between 1954/55 and 1956/57, to the lowest level of the period. Recoveries occurred during the next two years reaching a peak in 1958/59. Thereafter a decline set in although there was some recovery in 1961/62. Imports in 1961/62 were 28% above those in 1954/55, and almost 47% above the lowest level in 1956/57. From 1961/62 imports declined each year to the end of the period, as home production took their place, and in 1964/65 they were only about 3% higher than those in 1954/55. Production from imported grains and seeds, largely by-products of manufacturing processes, was the same in the first two years of the period. After increasing 11% in 1956/57 from the previous year, production was at the same level in four of the next five years. A decline to the level of the first two years occurred in 1961/62, and this level was constant for the rest of the period.

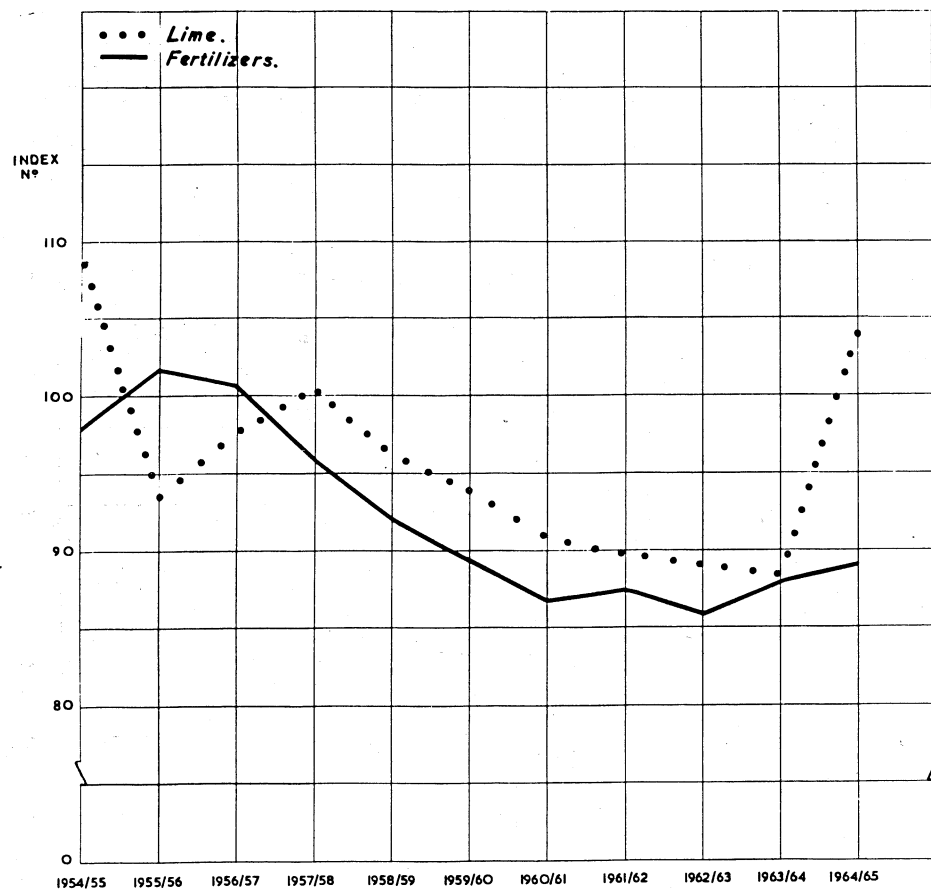
Chart G.35.

IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATED FEEDINGSTUFFS AND PRODUCTION FROM IMPORTED GRAINS AND SEEDS



Home deliveries of all fertilizers, except lime, have increased significantly in the last ten years. Nitrogen increased each year in the period shown, and in 1964 deliveries were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the level in 1954. Apart from a slight decline in 1963, deliveries of compounds also showed a continuous upward trend. Potash deliveries showed a continuous rise from the beginning of the period apart from a slight decline in the period 1961 to 1963. But a recovery was evident in 1964. Deliveries of phosphate and liming materials tended to fluctuate over the years. Phosphate deliveries were highest in 1962, being 28% higher than those in 1954, but only slightly higher than the level in 1964. The highest level for liming materials was in 1960, when it was slightly above that in 1956. In 1964 deliveries were 22% lower than in 1960 but only slightly lower than those in 1954.

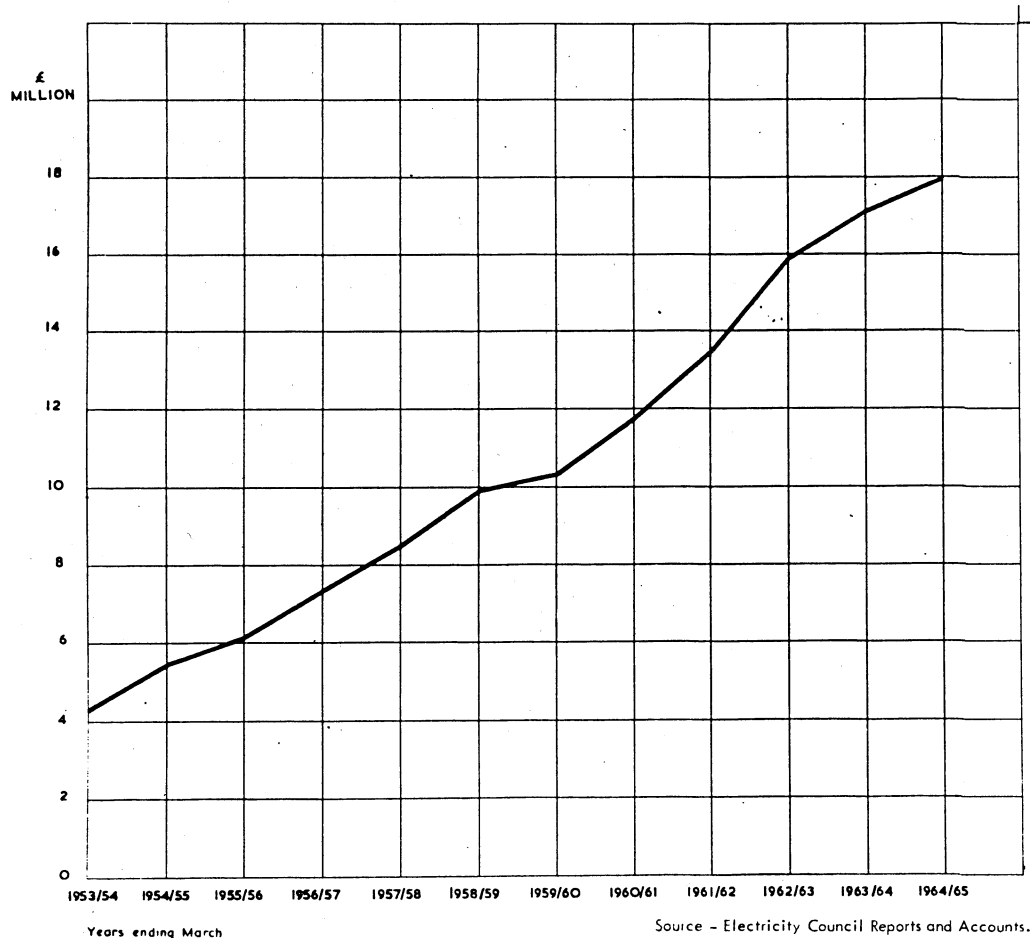
Chart G.36.



Source - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Average of 1954/55 - 1956/57 (July-June Years)=100
 Based on Net prices to farmer after deduction of subsidy.

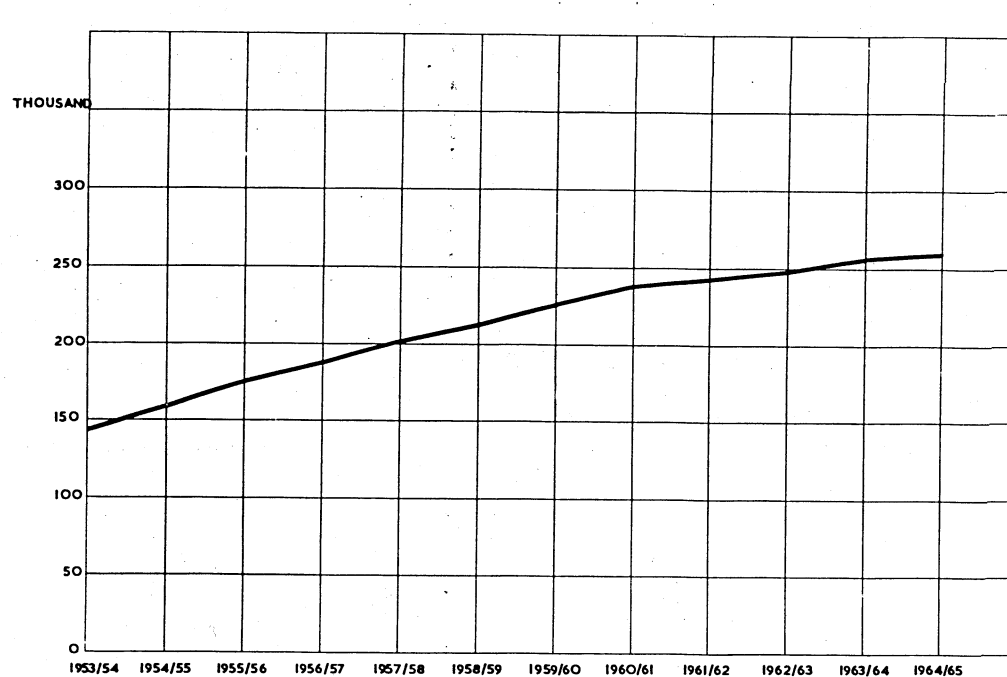
The index of fertilizer prices, as paid by farmers after deduction of the subsidy rose from 1954/55 to 1955/56, the highest level of the period. Subsequently, there was a continuous downward movement until 1960/61. Following reductions in the fertilizer subsidy at each Annual Review from 1960 to 1964, prices rose during the last two years of the period, although they had fallen in 1962/63. Lime prices declined in 1955/56, followed by increases during the next two years. From 1957/58 a downward trend in prices continued until 1963/64. They increased in the following year to a level somewhat higher than that in 1957/58.



The value of sales of electricity to farms in England and Wales rose continuously over the period, and in 1964/65 amounted to approximately four times more than in 1953/54. The largest increase was 24% between 1953/54 and 1954/55. Between 1955/56 and 1956/57, the increase was 20% but the rate of increase declined during the last three years of the period. By 1964/65, the increase from the previous year was almost 5%, being comparable with the small increase between 1958/59 and 1959/60. These changes in the sales of electricity are directly related to the availability of electricity on farms which is illustrated in the next chart.

Chart G.38

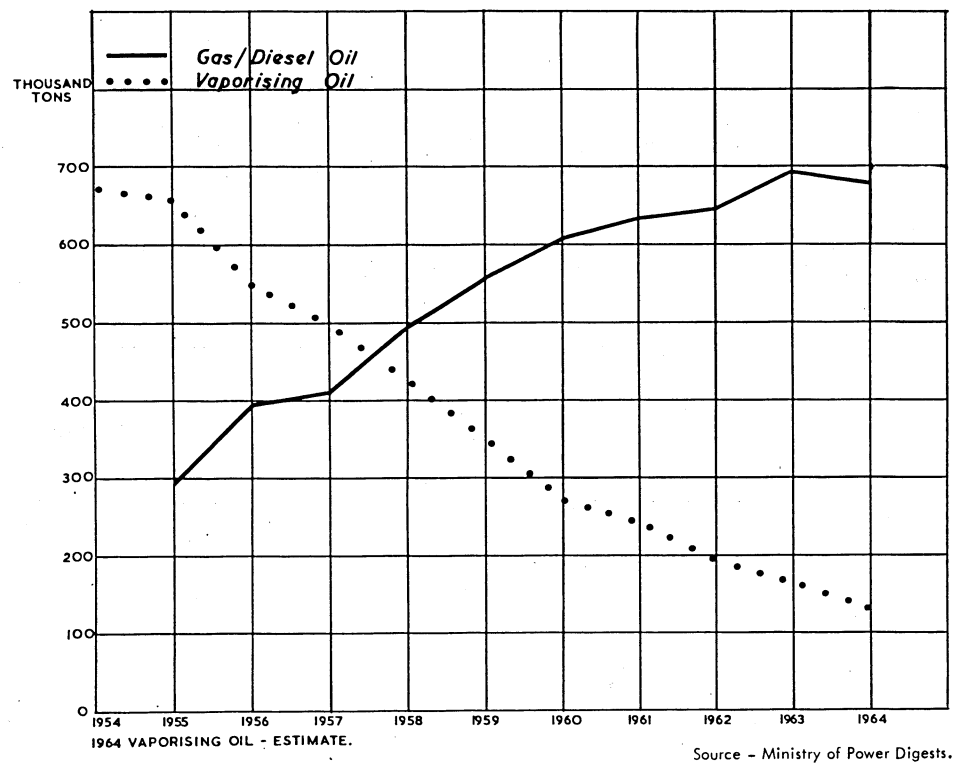
ELECTRICITY - VALUE OF SALES TO FARMS - ENGLAND AND WALES



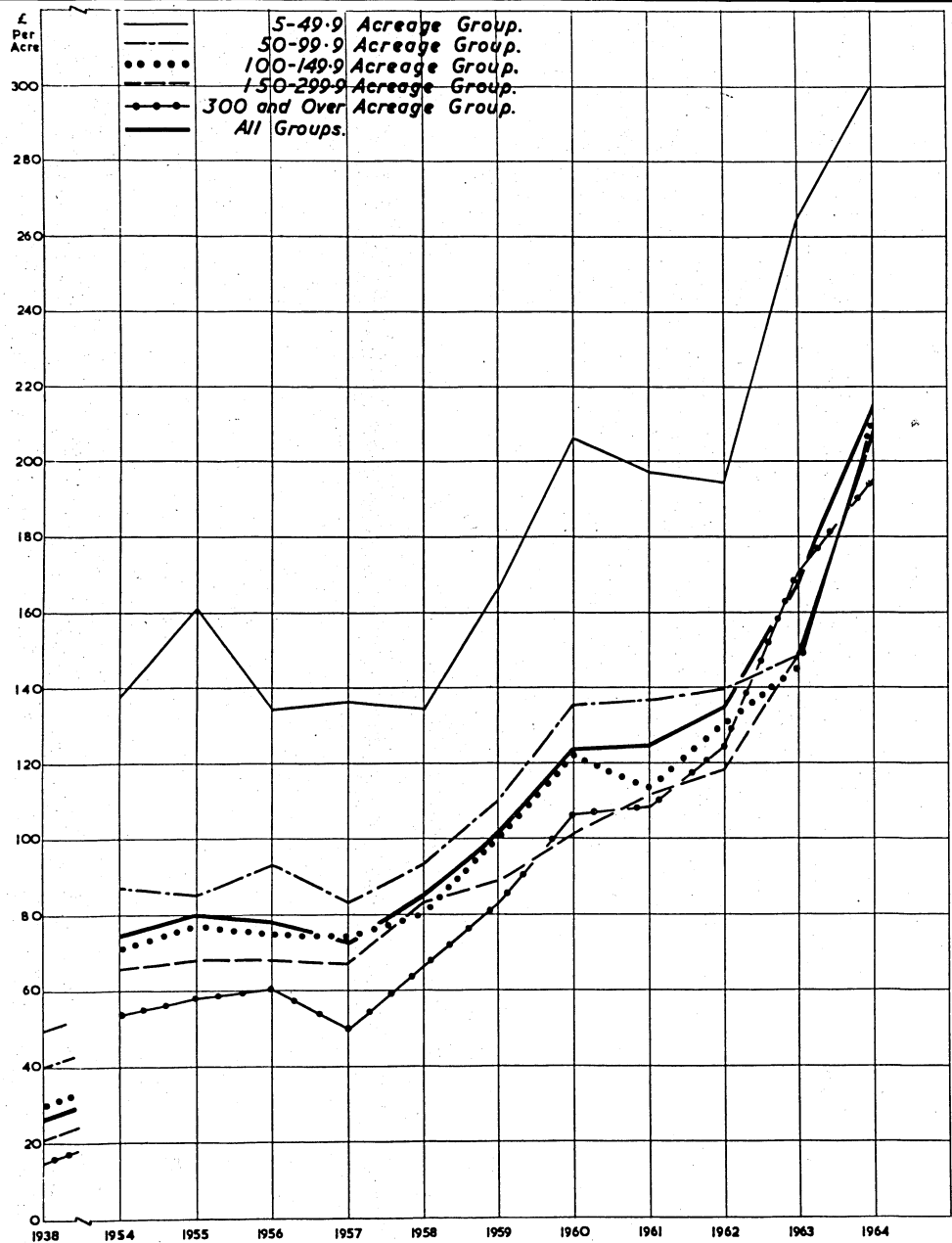
* At 31st. March each year.

Source - Electricity Council Reports and Accounts.

This chart shows a similar trend to that in G38, with relatively rapid increases in the number of farm connections over the period. The number of connections in the last year of the period was 82% above that in 1953/54. The largest increases, about 11%, occurred between 1953/54 and 1954/55, and between 1954/55 and 1955/56, and were reflected in the peak rate of increase in electricity consumption shown in G38. After 1955/56, the rate of increase was reduced until, in 1964/65, the increase over the previous year was only 1.7%.



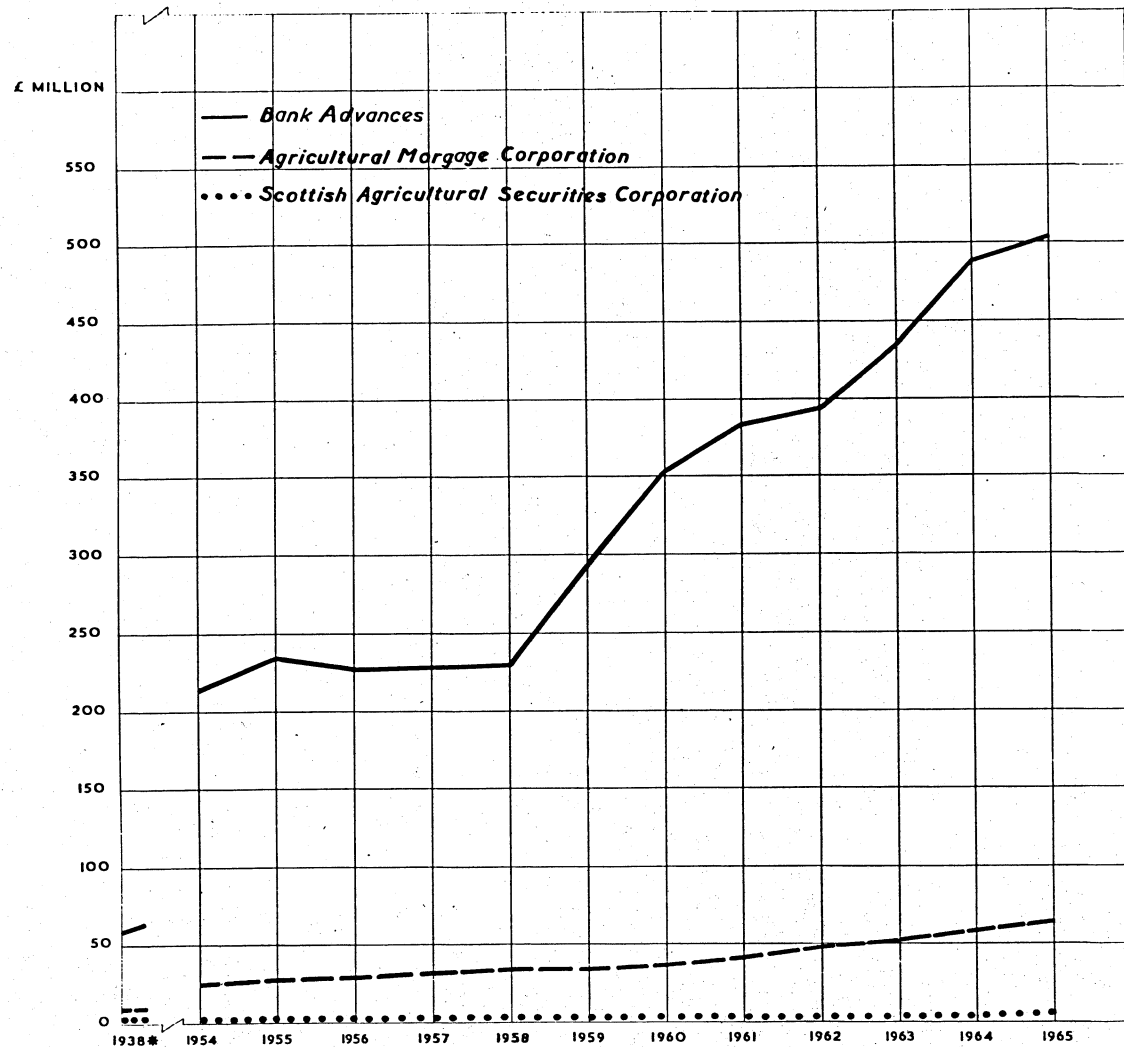
Between 1955 and 1963, deliveries of gas/diesel oil increased each year. In contrast, deliveries of vapourising oil showed a continuous decline over the whole period. The largest annual increase in gas/diesel oil was about one-third between 1955 and 1956. But the rate of increase had dropped by the end of the period, being only 2% in 1962 over the previous year, while in 1964 deliveries were 2% lower than in the previous year. The decline in the deliveries of vapourising oil has continued at the relatively rapid average annual rate of about 1.6% since 1955 reflecting the increasing obsolescence of the T. V. O. tractor.



* Calculated for 400-500 Farms per Year. (See Notes to Table G.41) / Source - Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford.
 1963 and 1964: Acreage Groups 50 to 99.9, 100 to 149.9 and 150 to 299.9 acres, for more precise details see Table G.41.

The data for this chart were based on a sample of only 400 to 500 farms per year, which excluded a number of important types of farm sales. In interpreting the chart this feature should be taken into account, as well as the detailed note given with table G41.

In all acreage groups, there were substantial increases in average sale value per acre between 1938 and 1954. The greatest increase was for farms in the '300 and over' acreage group. But in all groups, over the period there was a marked upward trend. Although there were slight variations in four of the five size groups between 1956 and 1957, the rate of increase since 1957 has been especially great, and was almost threefold for all farms by 1964. This recent change in land value reflects the general increase in rents that has come about since the 1958 Agricultural Holdings Act.



* 1939 FOR BANK ADVANCES.
See Notes to Table G42

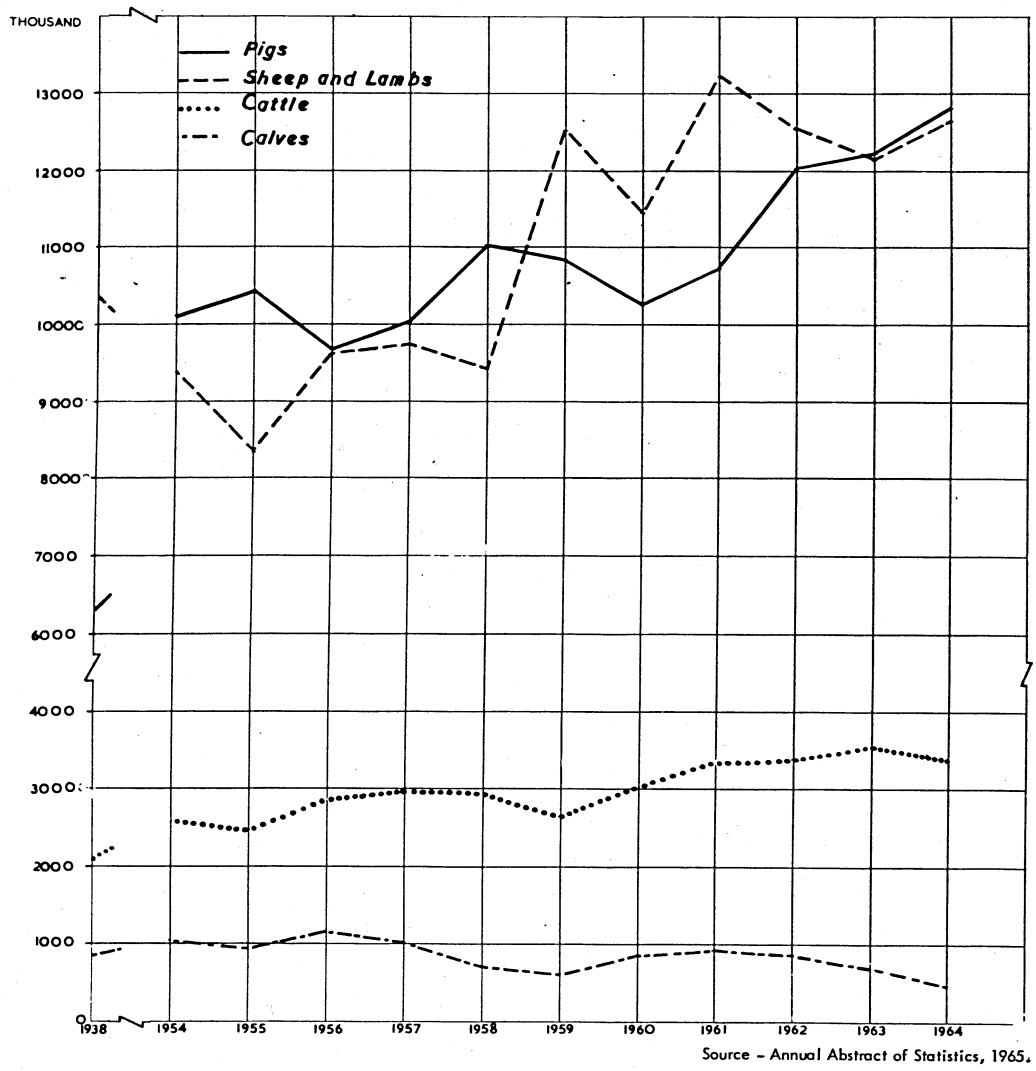
Sources 1 - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

2 - Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Reports & Accounts.

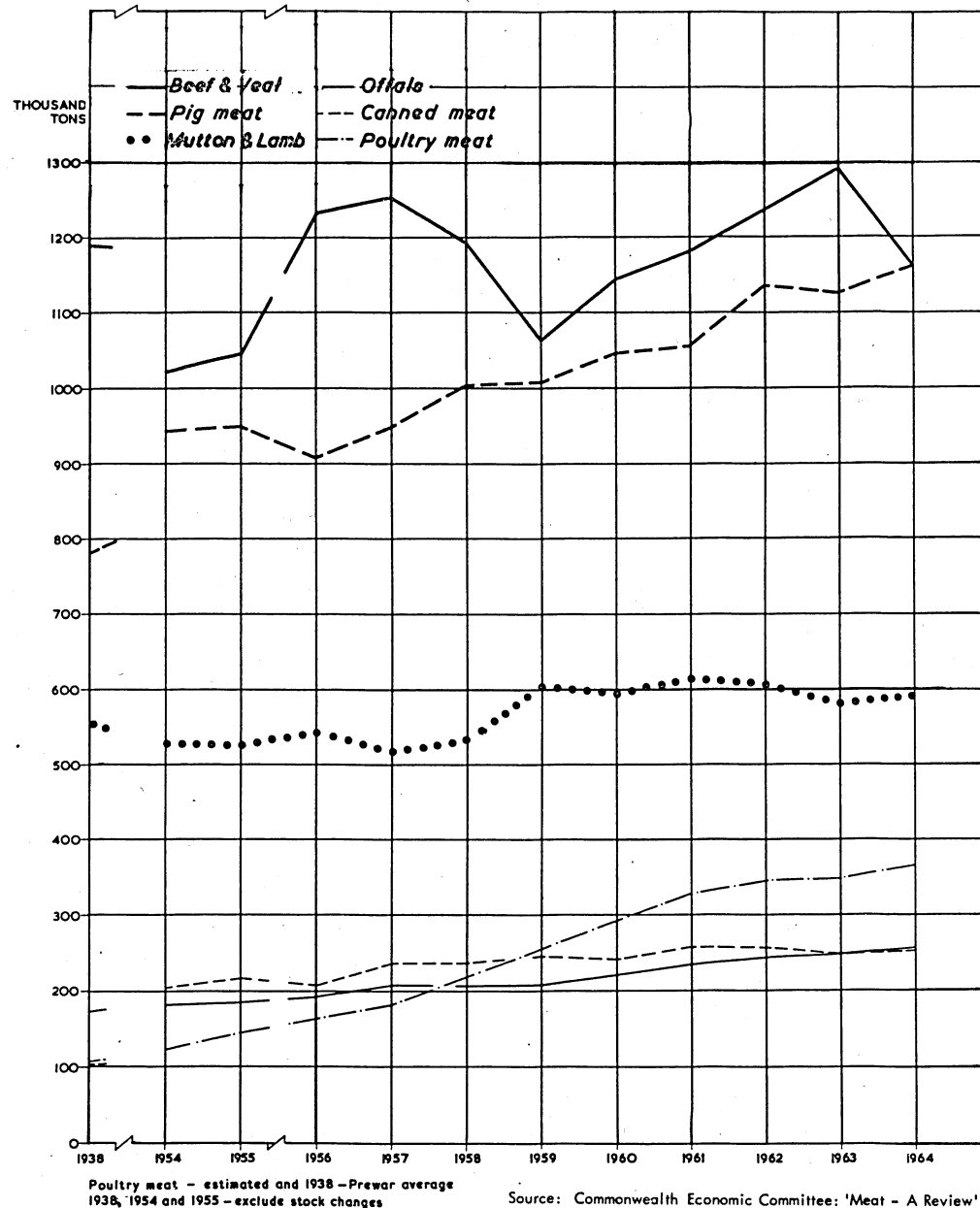
3 - Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation Reports and Balance Sheets.

Only three sources of loans are illustrated in this chart. It is not possible to obtain accurate data on other sources of loans, including the important private and family sources on which the farming industry draws. The foot-notes to table G42 should also be noted.

A substantial rise in borrowing from each of the three sources had occurred between 1938 and 1965, and amounted to almost an eightfold increase in each case. Bank advances increased each year up to the end of the period, apart from a small decline in 1956. Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Loans also showed a steady and continuous increase over the period. Loans from the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation were relatively constant between 1954 and 1956 but otherwise went up in the same way. The largest increase for Bank advances was 28% in 1959. For A. M. C. loans for highest increase was 17% between 1961 and 1962, while that for S. A. S. C. loans was over 24% between 1964 and 1965.



By 1954, the number of pigs slaughtered was considerably higher than in 1938. The number remained relatively constant from 1954 to 1961 since when it has increased to over double the pre-war level. Until 1959 sheep and lamb slaughtering remained below the pre-war number but have since tended to increase. Numbers of cattle slaughtered have shown a generally increasing trend, the level in recent years being well above that of 1938. Slaughtering of calves rose to a peak in 1956 with a significant drop in recent years as more calves have been reared for mature beef production.



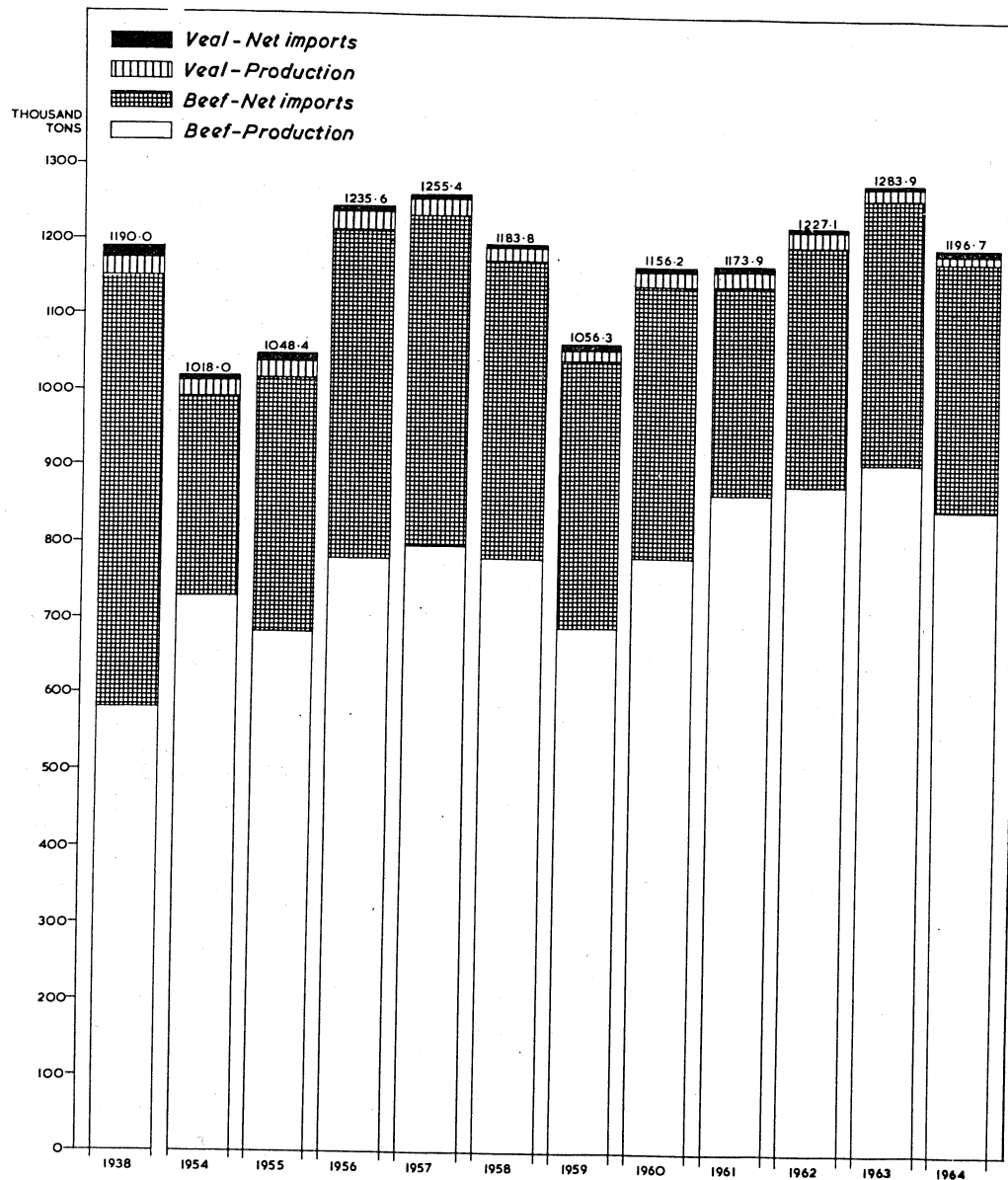
Poultry meat - estimated and 1938 - Prewar average
 1938, 1954 and 1955 - exclude stock changes

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Total supplies of meat were higher in 1954 than in 1938 although beef and veal, and mutton and lamb, were still at slightly lower levels. Supplies of canned meat were at more than double the pre-war level.

By 1964, both total supplies, as well as supplies of all classes of meat except beef and veal, were well above the levels in 1938, and in years immediately following the end of rationing. Supplies of poultry meat have shown a consistent annual increase, being approximately trebled between 1954 and 1964.

Note: For the years up to and including 1955, stock changes are not taken into account in the estimates of available supplies and these estimates are not therefore directly comparable with those for later years. Similarly, the figures given for 1956 onwards are not comparable to the totals in Tables M3, M4, M5 and M6 combined, and in these tables M8 stock changes are excluded completely.

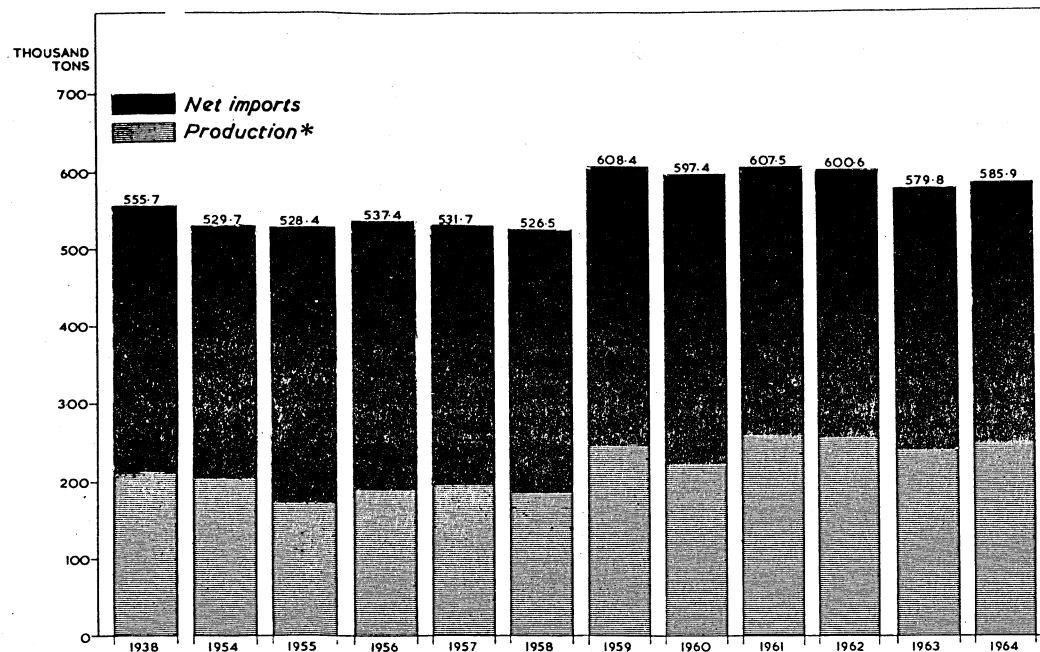


Production includes: a. Production from Imported stock
 b. Meat if any Subsequently Canned
 THIS CHART EXCLUDES CHANGES IN STOCKS

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

The total of production and net imports of beef and veal was similar at the beginning and end of the period under review. In 1954 and 1955 the total was less than for 1938 while in the two following years it rose considerably. In more recent years a level around that of 1938 has been maintained with some annual variation. Supplies of veal both home-killed and imported have tended to fall in recent years, accounting for only a small proportion of the total throughout

While in 1938 production and net imports of beef were in roughly equal quantities, in recent years home production has been at a higher level and been more than double the net imports.

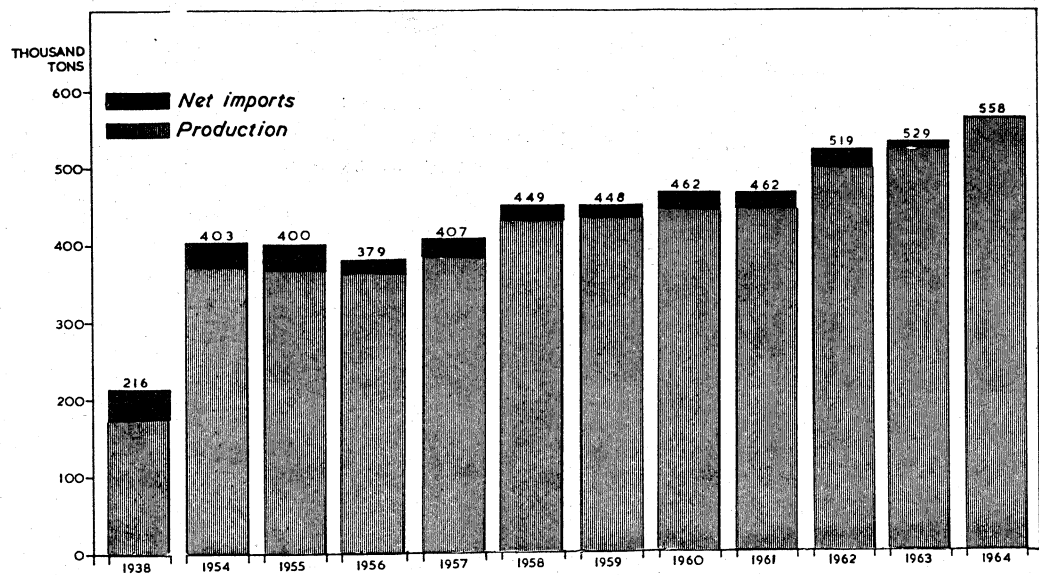


Production includes a. Production from imported stock
 b. Meat if any subsequently canned
 THIS CHART EXCLUDES CHANGES IN STOCK

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Throughout the period reviewed, net imports have constituted the major part of total supplies of mutton and lamb, the proportion ranging from 67% in 1955 down to 57% in 1961. Total supplies were at their lowest level in 1958. In contrast, they were at the highest level of the period, in the following year with an increase in home production of almost 30% and in net imports of 7%.

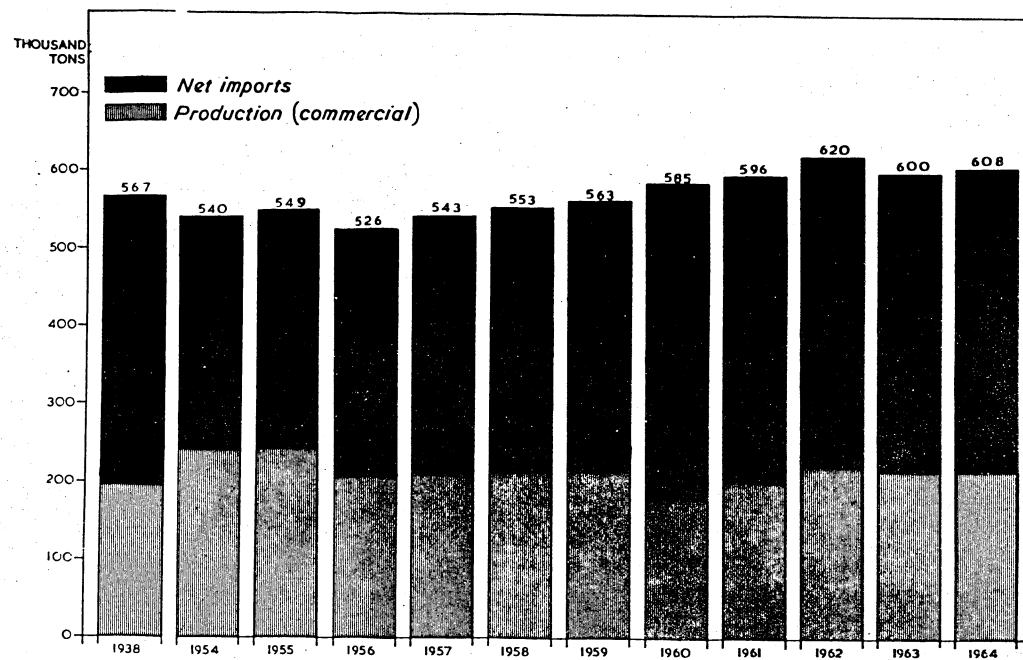
There has been a tendency towards higher home production in recent years, this accounting for rather more than 40% of total supplies in the four most recent years.



Production includes trimmings from Bacon Pigs
 Net imports excludes estimated quantity of imported pork for bacon purposes
 Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

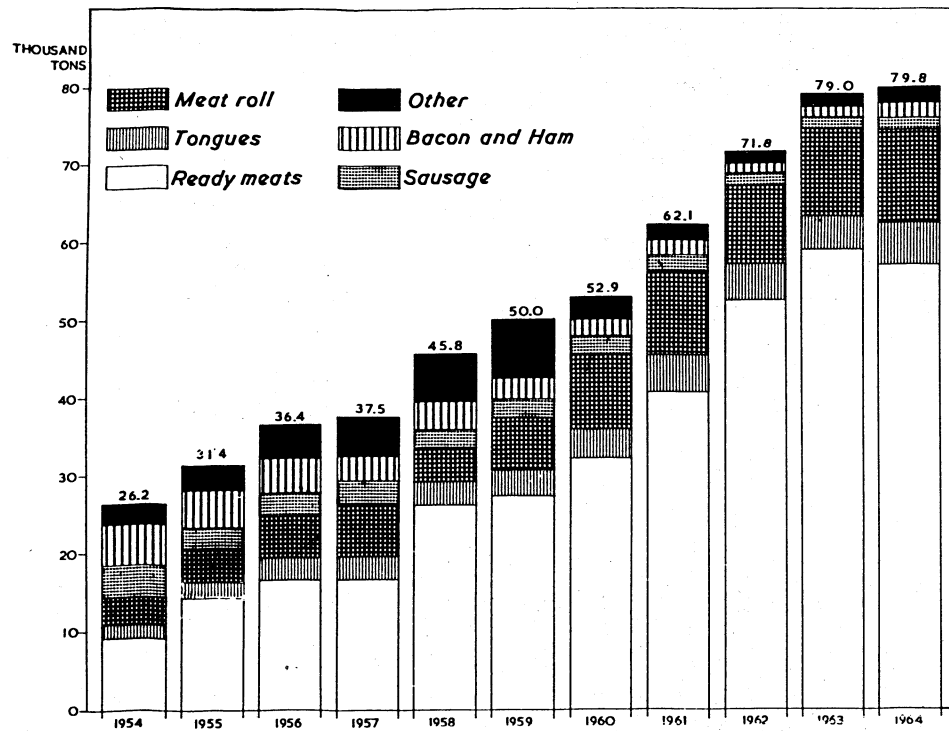
The major share of total supplies of pork has been derived from home production, which in most recent years has accounted for over 90% of the total.

Pre-war supplies were at a much lower level than in recent years and in 1938 net imports were higher and represented some 18% of total supplies in that year. In the last two years under review, imports declined to a negligible level.



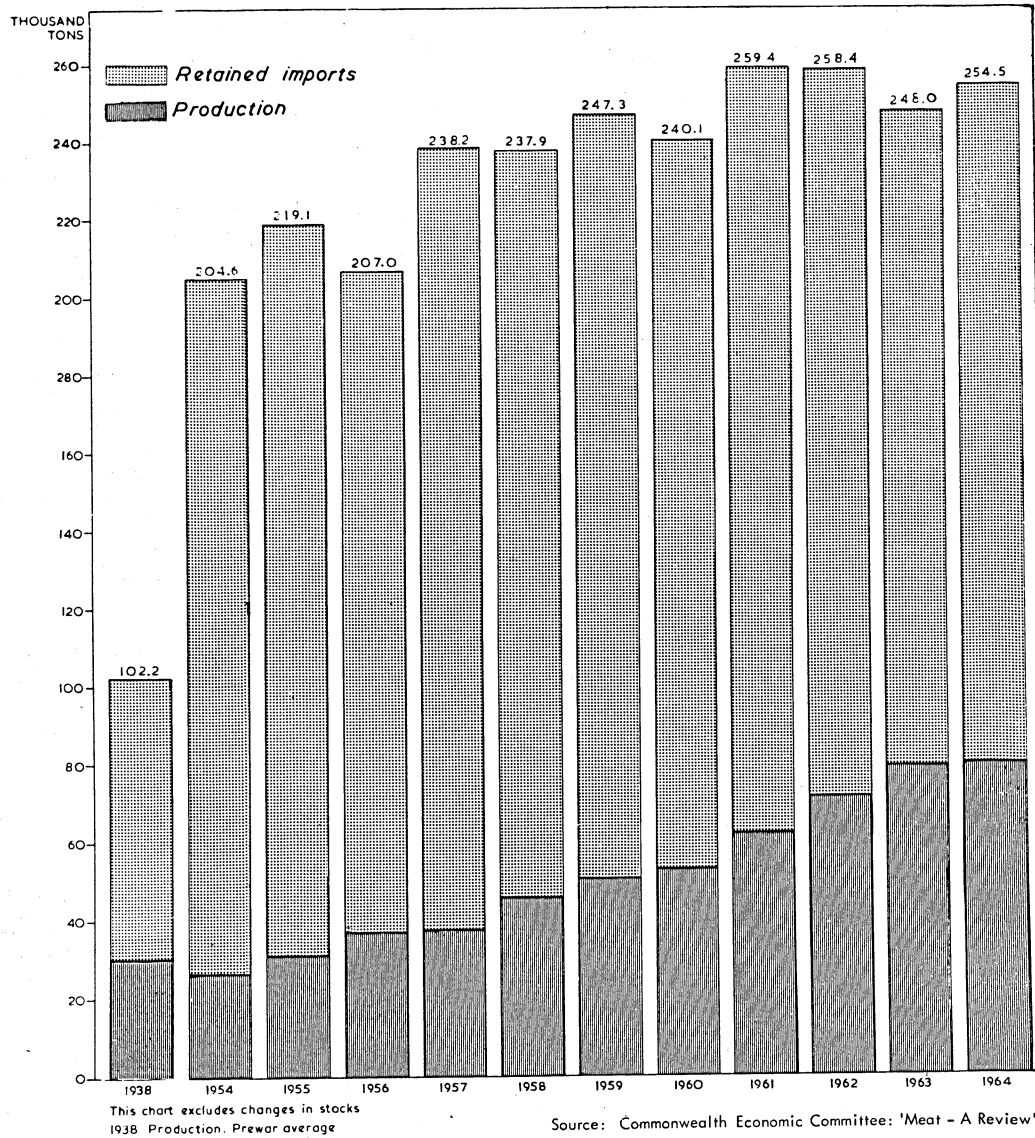
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Relatively little variation has been apparent in the level of total supplies of bacon and ham over the period. Net imports accounted for 65% of total supplies in 1938. The proportion was much lower in 1954 and 1955 at 55% and rose above 60% in subsequent years reaching 69% in 1960.

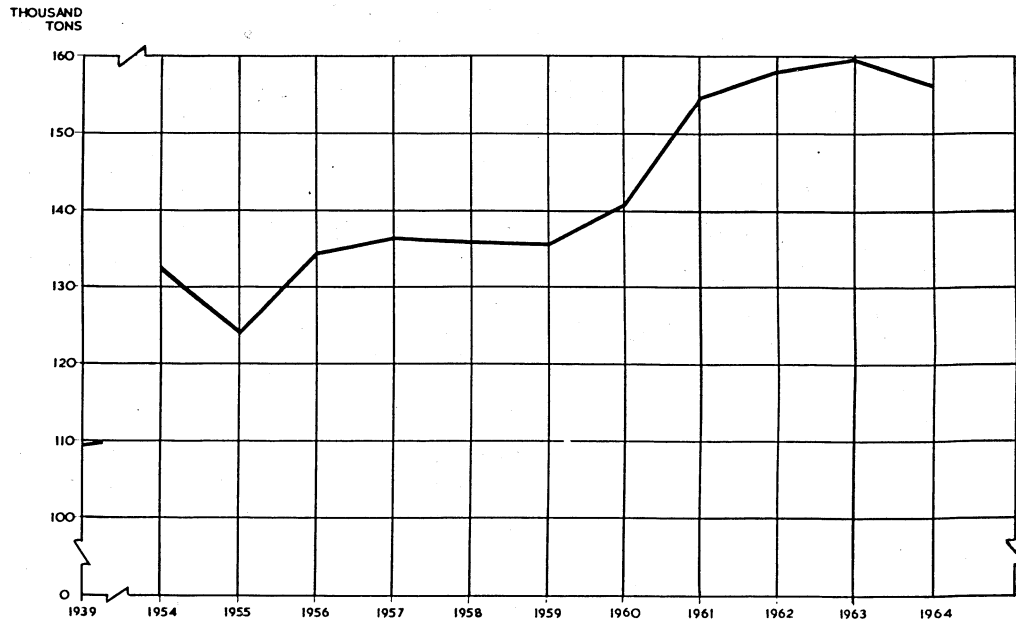


Sources: 1. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
 2. Commonwealth Economic Committee: Intelligence Bulletins

The total annual production of canned meat has risen throughout the period reviewed and by 1964 was three times as large as in 1954. Ready-meat meals were the most important classification of production throughout the period, accounting for over one-third of the total in 1954 and over two-thirds by 1964. The production of canned sausages, and bacon and ham, declined in volume and their relative importance dropped considerably.



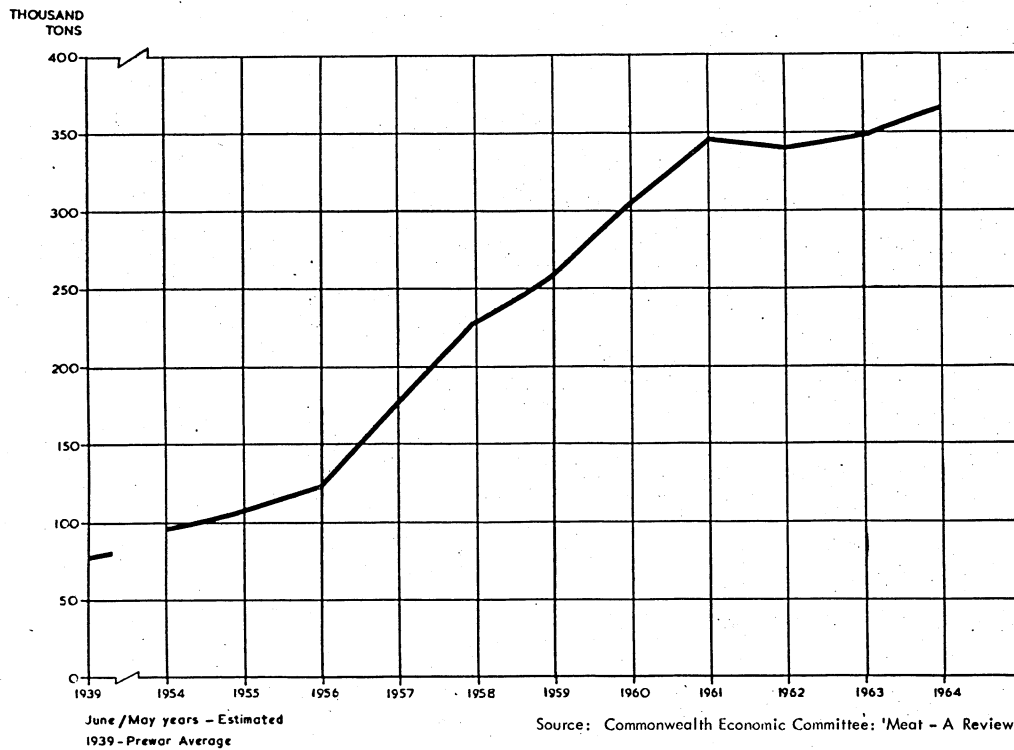
In 1954, although home production of canned meats was somewhat lower than in pre-war years total supplies were at double the pre-war level. The higher level of imports has been maintained, with some annual variation, throughout the period. Home production has steadily risen and therefore total supplies have tended to increase being, in 1964 24% higher than in 1954 and approximately two and a half times the pre-war level.



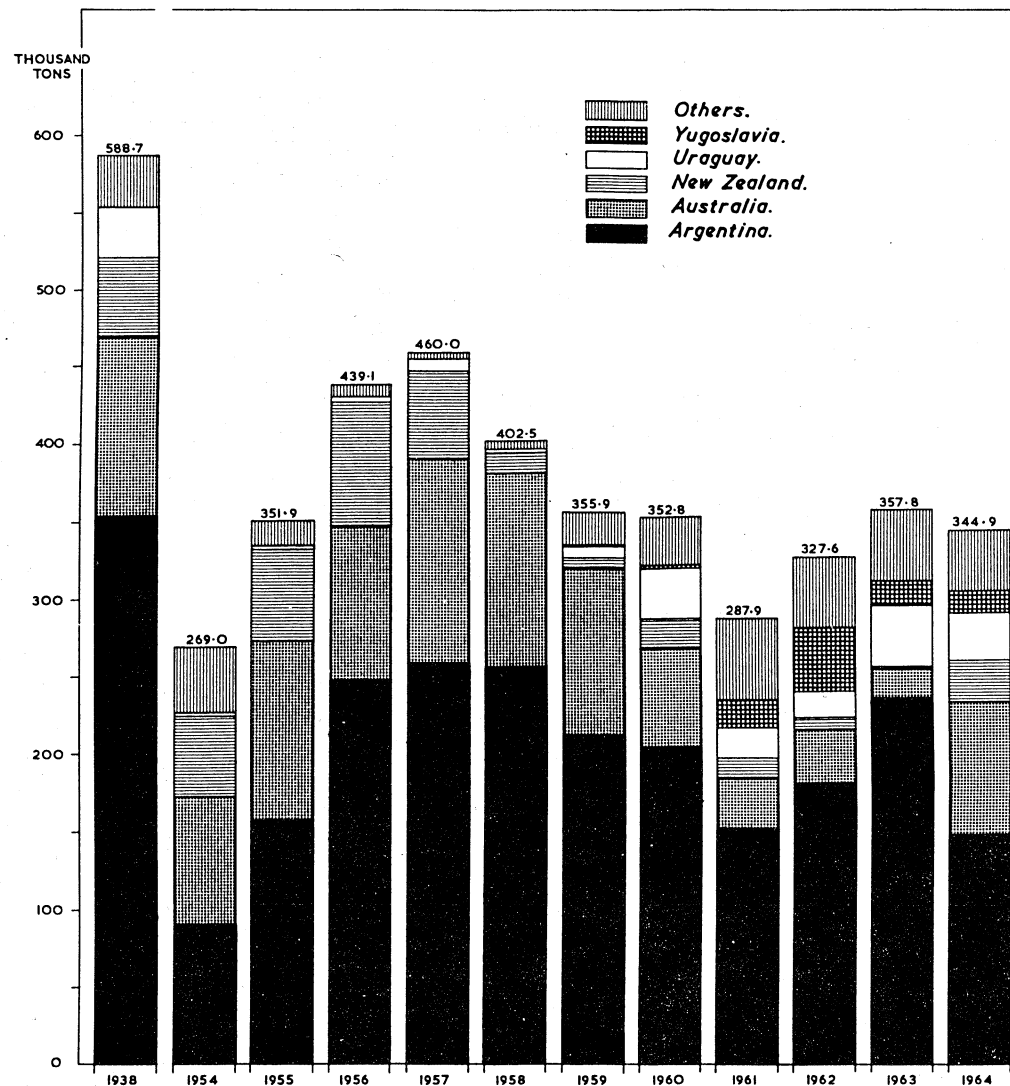
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

At the time of compilation the individual components of total supplies were not readily available and the data for this and the following chart referred to home production only.

In 1954 home production of offals was one-fifth higher than in 1938. In the following years production remained at a roughly similar level until 1960, since when there has been a rapid upward trend.

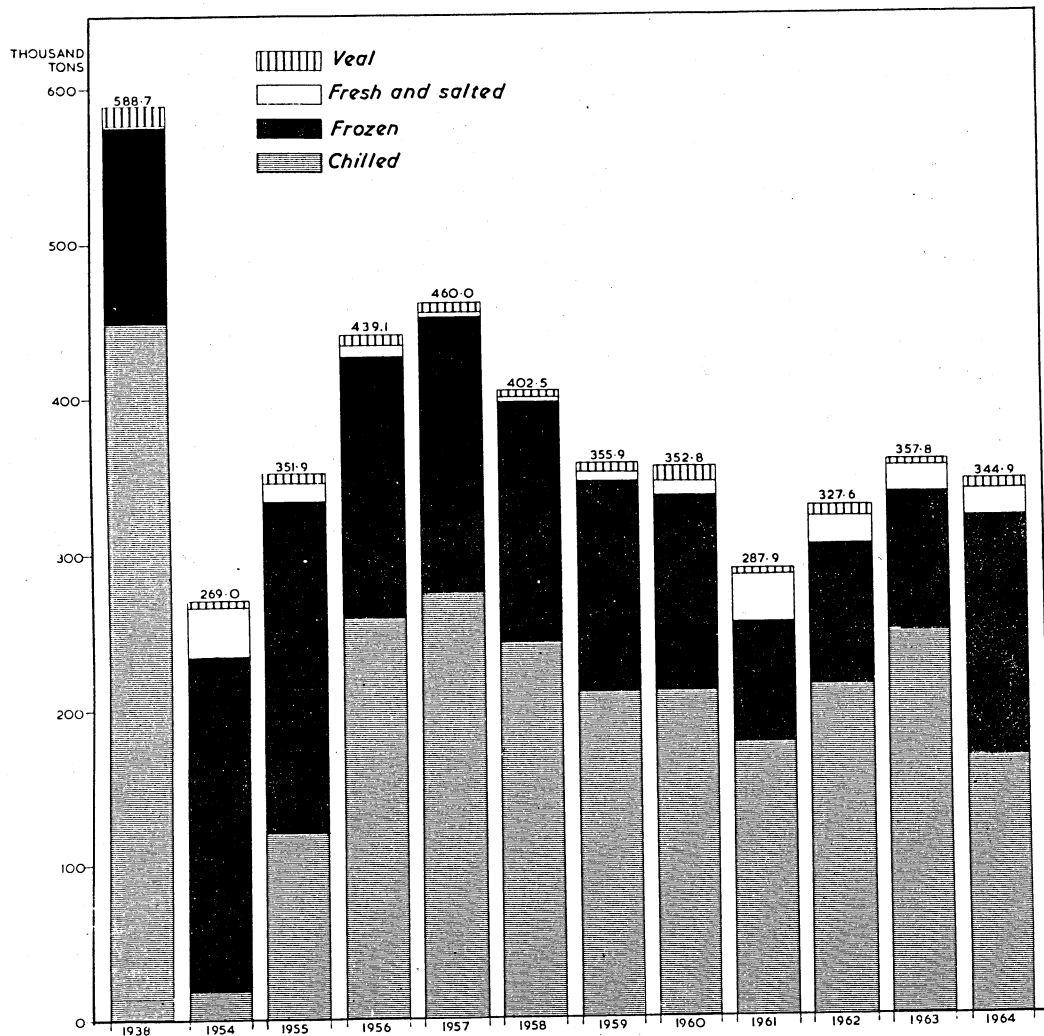


Production of poultry meat has shown an almost continuous and rapid expansion during the whole period reviewed. By 1957 it was at over twice the pre-war level and by 1964 almost five times. This continuous increase in production is associated with the rapid expansion of the broiler industry and an increasing acceptance of poultry meat as a regular item in the national diet.



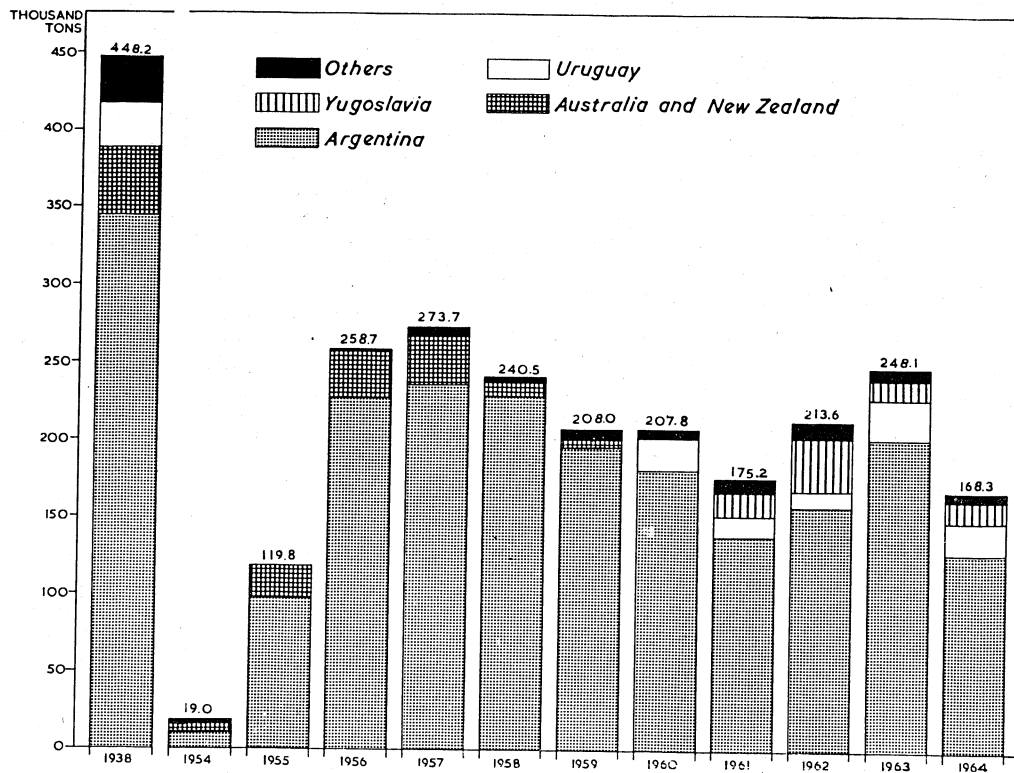
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins.

Argentina has been the most important supplier of beef throughout the period reviewed, sending 60% of the total in 1938, 33% in 1954 and between 43% and 66% in subsequent years. With the exception of 1963, Australia was the supplier of the second highest proportion although the actual level of deliveries fluctuated widely. In earlier years New Zealand was third in importance but supplies from this source have been generally much smaller in recent years. Supplies from Uruguay, while reaching in 1964 a tonnage similar to that of 1938, were of higher relative importance. Since 1961 Yugoslavian supplies have become significant amounting to 12% of the total in 1962.



Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

In 1938, chilled beef accounted for over three-quarters of the total. In contrast, in 1954 almost 80% of imports were frozen, chilled beef forming only 7% as a result of a substantial decline in imports from Argentina. The proportion of frozen beef has tended to decline, chilled supplies predominating, although in 1964 imports of frozen beef rose sharply and almost equalled the reduced level of chilled beef imported in that year. Fresh and salted imports were relatively small in quantity accounting at most for 12% of the total in 1954 and 10% in 1961. Imports of veal have been relatively unimportant, rarely amounting to more than 2% of the total.

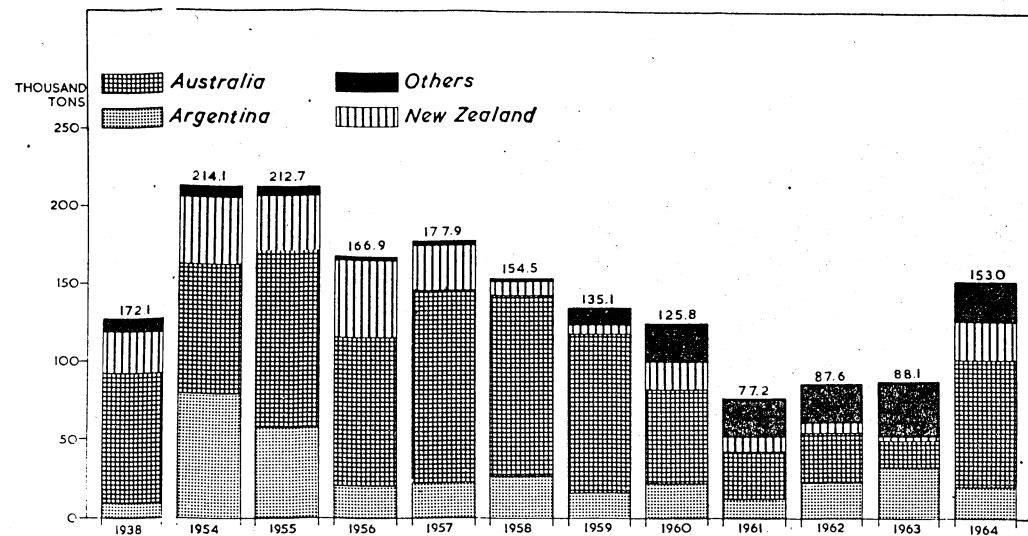


Australia and New Zealand - For individual deliveries see table M 13
 Australia and New Zealand included in Others from 1950
 Uruguay - No deliveries in 1954 - Included in Others from 1955 to 1959
 Yugoslavia - No deliveries up to 1958 - Included in Others in 1959 and 1960

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
 and Intelligence Bulletins

Imports from Argentina were of greatest importance throughout the period, in most years accounting for over three-quarters of the total. Total imports in 1938 were much higher than in post-war years and supplies from Argentina have remained well below the pre-war level. Imports from Australia and New Zealand were important between 1954 and 1957, but have since declined with no deliveries in 1963 and only a very small quantity in 1964. Imports from Yugoslavia have become relatively important since 1960.

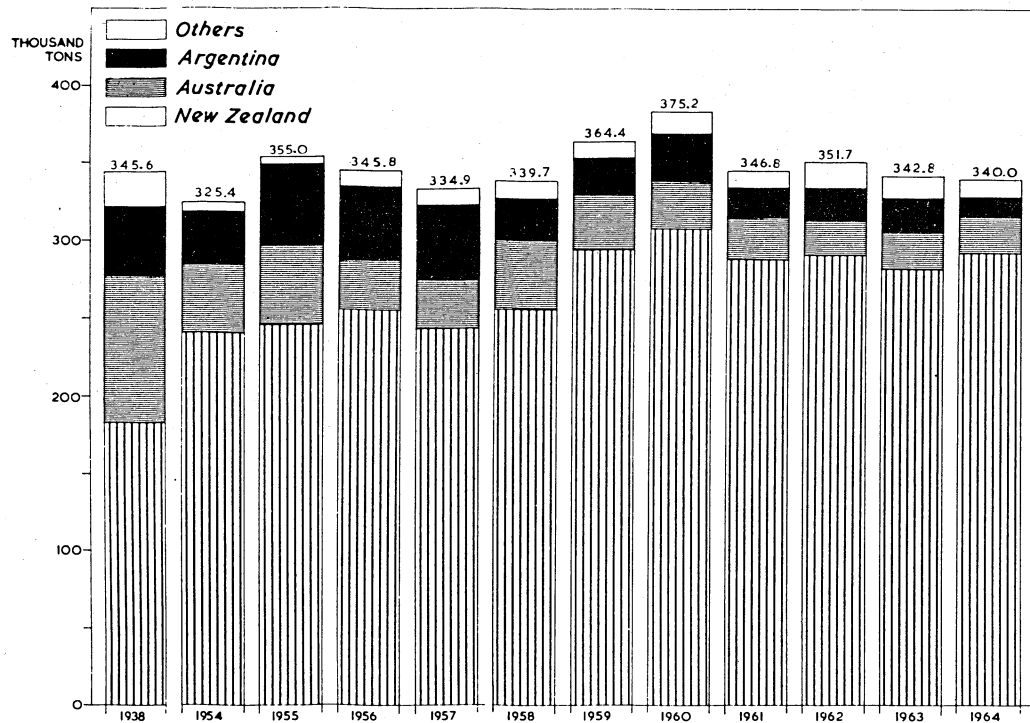
Chart M.13.



Others include Uruguay - see table M14

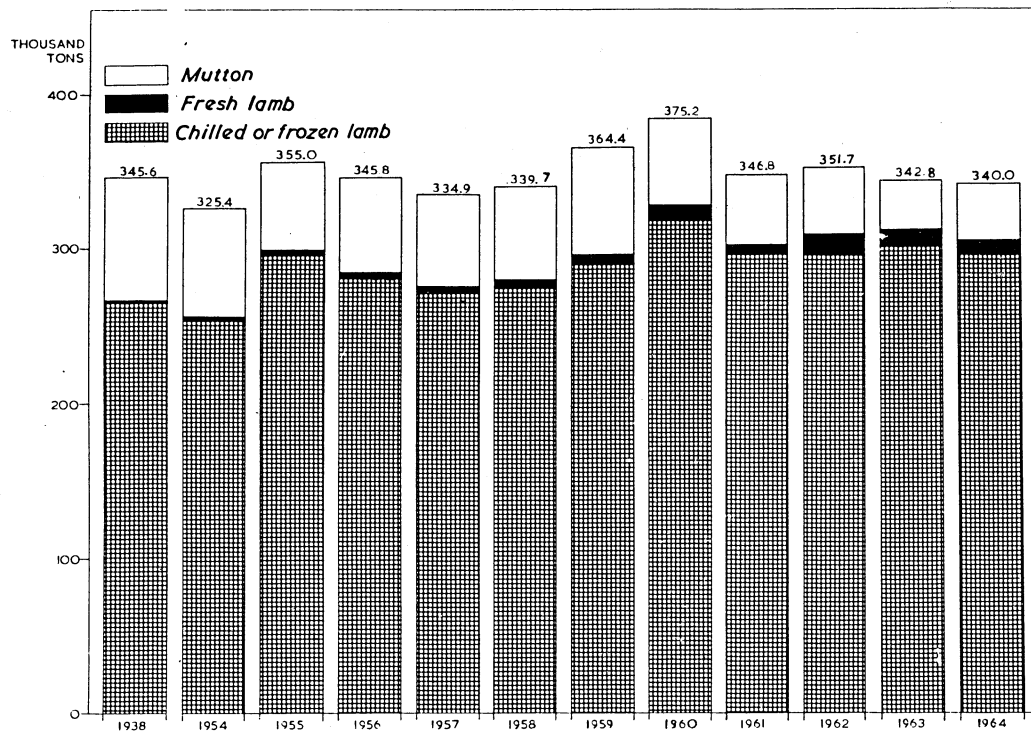
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

Australia was the main source of frozen beef in all but one of the years reviewed. The volume of imports from Australia has varied considerably and has tended to decline in recent years with the diversion of their supplies to the U. S. market. The distribution of total imports between the main suppliers has varied widely from year to year. Imports from Uruguay have been of increased importance since 1960.



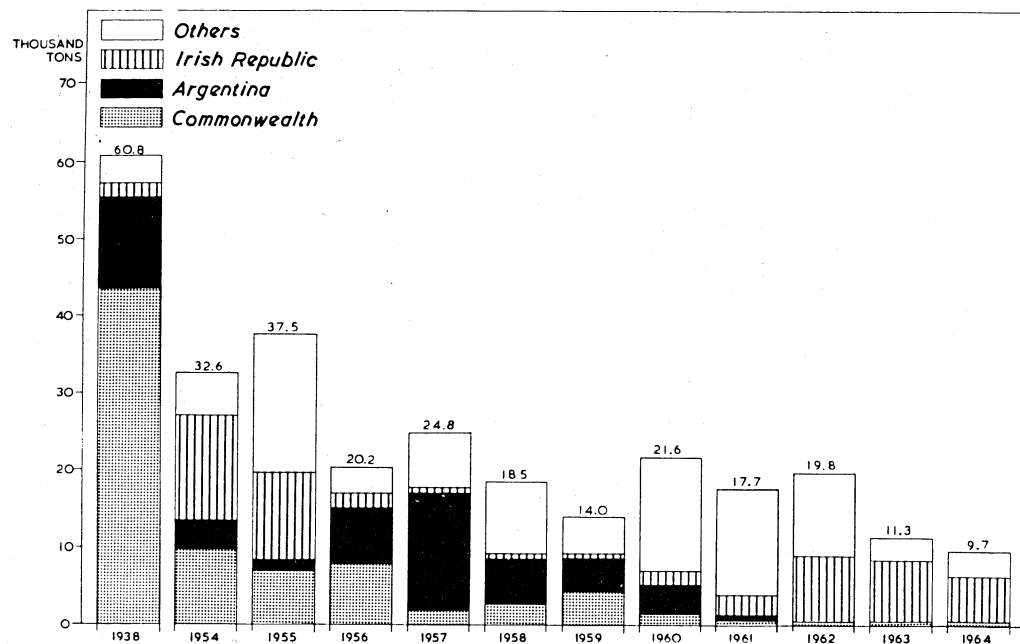
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

New Zealand has been the main supplier of imported mutton and lamb in all the years reviewed, post-war shipments being considerably higher than those in pre-war years. In 1938, the New Zealand share of imports was over half and the proportion has risen to at least 70% in post-war years. Since 1958, they have amounted to over 80% of total imports. Australian supplies have tended to decline and have been at a much lower level than in 1938. Supplies from Argentina have similarly declined.



Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

Most of the imports have been chilled or frozen lamb, this class having consistently accounted for over three-quarters of total imports. Imports of mutton, which formed over a quarter of the total in 1938, have declined in importance to around 10% in 1964. Imports of fresh lamb have been insignificant throughout the period, accounting for less than 4% of the total.



1955 Others include 10.5 thousand tons from Denmark
 1960 8.8 Sweden and Netherlands
 1961 7.9 Sweden and Yugoslavia
 1962 7.8

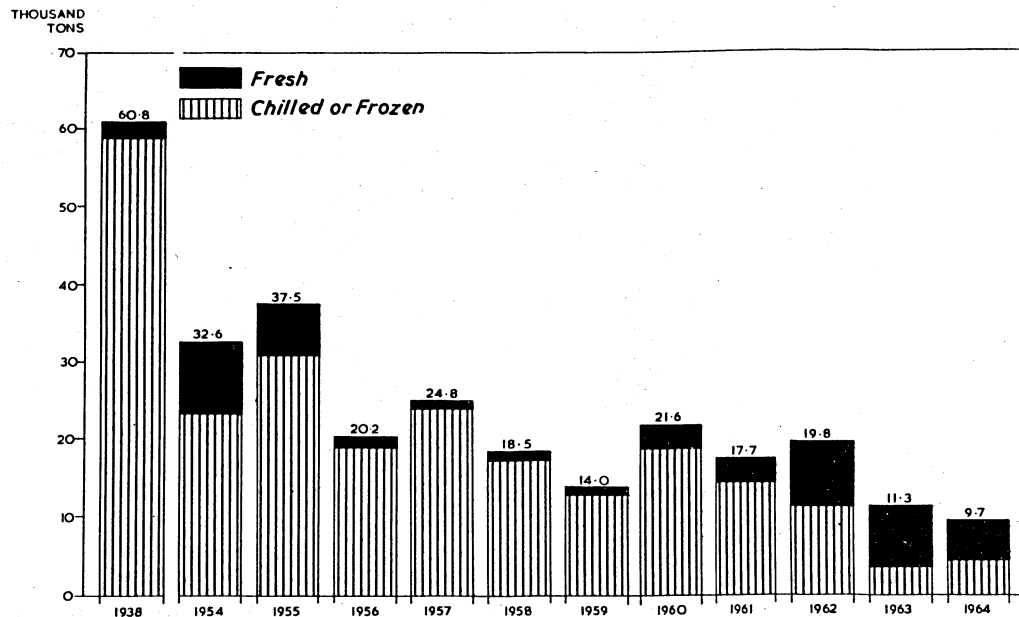
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

THIS CHART EXCLUDES SALTED OR PICKLED PORK

Imports of pork have declined very considerably from the pre-war level, the chief reduction being in imports from Commonwealth countries. Consignments from Argentina were important from 1956 to 1959, declining thereafter until imports ceased in 1962. Imports from the Irish Republic amounted to over 40% of the total in 1954, having risen considerably from 1938. After declining to a low level in 1959, they tended to increase and have formed a substantial proportion of the reduced level of total imports in recent years.

Chart M.17.

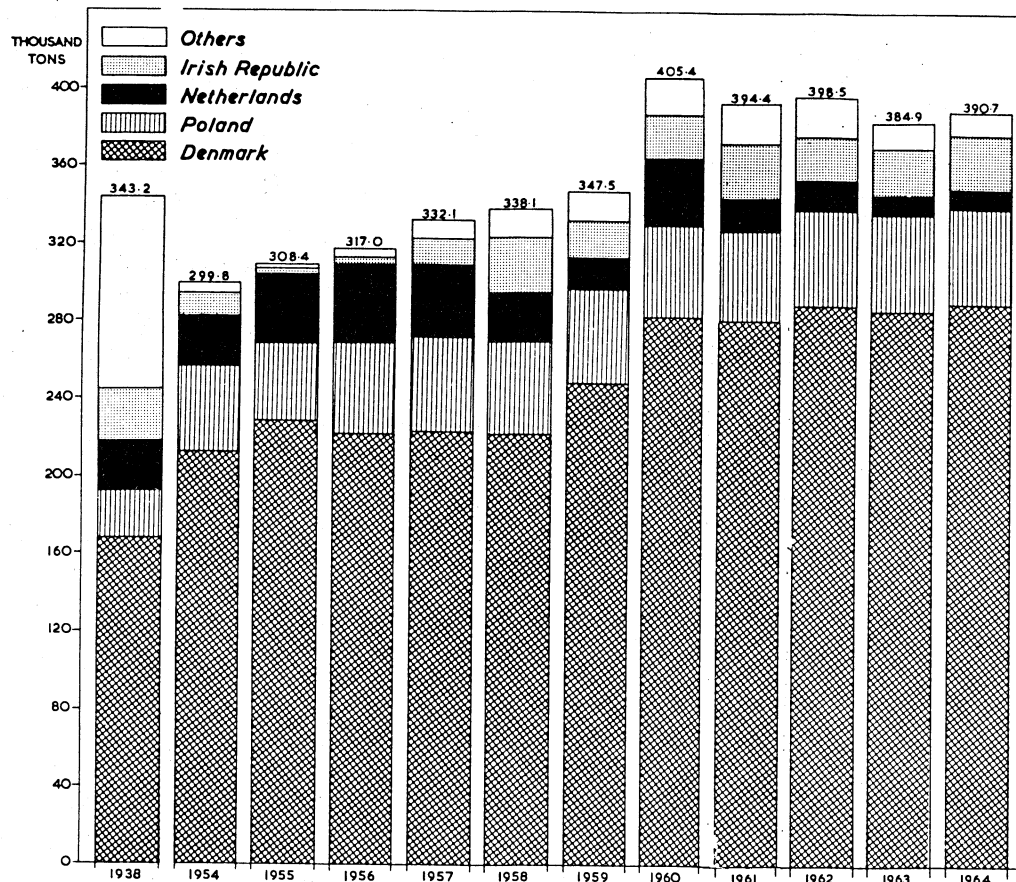
IMPORTS OF PORK - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



THIS CHART EXCLUDES SALTED OR PICKLED PORK

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

In 1938 almost all imports of pork were chilled or frozen, but the quantity has declined steadily since 1954. This type of meat continued to predominate until 1963 when 70% of the much reduced level of imports were of fresh meat. By 1964, the level of imports had dropped below 10,000 tons and the total was divided roughly equally between the two classes.



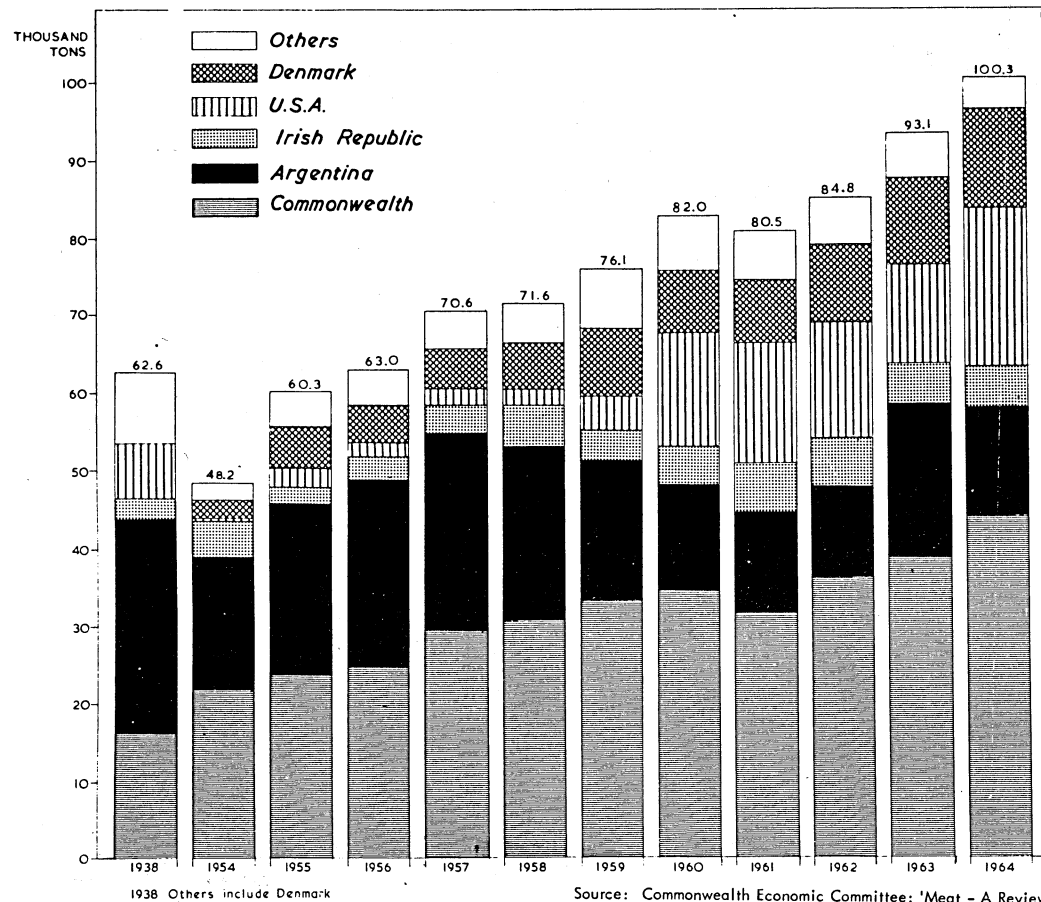
1938 Others Include 63.8 Thousand Tons from Canada

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

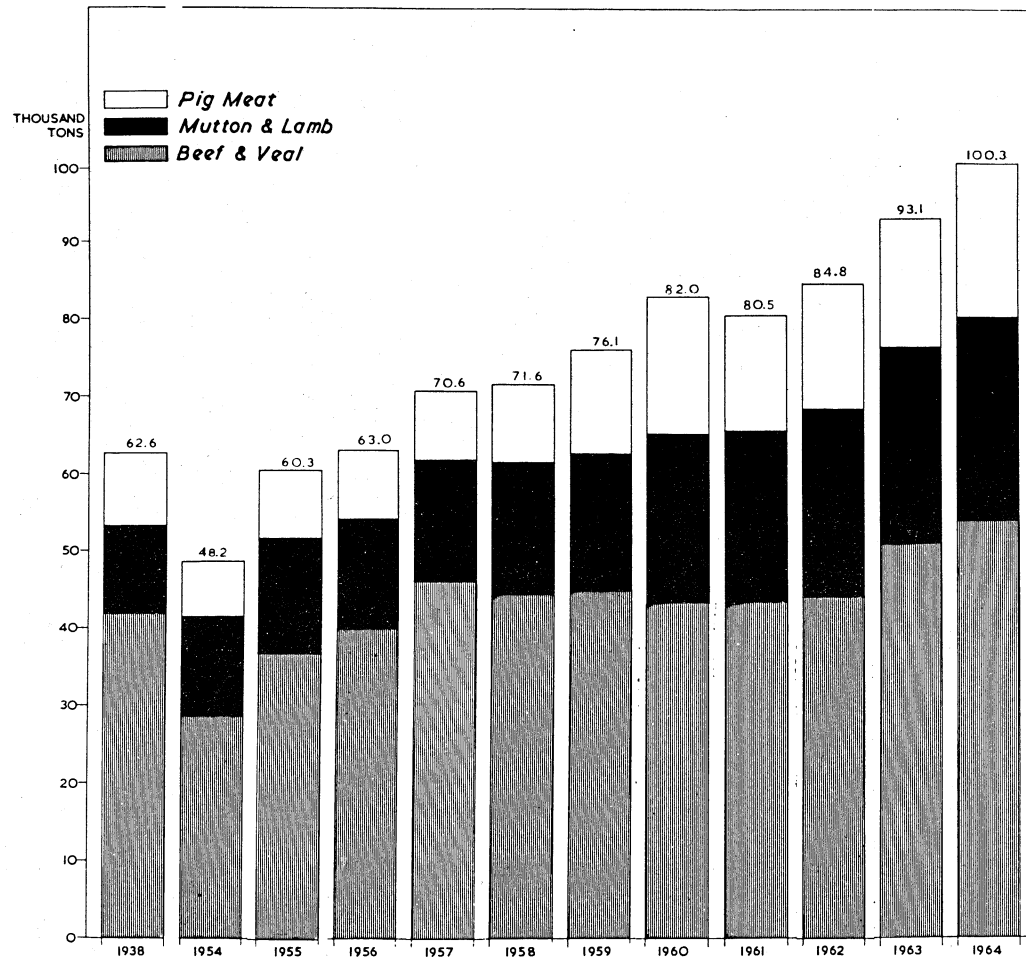
Denmark has remained the most important supplier of bacon throughout the period, her contribution to imported supplies varying from around half in 1938 to almost three-quarters in the more recent years. In post-war years imports from Poland have been next in importance. The Netherlands share of imports has declined in recent years while that of the Irish Republic has increased.

Chart M.19.

IMPORTS OF BACON - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



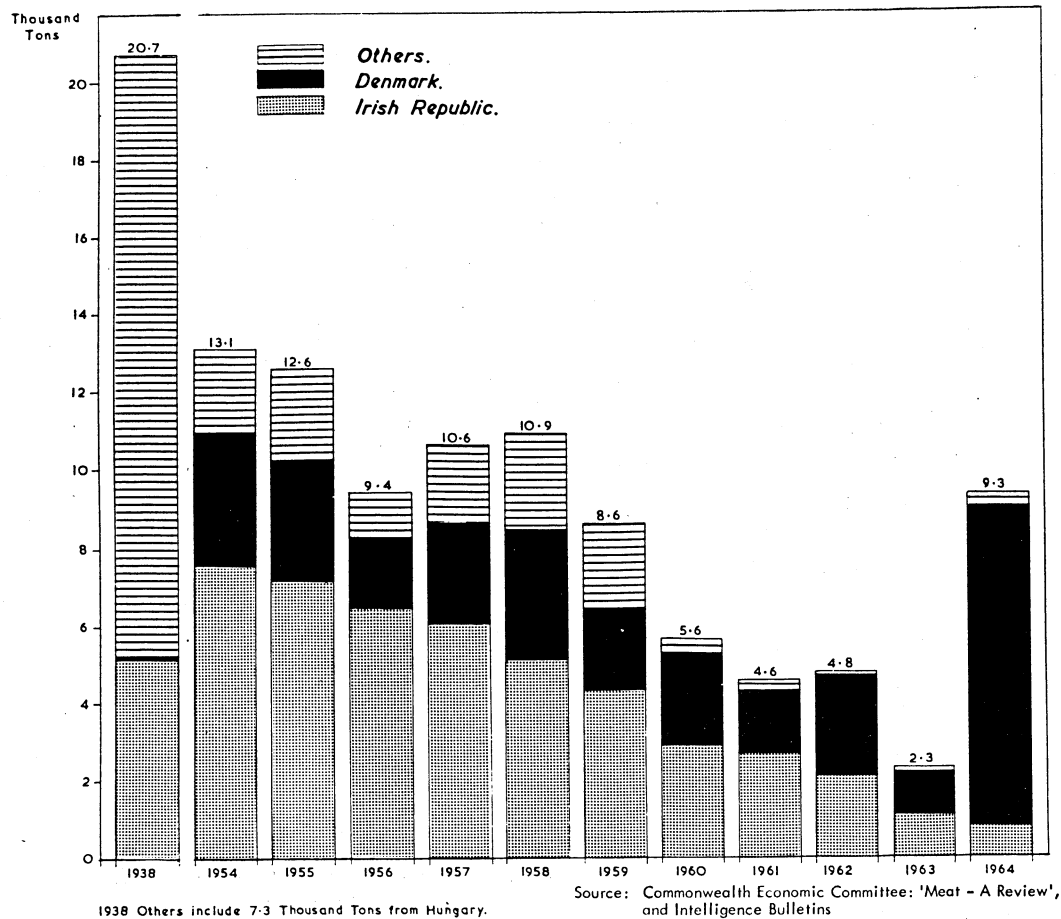
In 1938 imports from the Argentine were by far the highest but in the post-war years those from Commonwealth sources have predominated. Supplies from Argentina have declined considerably but are still of importance. Supplies from the Irish Republic have been relatively constant and those from U. S. A. and Denmark have tended to increase.



1938 Beef & Veal excludes fresh offals

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

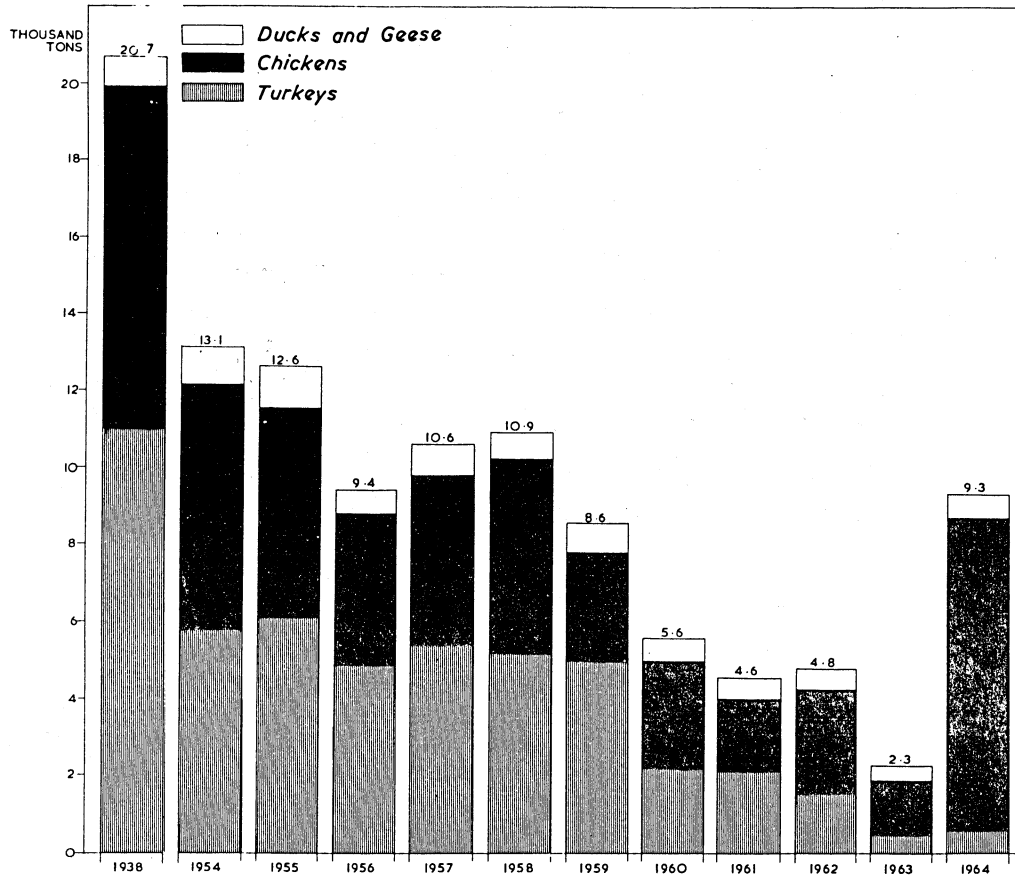
Imports of beef and veal offals in 1954 were considerably below the level in 1938 and the decline accounted for most of the drop in the total imports of offals. In subsequent years imports of beef and veal offals have increased and since 1957 they have been maintained at a level higher than that of pre-war years. Imports of offals from mutton and lamb and pig meat have increased steadily in the last ten years so that the combined total is now running at about twice the pre-war level.



Total imports of poultry meat had declined considerably by 1954 and, since then, they have been reduced still further. With the exception of 1964, the major share of imports was from the Irish Republic. In 1964 the majority of imports were from Denmark.

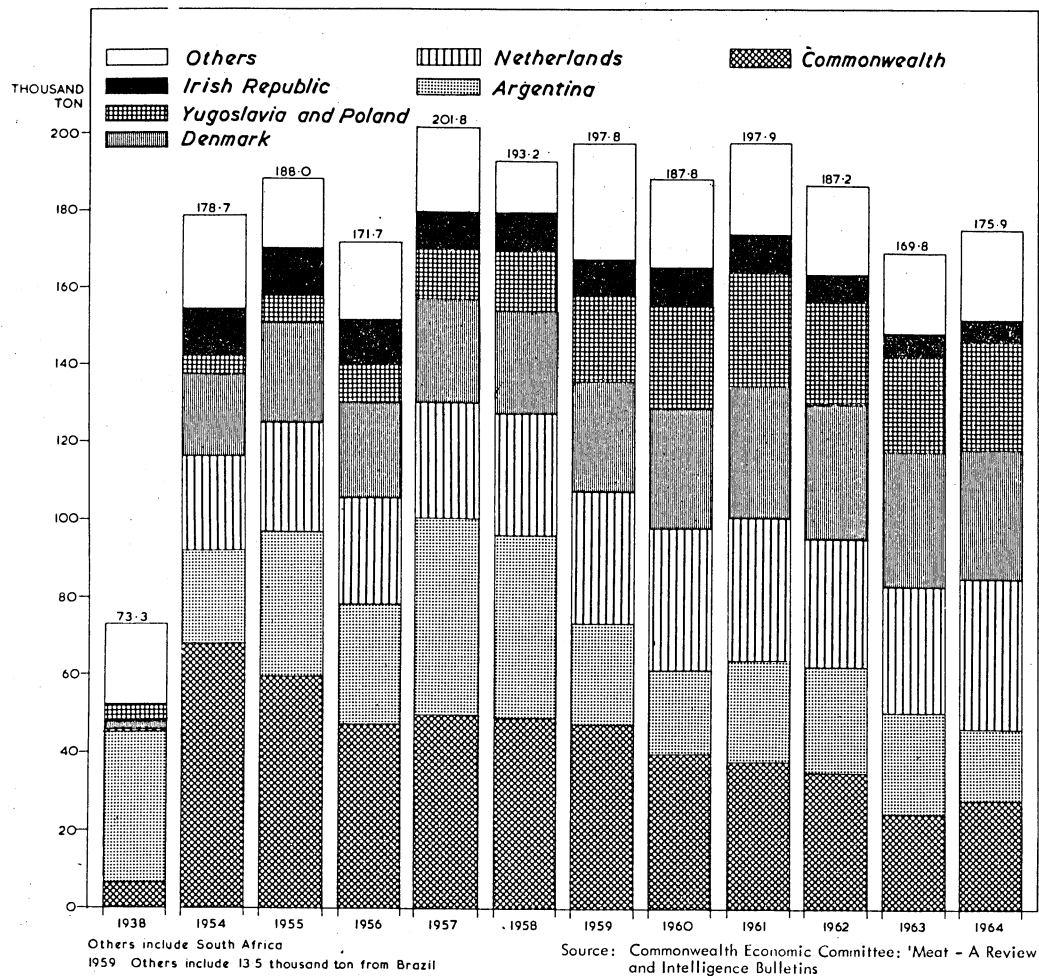
Chart M.22.

IMPORTS OF POULTRY MEAT - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

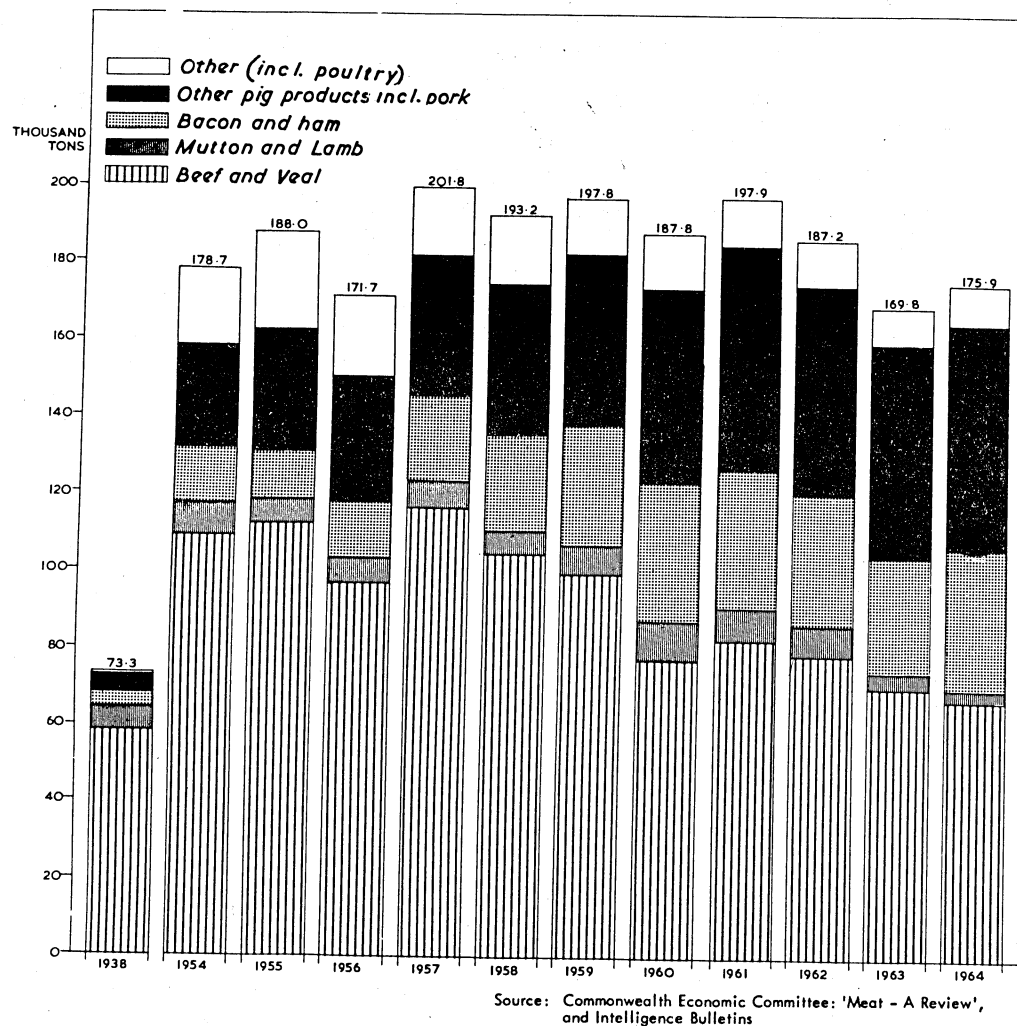


Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins.

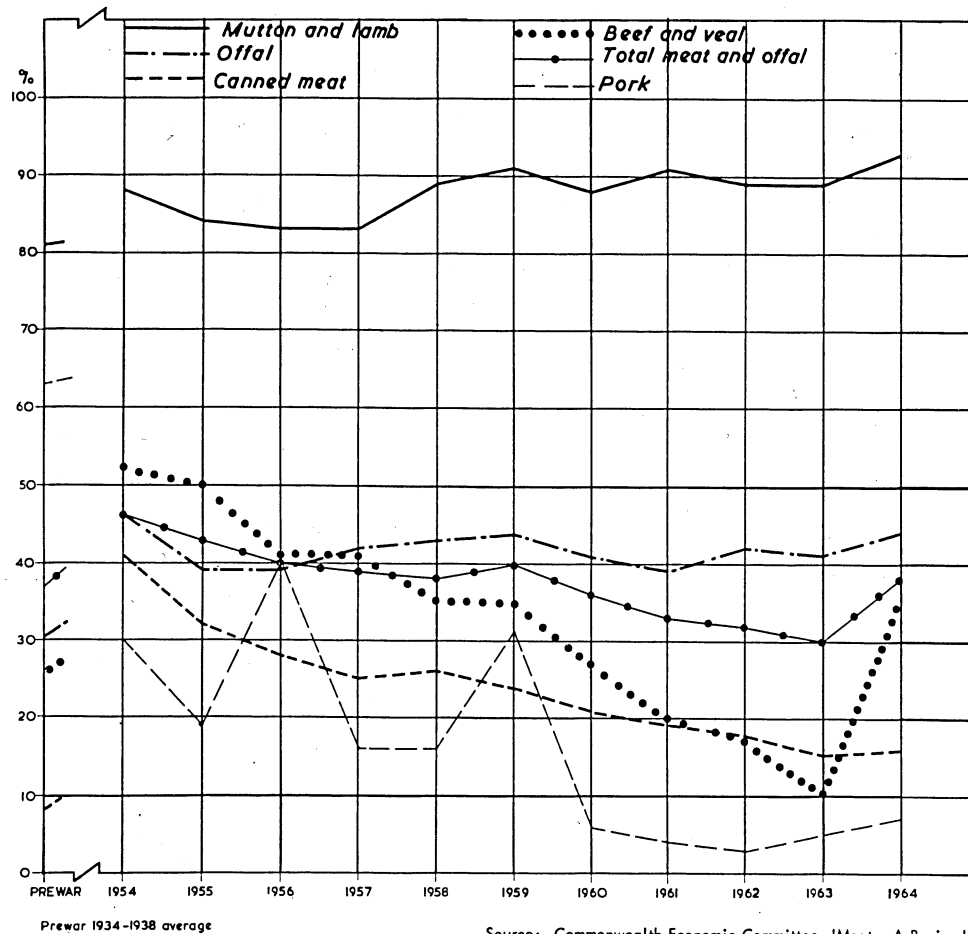
Imports of turkeys have declined continuously throughout the period reviewed and in 1963 and 1964 there were under 1,000 tons of imports. Although imports of chickens have also tended to go down, the decline has not been so rapid and they have constituted a relatively higher proportion of the total volume of poultry meat imported. Imported ducks and geese are not of great significance and have remained at a fairly steady level which has been well under 1,000 tons since 1956.



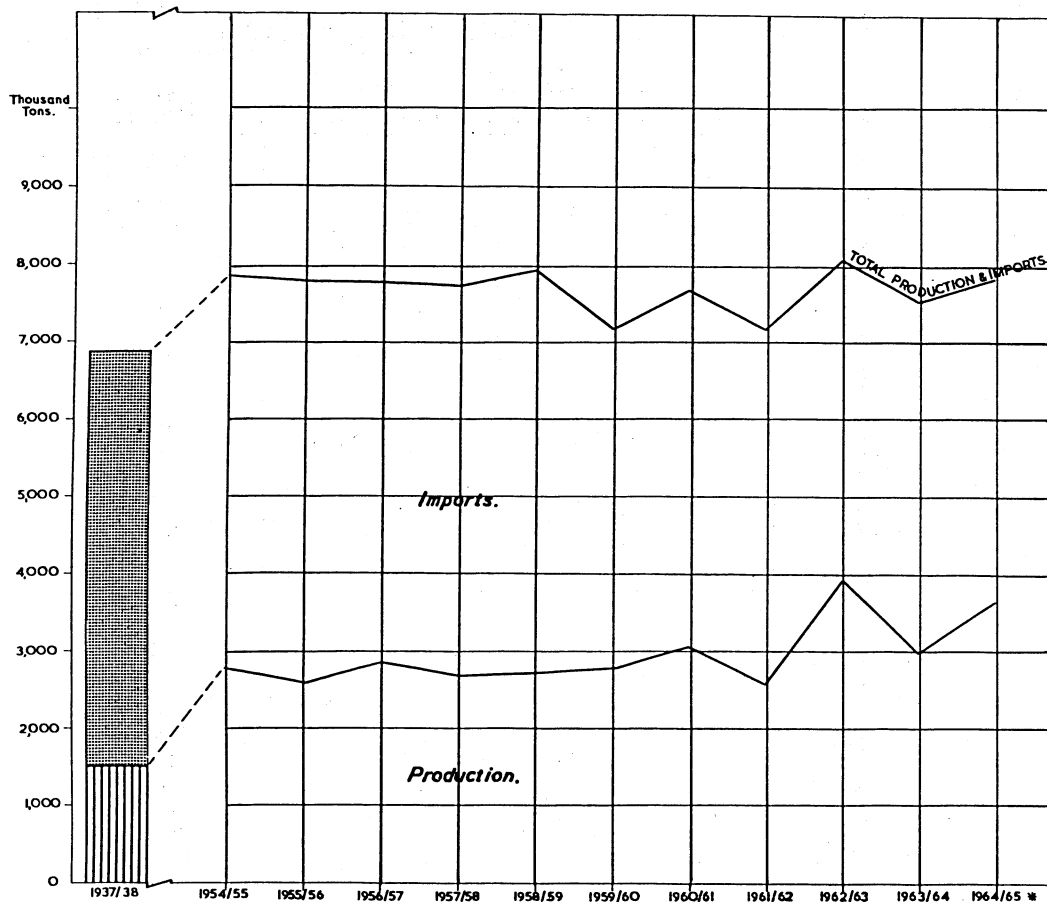
Imports of canned meat were in all post-war years much higher than those in 1938. The major increase was in imports from Commonwealth sources. Imports from Argentina reached high levels around 1957 but have subsequently declined. Imports from the Netherlands, which were negligible in 1938, have tended to increase throughout the period, as have those from Denmark. The most important increase has been in imports from Yugoslavia and Poland. Deliveries from the Irish Republic have been subject to considerable fluctuations but have tended to decline.



Beef and veal was the most important single type of imported canned meat throughout the period. But bacon and ham, and other pig products, taken together have since 1960 far surpassed beef and veal canned products which have been declining steadily in the last seven years. The increase in other pig products has been especially marked. Imports of canned mutton and lamb have remained relatively unimportant throughout the period, while those of Other Meat including Poultry have declined.



While the commonwealth share in imports of all meat and offals was higher in 1954 than in pre-war years, the proportion has been below the pre-war level in four of the last five years. The Commonwealth has supplied the major proportion of mutton and lamb imports in all years. The proportion of beef and veal supplies doubled between 1938 and 1954 but the proportion has been much reduced in the last ten years and has also been subject to considerable fluctuation. Bacon and ham supplies from the Commonwealth in post-war years have been virtually nil and the importance of supplies of pork has declined very considerably in post-war years. The Commonwealth share of offal supplies has remained fairly stable and been above the pre-war level.



July/June Years.
Imports include Flour as Wheat Equivalent.
* Forecast.

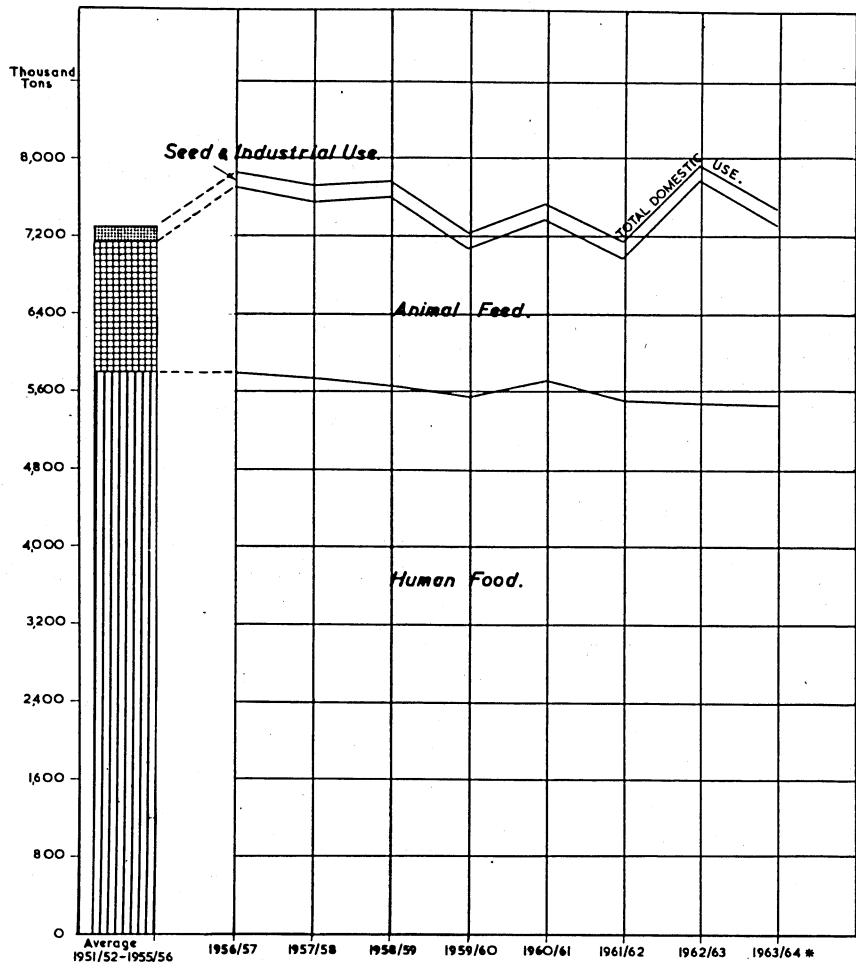
Sources: 1. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965', Cmd. 2621.
2. Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review'.

Total supplies of wheat, after increasing over 13% between 1937/38 and 1954/55, showed no marked variations during the next four years. After 1959/60 the level fluctuated each year, and in 1964/65 it was slightly less than that in 1954/55. Production showed a substantial increase (84%) between pre-war and 1954/55, in contrast to imports which showed a decrease of 6%. By 1964/65, production was well over twice that in 1937/38 and 30% above 1954/55. Imports however were reduced, and in 1964/65 were 22% less than pre-war and 17% less than in 1954/55.

Note: There are four types of wheat, the production of which is largely influenced by climatic conditions. The characteristics of these types determine their use in various classes of food. Hardwheat is particularly useful for making good quality bread, and is the principal wheat grown in Canada and U.S.A. Semi-hard wheat forms the major part of Australian production, and a substantial proportion of Argentinian production. Most of the production of wheat in Western Europe may be described as soft wheat, and although used for biscuit and cake making, needs the addition of a proportion of hard wheat for good quality bread. Durum wheat (very hard) is the principal type grown in North Africa, Turkey, and other Eastern Mediterranean countries.

Chart C.1

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF WHEAT



Average
1951/52-1955/56
JULY/JUNE YEARS.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

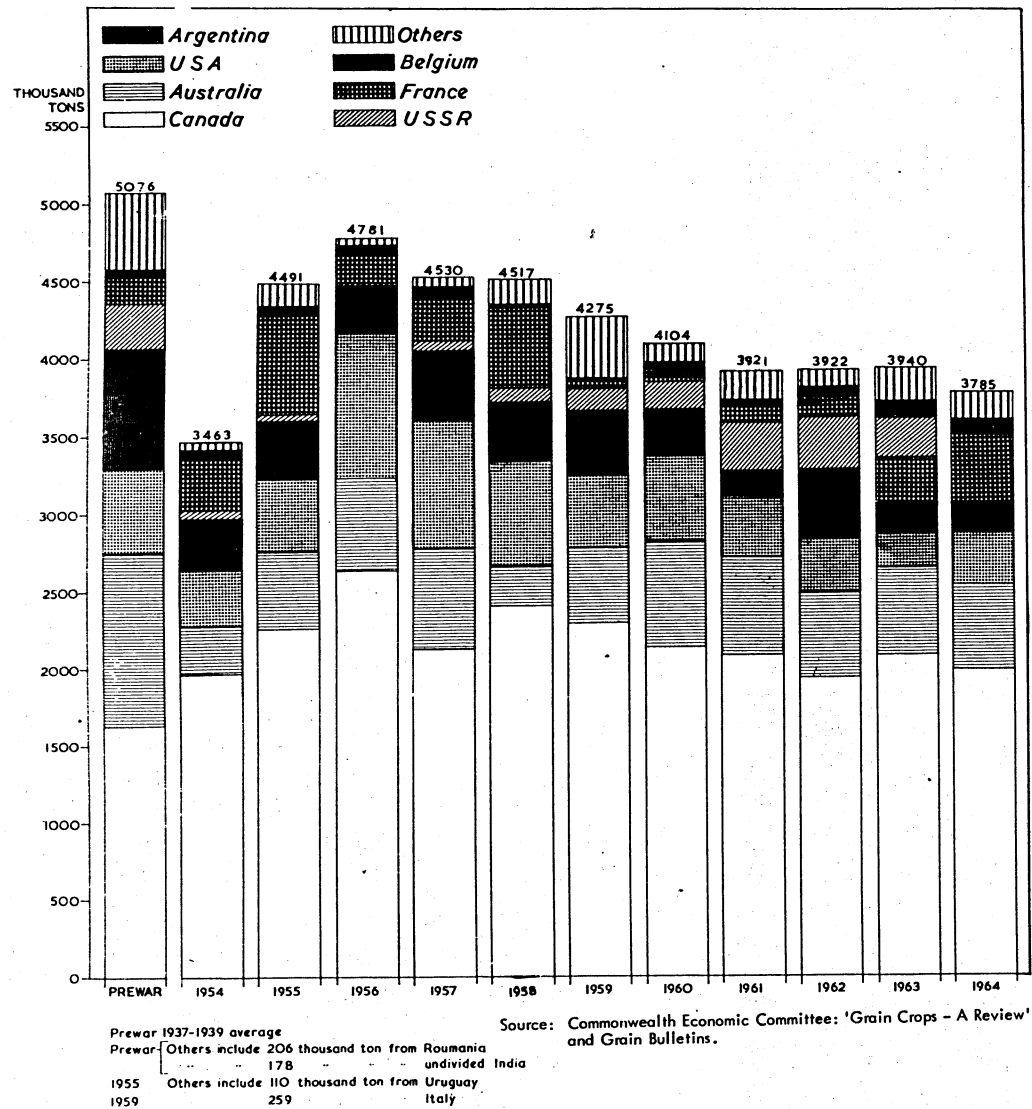
Imported Flour included as Wheat Equivalent.
Industrial Use, - 1951/52-1955/56 Average 6 Thousand Tons
and each year 1956/57 to 1963/64 5 Thousand Tons.

*Provisional.

Total disposals of wheat fluctuated from year to year, mainly reflecting the variations in the size of the domestic crop. The use of wheat for human consumption remained fairly steady over the period and generally accounted for about three quarters of total supplies. Most of the remaining supplies are used for animal feed and these supplies tend to follow the fluctuations in the total supplies. Seed and industrial uses account for 2-3% of total supplies.

Chart C.2

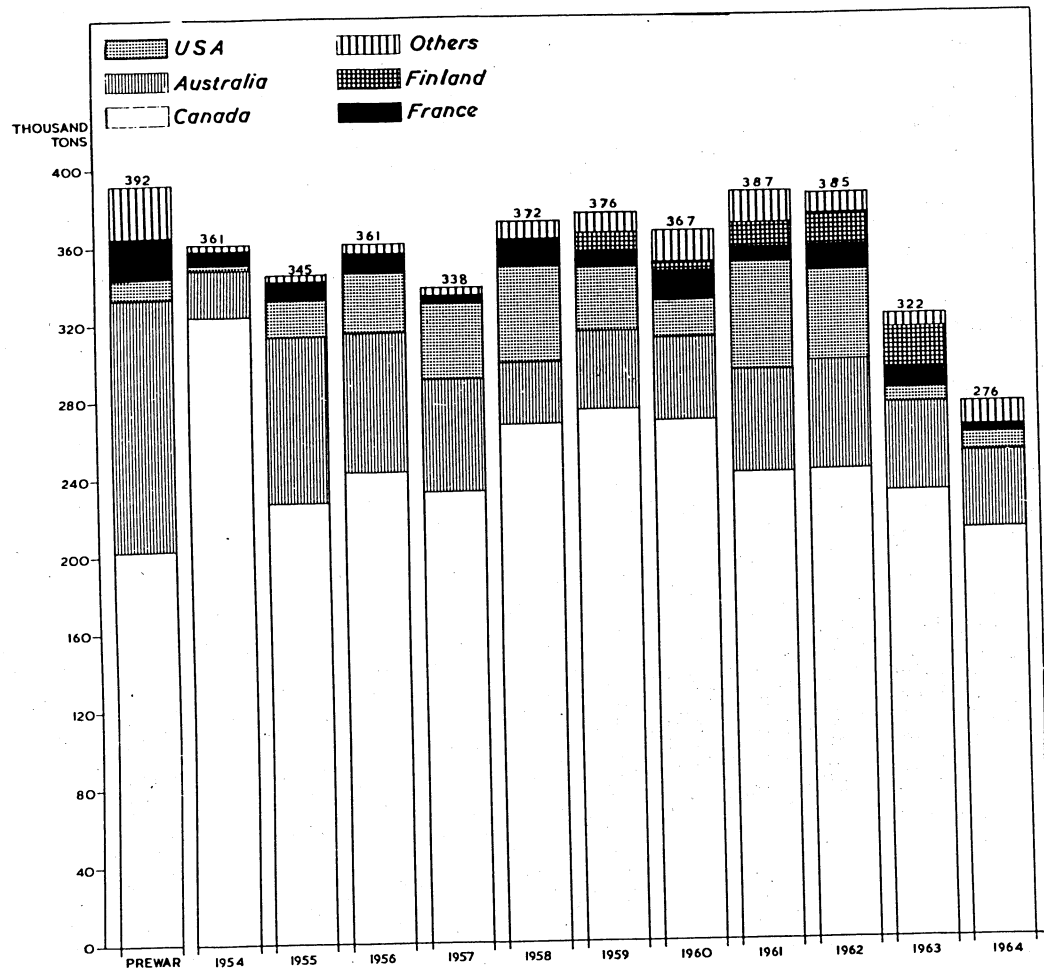
DISPOSAL OF WHEAT - DOMESTIC USE



Between pre-war and 1954, total imports of wheat declined 33% with reduced imports from all countries except France and Belgium. After increasing up to 1956, imports showed a downward tendency in subsequent years. Canadian shipments were by far the most important in each year. They represented 32% of total imports in pre-war, and apart from 1957, 50% and over during the post-war period. Generally speaking, imports from each country tended to fluctuate over the period. Imports from Australia and Argentina were highest in pre-war and were 22% and 15% respectively of total imports. The highest level from U. S. A. was in 1956 and that from France in 1955. Consignments from U. S. S. R. increased from a very low level in 1956 up to 1962. This was followed by a 14% reduction and in 1964 there were no deliveries.

Chart C.3

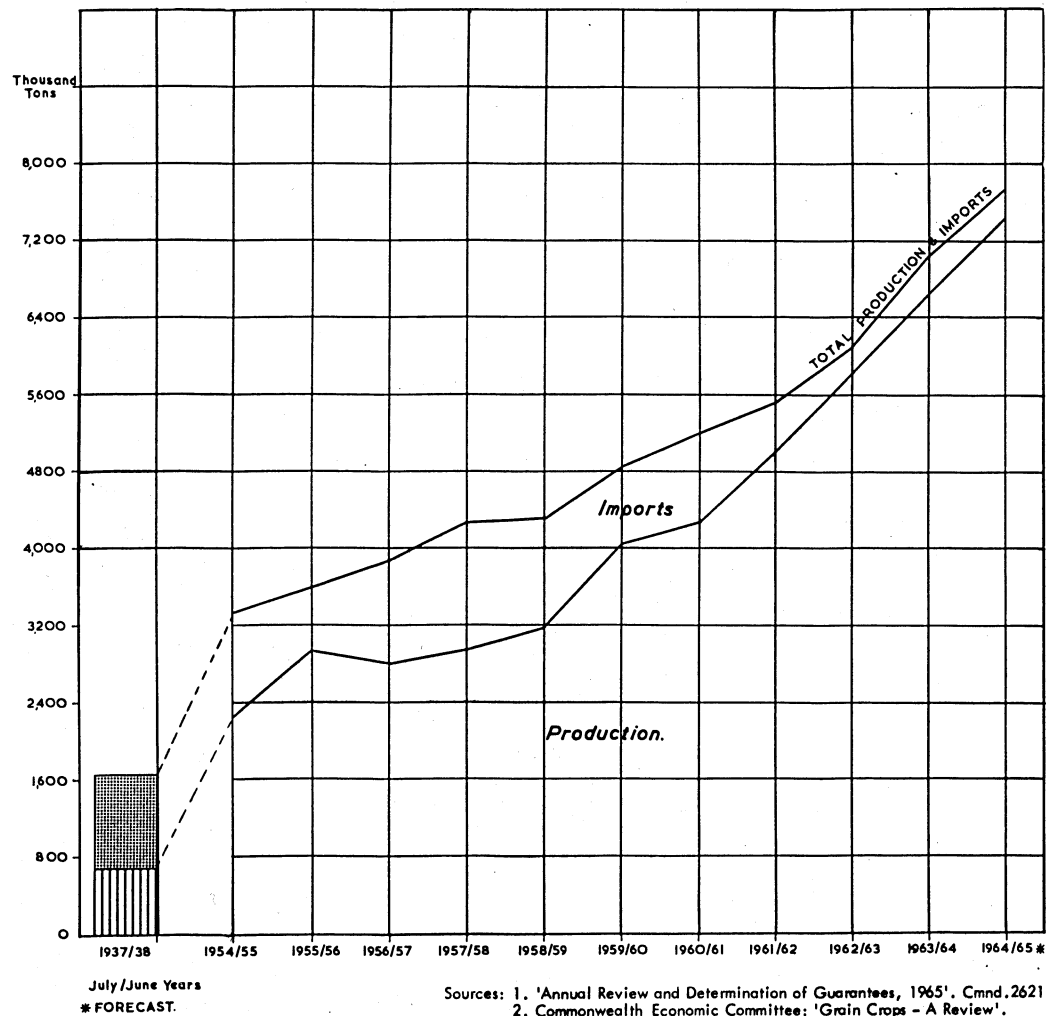
IMPORTS OF WHEAT - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



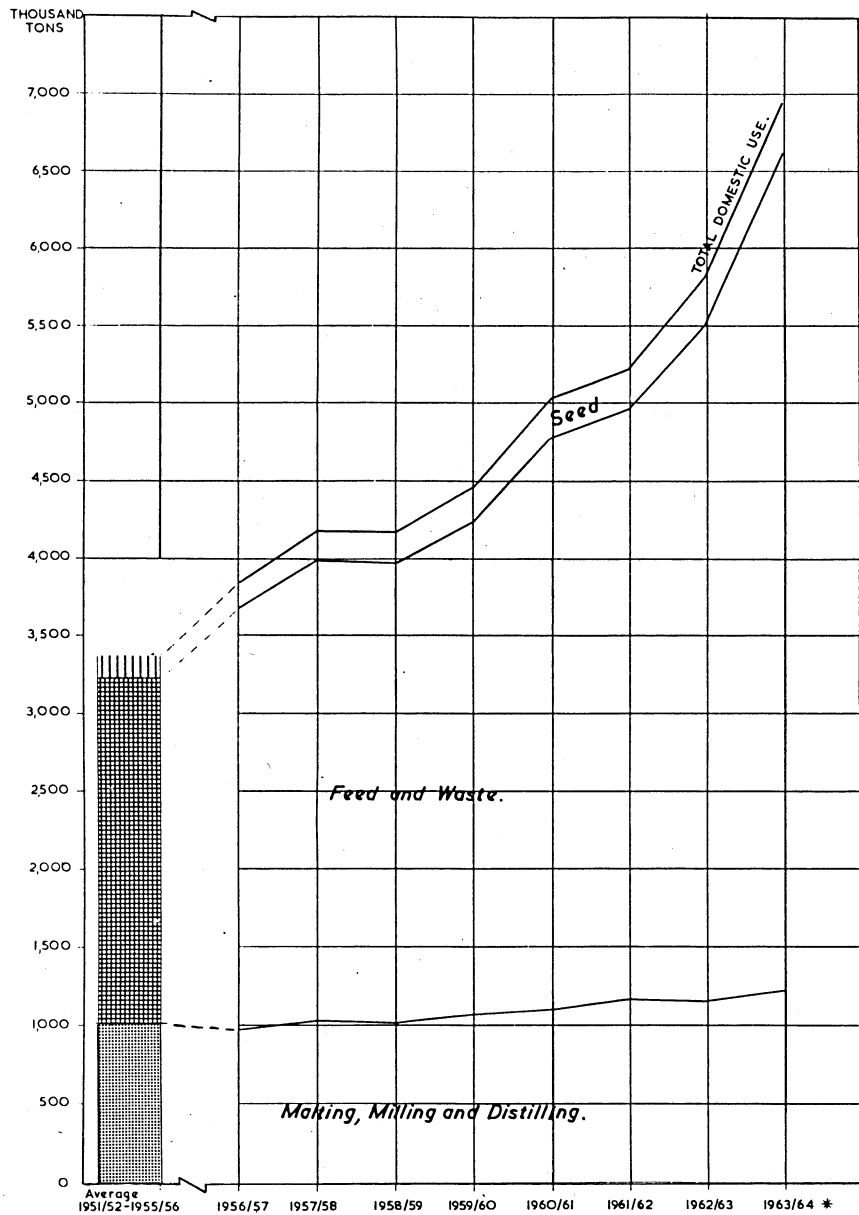
Pre-war-1937-1939 average
 Pre-war - Others include 19 thousand tons from Argentina
 1960 - Others include 8 thousand tons from West Germany
 1961 - Others 6

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
 and Grain Bulletins.

Total imports of wheat flour and meal declined 8% between pre-war and 1954 and tended to fluctuate in following years. The level in 1961 was only slightly less than that in pre-war but in 1964 total imports were the lowest of the period, being 30% less than pre-war. As in the chart C3, Canadian deliveries predominated throughout the period, being 52% of the total imports before the war and almost 90% in 1954. In subsequent years the proportion ranged from 62% in 1961 to 76% in 1964. Imports from Australia were next in importance in all years except 1958 and 1961.



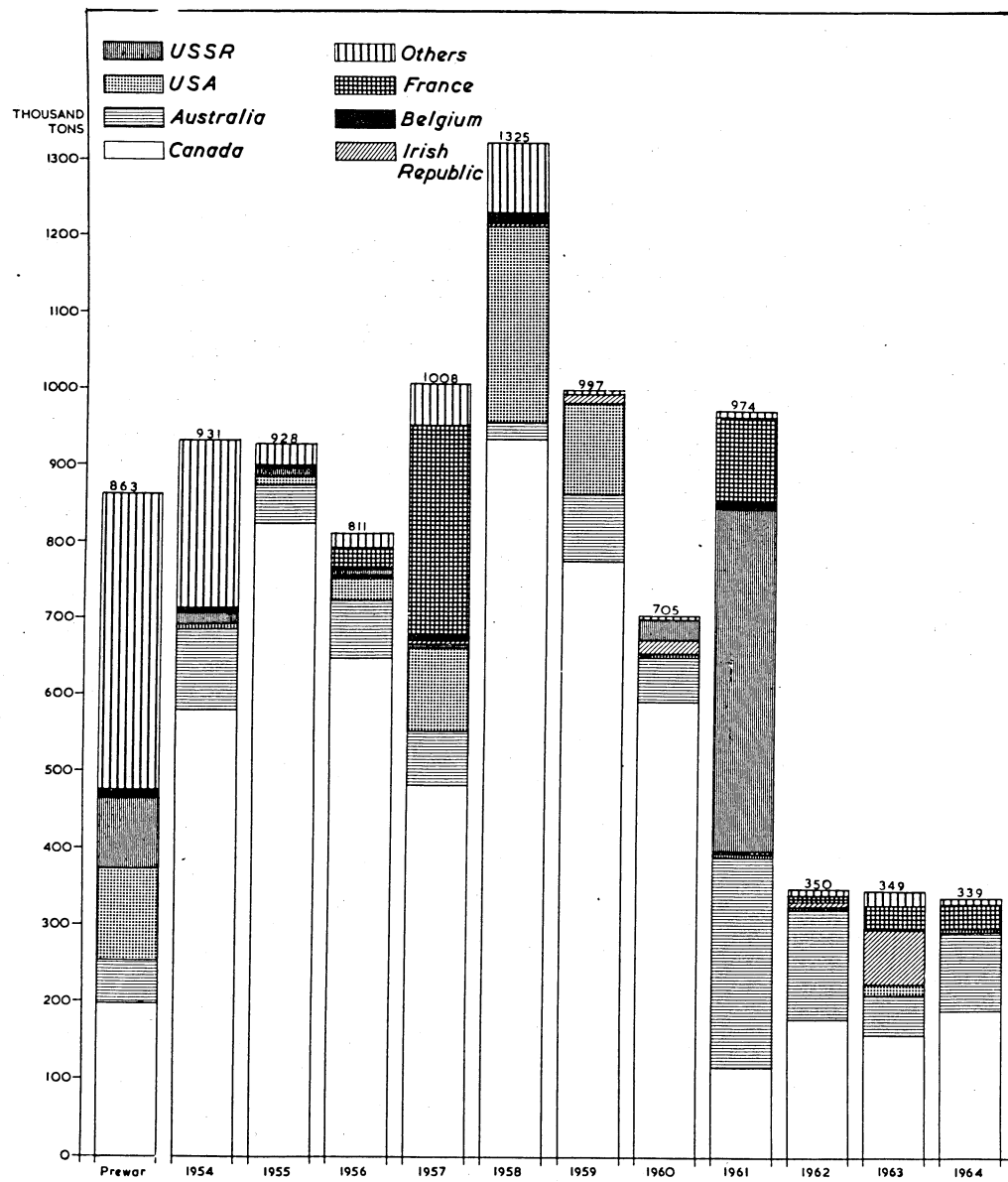
Throughout the period, total supplies of barley showed a continuous upward trend. Between pre-war and 1954 supplies more than doubled, and in 1964/65 they were almost five times greater than in 1937/38 and more than double the level in 1954/55. Domestic production showed a considerable increase throughout the period and by 1964/65 it was eleven times greater than it was before the war and over three times greater than in 1954/55. From 1961/62 it accounted for 90% or more of total supplies. In 1937/38 imports accounted for 60% of total supplies. But they declined rapidly, especially after 1958/59 and represented only 4% of total supplies by 1964/65.



July/June Years
* Provisional.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

The large increase in the total supplies of barley produced an important additional source of livestock feed. Between 1956/57 and 1963/64 the quantity of barley used for feed doubled. The quantity used for malting, milling and distilling stayed comparatively level. The quantity used for seed, representing less than 5% of total supplies, increased in absolute terms corresponding to the increase in the acreage.



Prewar 1937/39 average

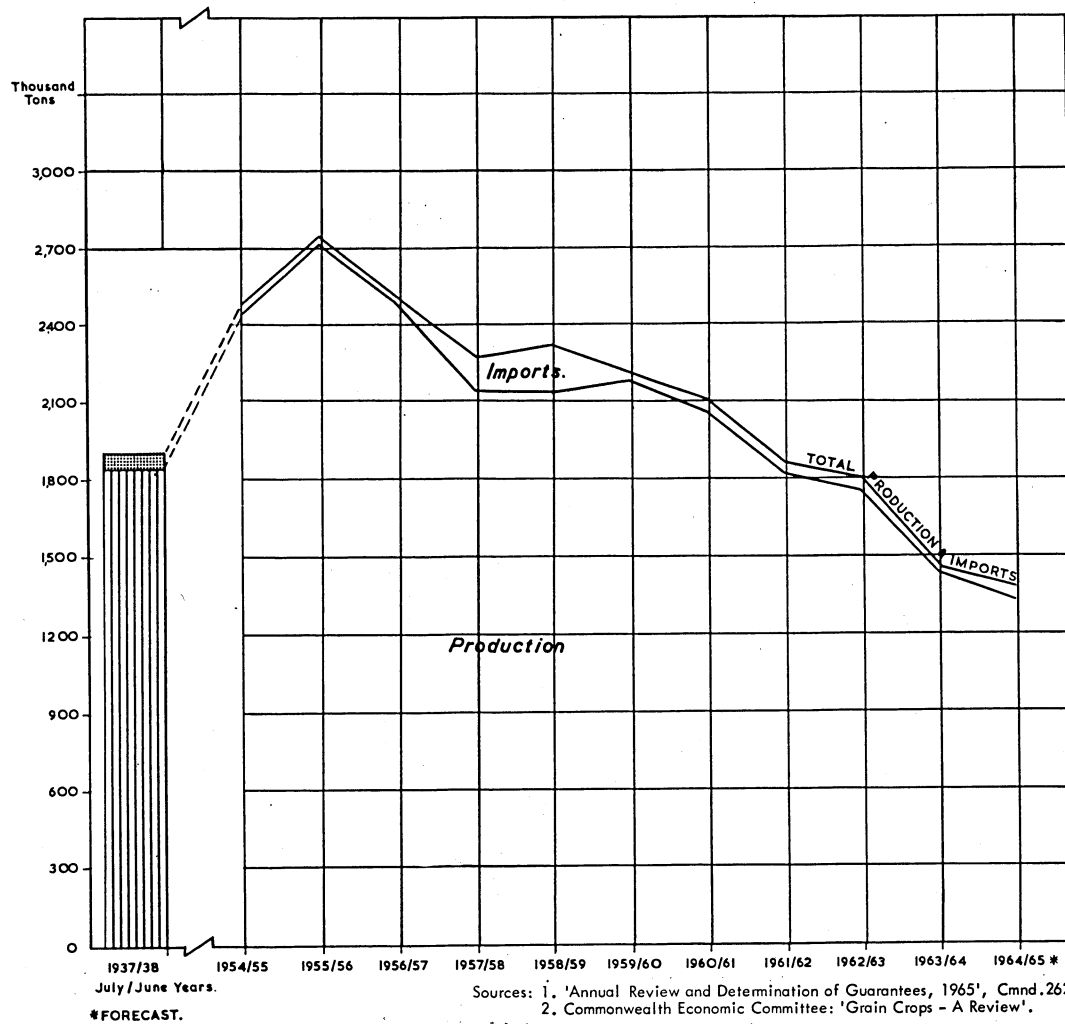
Prewar Others include 198 thousand tons from Iraq

1954 - Others 111 Argentina
46 Iraq

1964 Others may include deliveries from specified countries

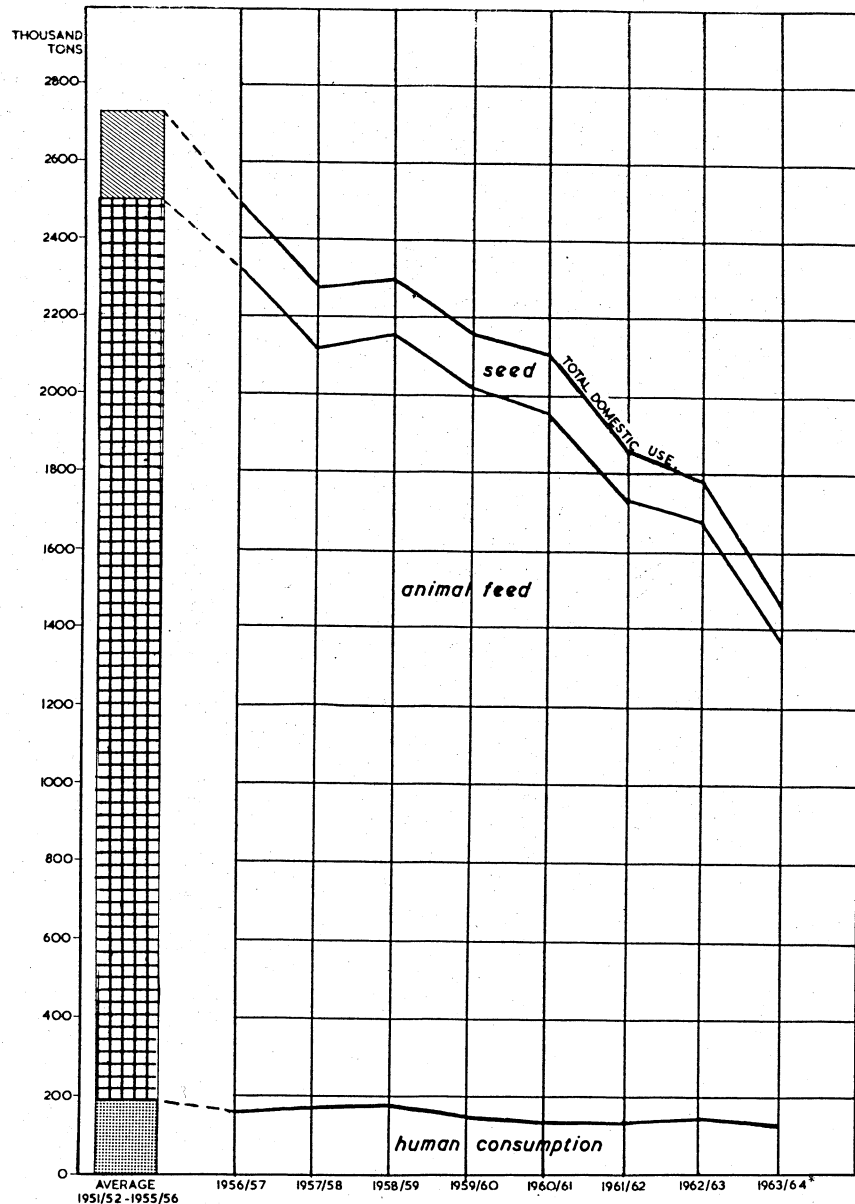
Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review', and Grain Bulletins

Total imports of barley and country-by-country figures showed variations over the period, with a marked decline in quantity after 1958. In most years, Canada was the main supplier. In 1961, however, consignments from U. S. S. R. were unusually large, accounting for 46% of the imports which came into the country in that year.



The total supply of oats increased between 1937/38 and 1955/56, but was followed by an almost continuous decline to the end of the period. In 1964/65, the total was 28% less than in 1937/38 but was only 55% of the 1954/55 level. This decline reflected the drop in domestic production, which has always accounted for more than 95% of supply. Imports of oats have generally remained at a steady and low level, apart from 1957/58 and 1958/59 when the quantity imported was substantially above that before the war.

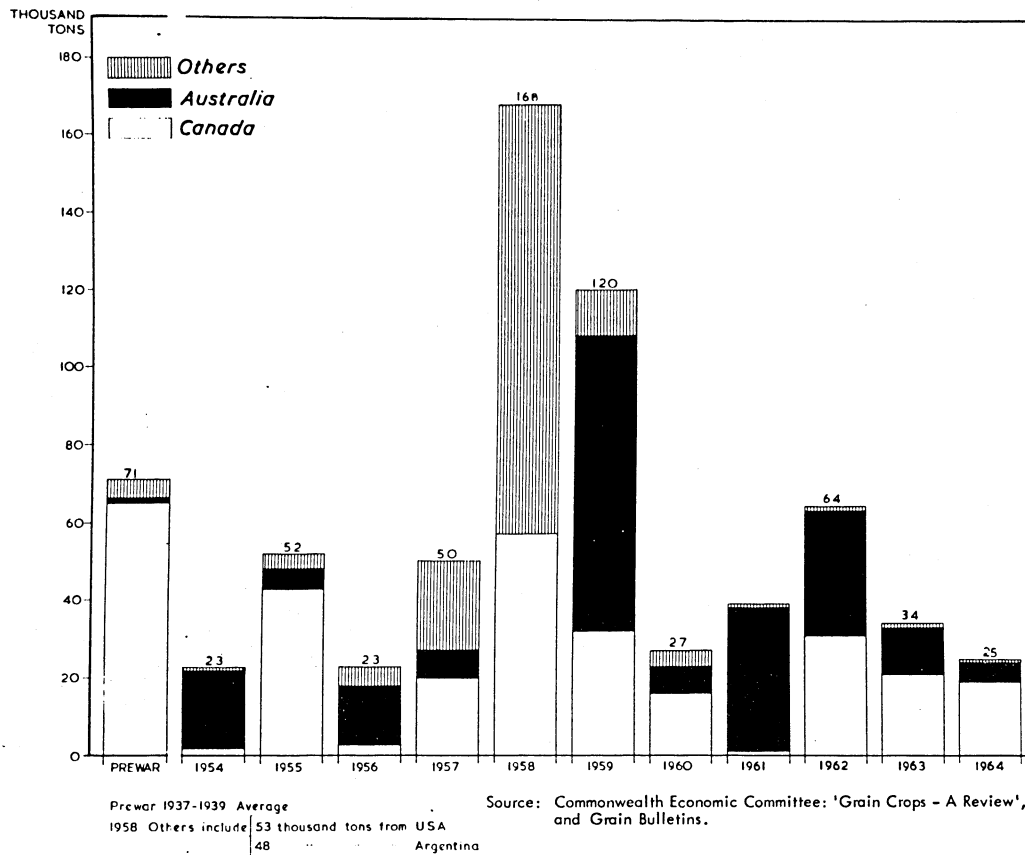
Chart C.8



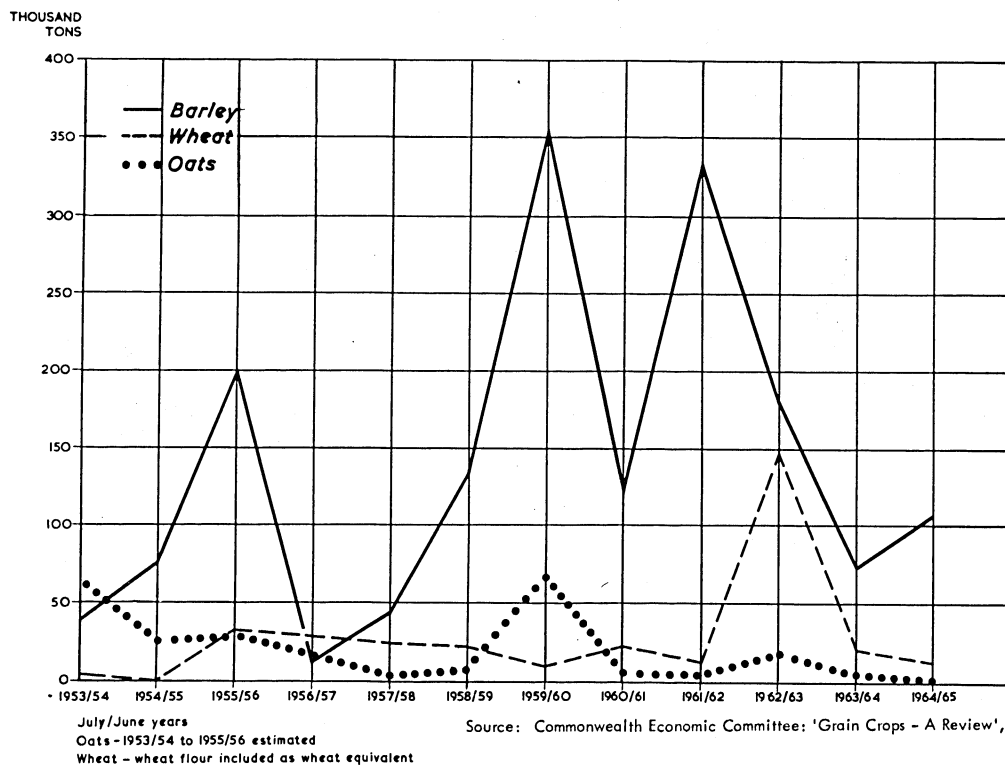
Animal feed includes waste
*Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review', and Grain Bulletins.

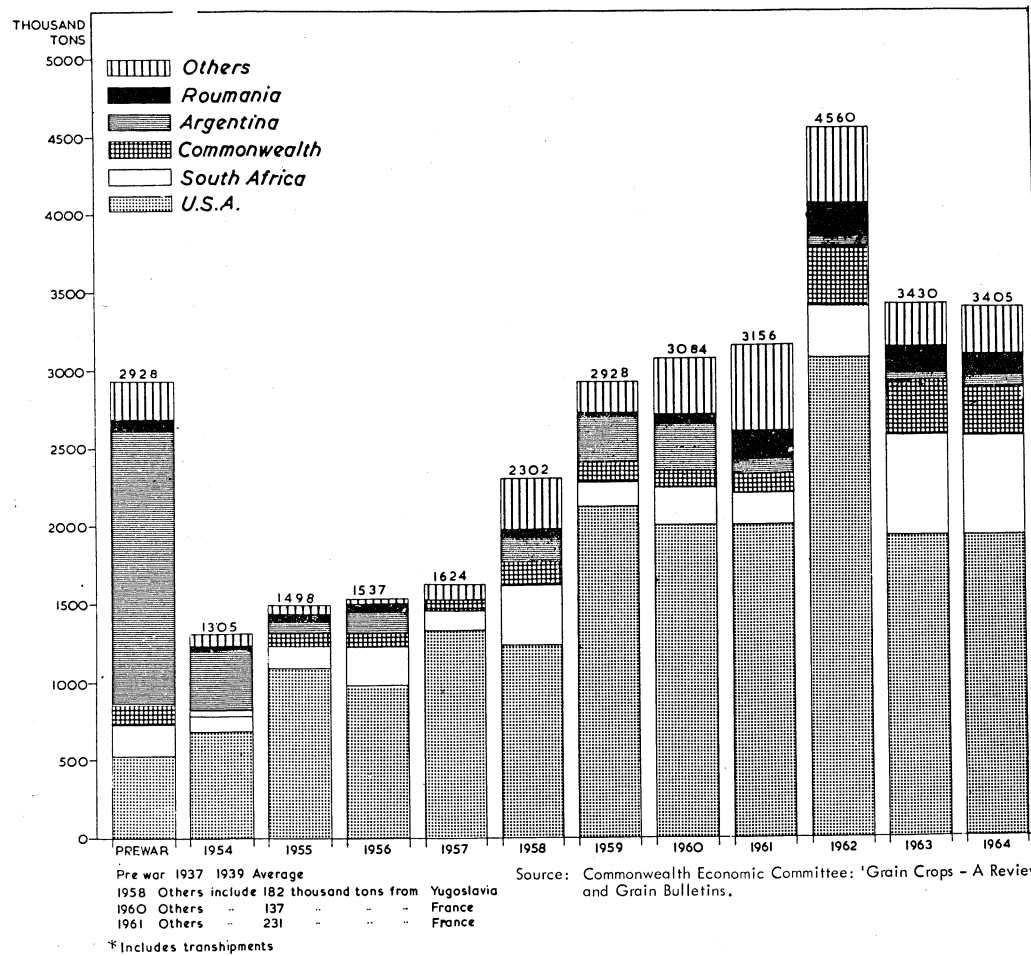
The use of oats declined throughout the period. By 1963/64, it was 53% of the average annual amount used in the period 1951 to 1956 and 42% less than that in 1956/57. Use for animal feed, at about 85% of the total, was by far the most important part of total domestic use.



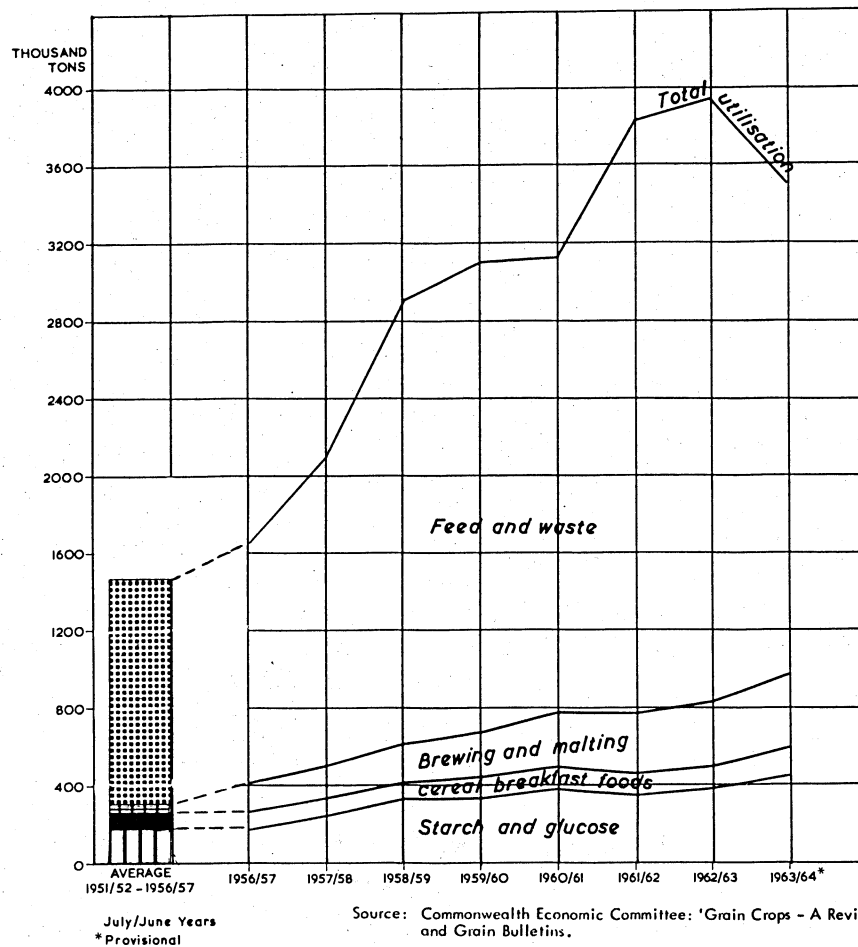
A marked decline in total imports occurred between pre-war and 1954. In subsequent years imports varied from year to year but the total quantity was always relatively small. Canada was the predominant supplier before the war and remained an important source in post-war years. Australian supplies have developed in the post-war years but have fluctuated substantially. In 1958, other countries, notably the U. S. A. and Argentina, supplied a substantial and unusually large quantity.



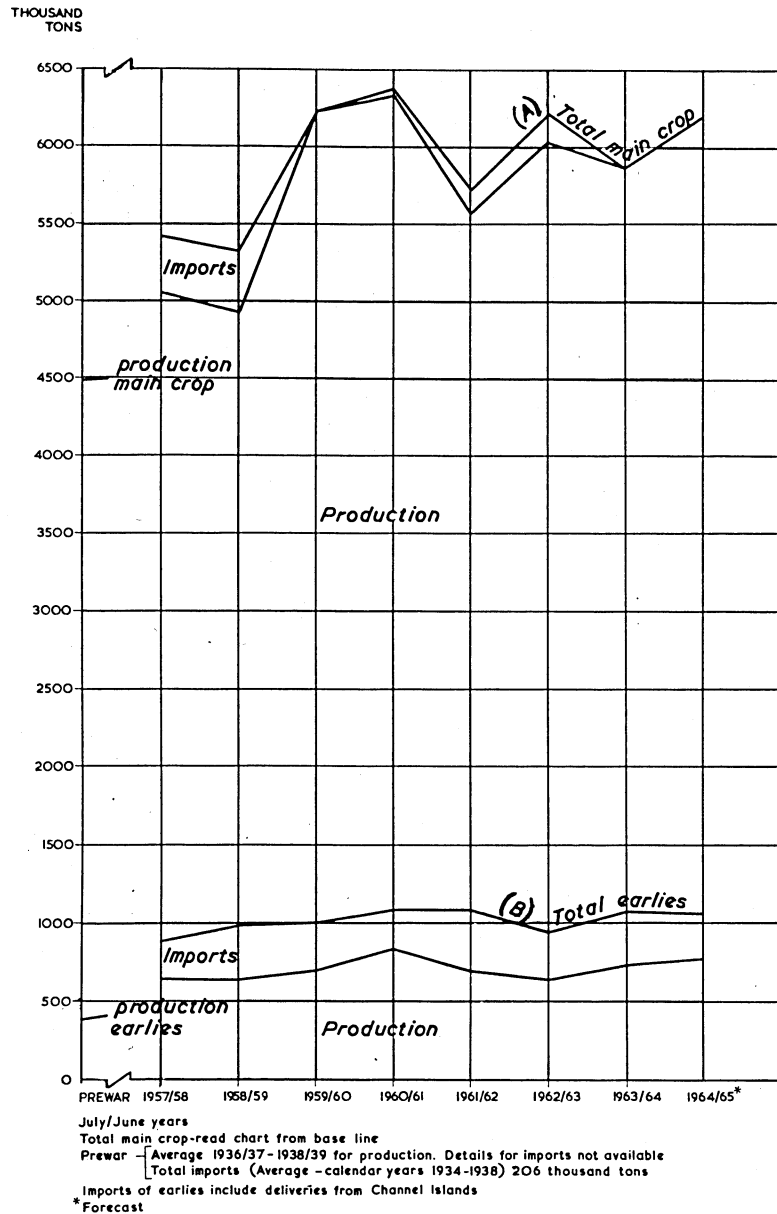
Exports of cereals are comparatively small. At the beginning of the period, oats tended to be the most imported export cereal. Since then barley has become a much more important export crop although the quantity has fluctuated from year to year. Exports of oats are now insignificant and generally much less important than even the exports of wheat.



Total imports of maize, after showing a considerable reduction between pre-war and 1954, showed a continuous increase until 1962. Although in the last two years of the period imports were approximately 25% lower than the peak in 1962, they were higher than those in years prior to 1962. Imports from U. S. A. were most important between 1954 and 1964, the proportions varying from 52% in 1954 to 82% in 1959. Argentinian deliveries which were substantial at 60% of total imports in the pre-war period, fell to less than 30% in post-war years.



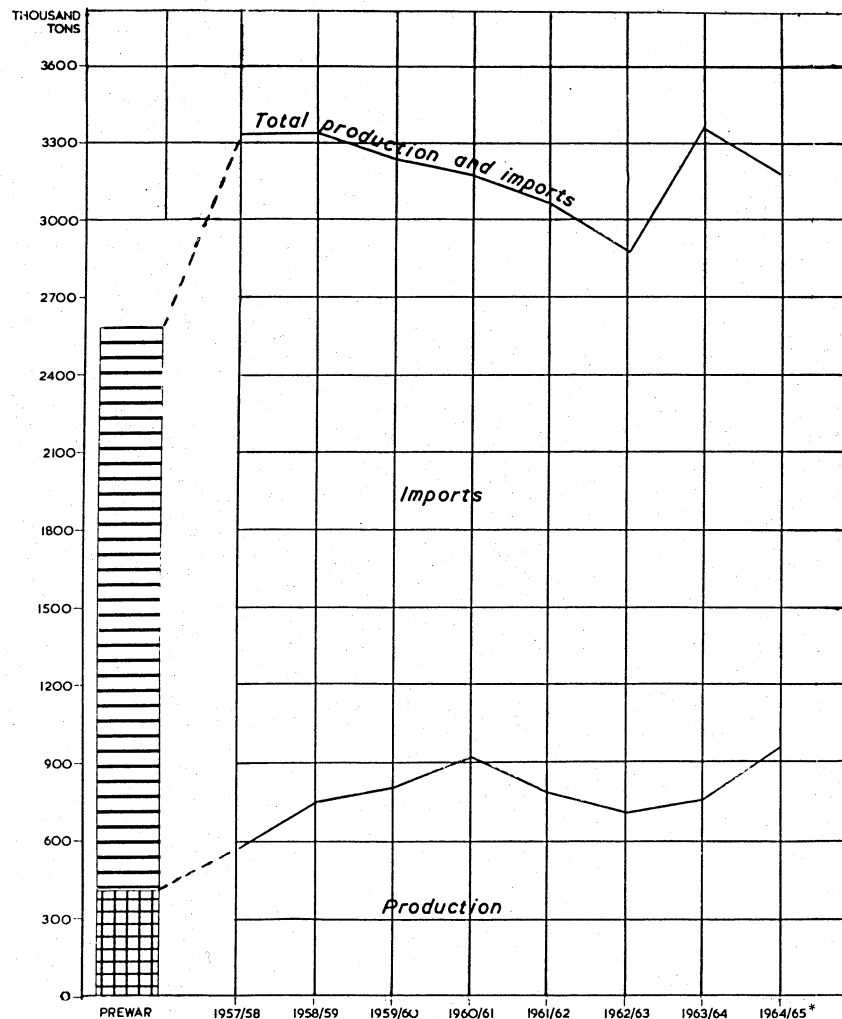
A continuous upward trend in maize utilisation was evident up to 1962/63, corresponding to the increase in total supplies. Use of maize for feed is by far the most important outlet, accounting for 70% to 80% of total supplies. Utilisation for cereal breakfast foods and for starch and glucose tended to fluctuate over the period. But the use for brewing and malting went up continuously during the period accounting for only 3% in the early 1950's and more than 10% in 1963/64.



Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd.2621.

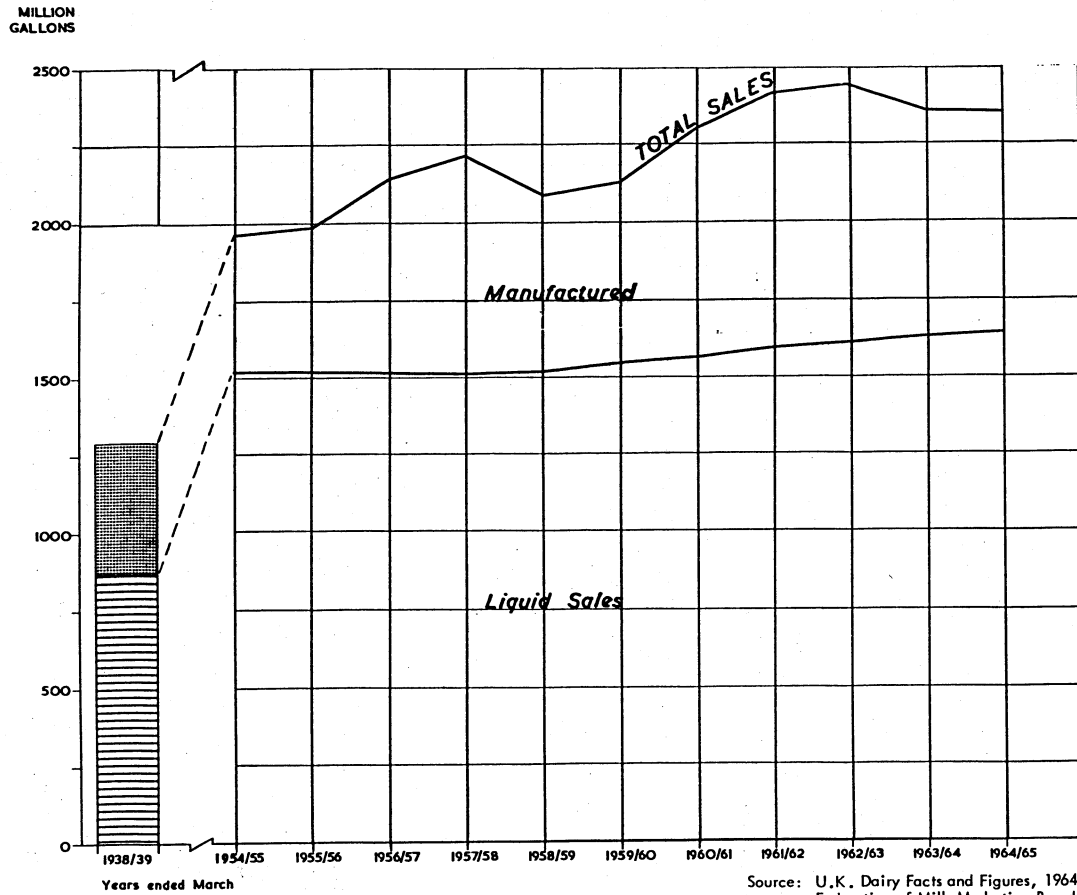
Imports account for a very small proportion of total main crop potatoes and fluctuate widely from year to year. Production in the years 1957/58 and 1958/59 was however rather below that in subsequent years and imports then accounted for about 7% of total supplies. Since 1958/59, total supplies have been around $6\frac{1}{4}$ million tons in four of the years compared with $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons before the war. In 1961/62 and 1963/64 total supplies were about half a million tons below the general level.

Imports accounted for a much bigger proportion of total supplies of earlies than for main crop. The proportion varied during the post-war period from 24% to 37% but was generally in excess of 30%. The total supply of earlies increased in the late 1950's and since 1960 has been in excess of one million tons per annum.



Source - 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd.2621.
 * Forecast
 June/July years
 Prewar average 1936/37-1938/39 for production and calendar years, 1934-1938 for imports
 ⓪ Raw equivalent basis

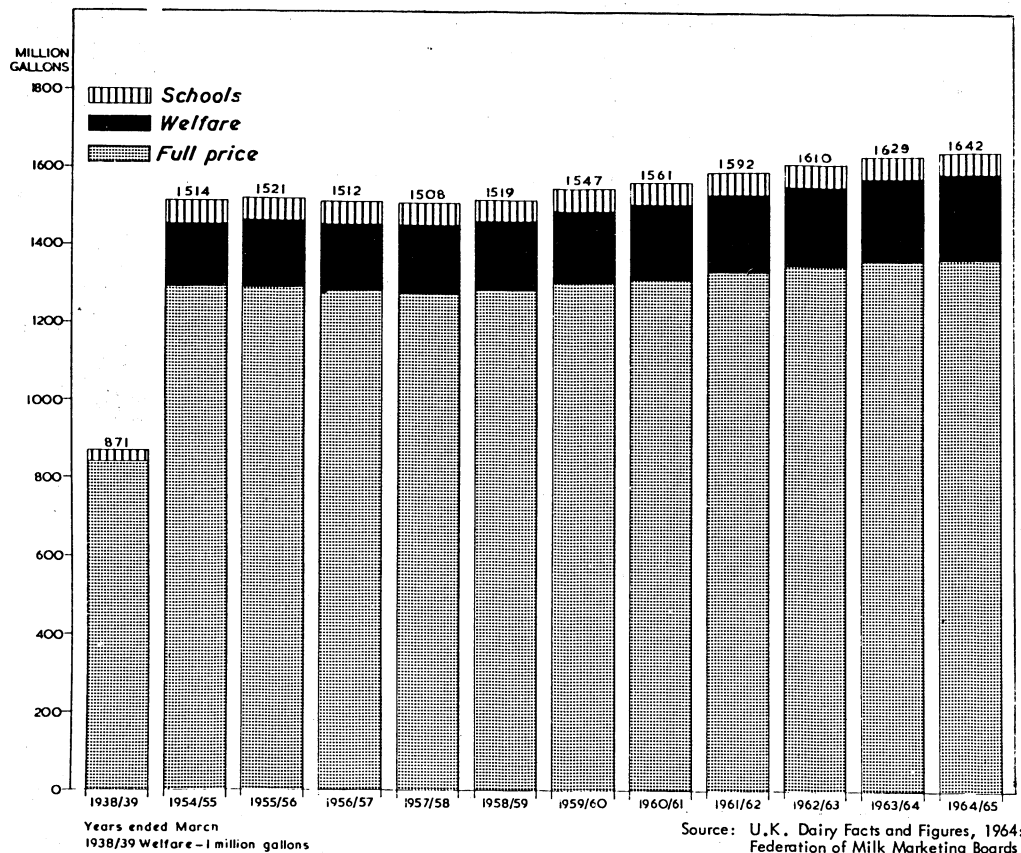
Between the pre-war period and 1957/58, total supplies of sugar increased by almost 30% to about 3.3 million tons. There had been roughly proportionate increases in both domestic production and imports. After 1958/59, total supplies tended to fluctuate between 3 and 3.3 million tons although they dropped appreciably below the 3 million level in 1962/63. Imports accounted for more than 80% of total supplies before the war. Since 1957/58 they have accounted for a declining proportion of total supplies and the forecast estimate for 1964/65 brings the level of imports down to about 70% of the total. Correspondingly, domestic production has increased steadily in the last seven years and in 1964/65 it is estimated to be about 65% higher than it was in 1957/58. Much of this increase in domestic production is attributable to the higher yields of sugar per acre which are now obtained. The level in 1964/65 also reflects the increased acreage quota allocated to home producers in 1964.



Total milk sales off farms in recent years have approached twice the pre-war level. Liquid sales rose steadily during the war years. They became relatively constant after 1948/49 but have increased slightly in the last six years. Total milk production has increased at a faster rate than the consumption of liquid milk, resulting in a higher gallonage for disposal at manufacturing prices. In 1954/55 liquid sales represented 77% of total sales but only 66% in 1961/62. There was a slight fall in total production and hence a reduction in the quantity of manufacturing milk in 1963/64 and 1964/65.

Chart D.P.1

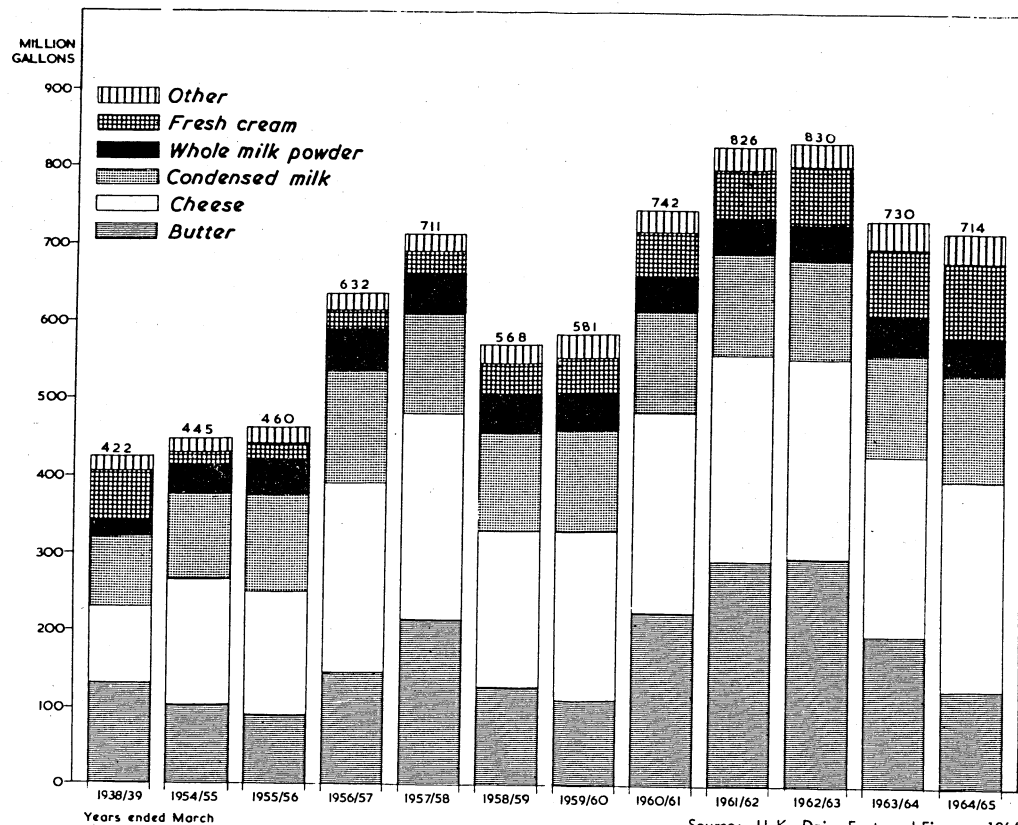
UTILIZATION OF MILK SOLD OFF FARMS



While the quantity of milk consumed in schools in recent years is double that of pre-war years, the increase represents only a slight fraction of the total liquid sales. School milk has accounted for 3 or 4 per cent of total liquid sales throughout the period under review. Milk supplied at reduced retail prices under the welfare schemes has steadily increased in total quantity and has increased slightly in relative importance - from 11% to 13% in the past decade. The low pre-war quantity represents the sales through the Special Areas Scheme under which cheap milk was provided in a few of the 'depressed areas'.

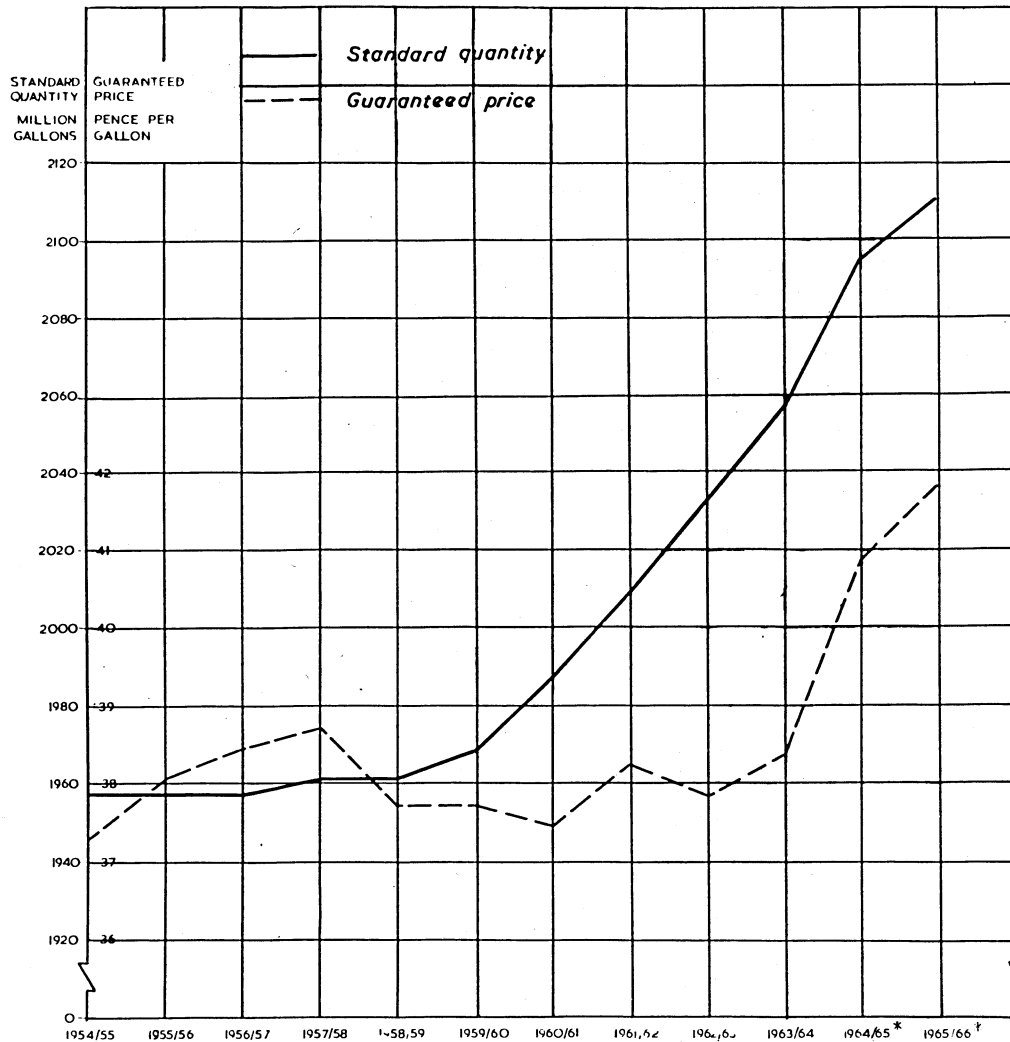
Chart D.P.2

SALES OF LIQUID MILK - FULL PRICE, WELFARE, SCHOOLS



Source: U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards

The pattern of utilisation of manufacturing milk reflects to a large extent the relative levels of prices realised for milk from the various outlets. Butter manufacture has invariably given the lowest realisation price and is the residual use of milk. The quantity used for this purpose therefore varies widely and rises or falls with the total quantity of manufacturing milk. The quantity of milk used for cheese manufacture has, by contrast, been relatively stable in recent years as a result of the arrangements between dairy interests in producing countries to achieve a reasonably steady market. The increasing sales of fresh cream indicate the success of the efforts to promote sales of a product giving one of the highest realisation prices.



Years ending March

* Guaranteed price includes 0.25 pence per gallon for MMB's compositional quality schemes
 1954/55 and 1955/56 - Guaranteed price includes awards given at special price reviews
 1965/66 - Standard quantity - Provisional

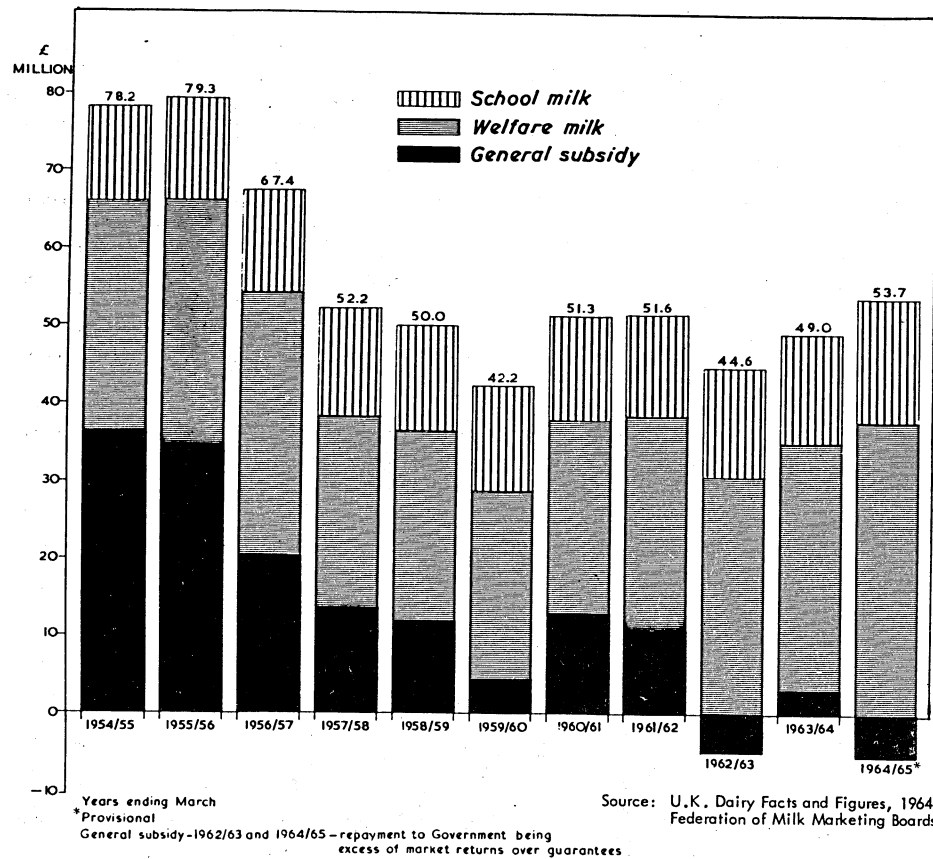
Sources:

1. U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964: Federation of Milk Marketing Boards
2. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd.2621.

In 1954, most of the powers of the Milk Marketing Boards were restored following relaxation of Government control over the distribution of foodstuffs. Among other changes, a new form of producer price guarantee was introduced related to a specific 'standard quantity' of milk and including a 'profit and loss' sharing arrangement regarding manufacturing milk prices. The rise in the standard quantity over the years reflects the rise in consumption of liquid milk which is apparent in Table D.P.1. The guaranteed price level has been influenced by the need to maintain an adequate level of production without encouraging an excess which could only be used for the manufacture of butter at low realisation prices.

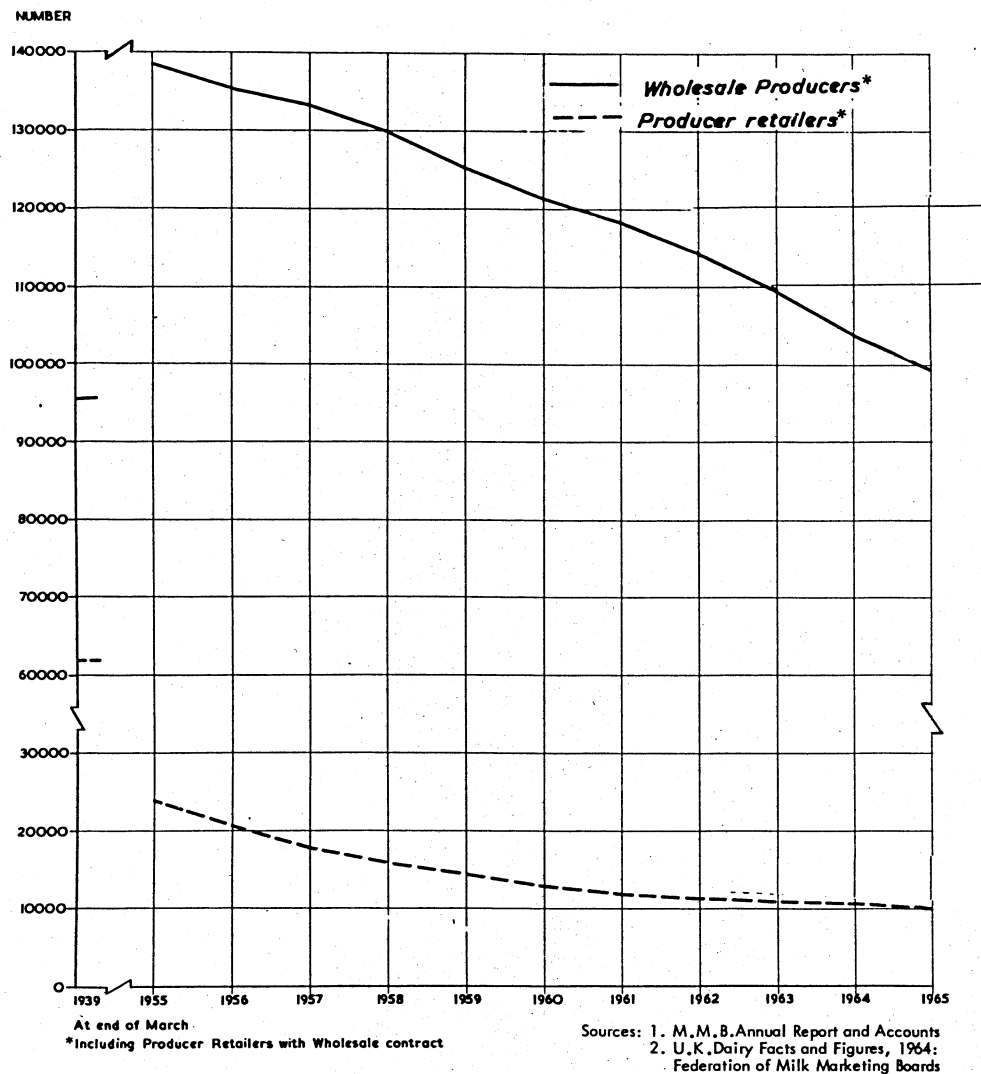
Chart D.P.4

STANDARD QUANTITY AND GUARANTEED PRICE OF MILK

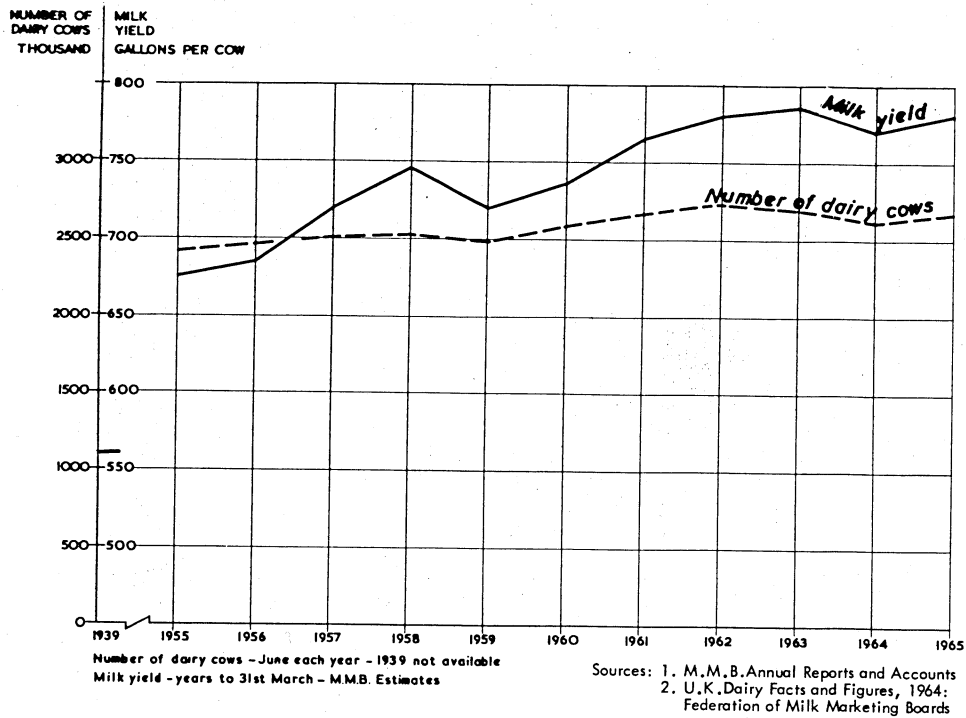


The General Milk Subsidy is the sum of money which is payable to the Milk Marketing Boards by the Government when the net receipts for milk sold by the Boards fall below the entitlement of the Boards under the guarantee arrangements. If, as in 1962/63 and 1964/65, the net receipts are higher than the Boards' entitlement, the Boards are required to pay the surplus to the Government. The costs for welfare and school milk are met completely by the Government and are excluded from the guaranteed price structure for milk.

Chart D.P.5



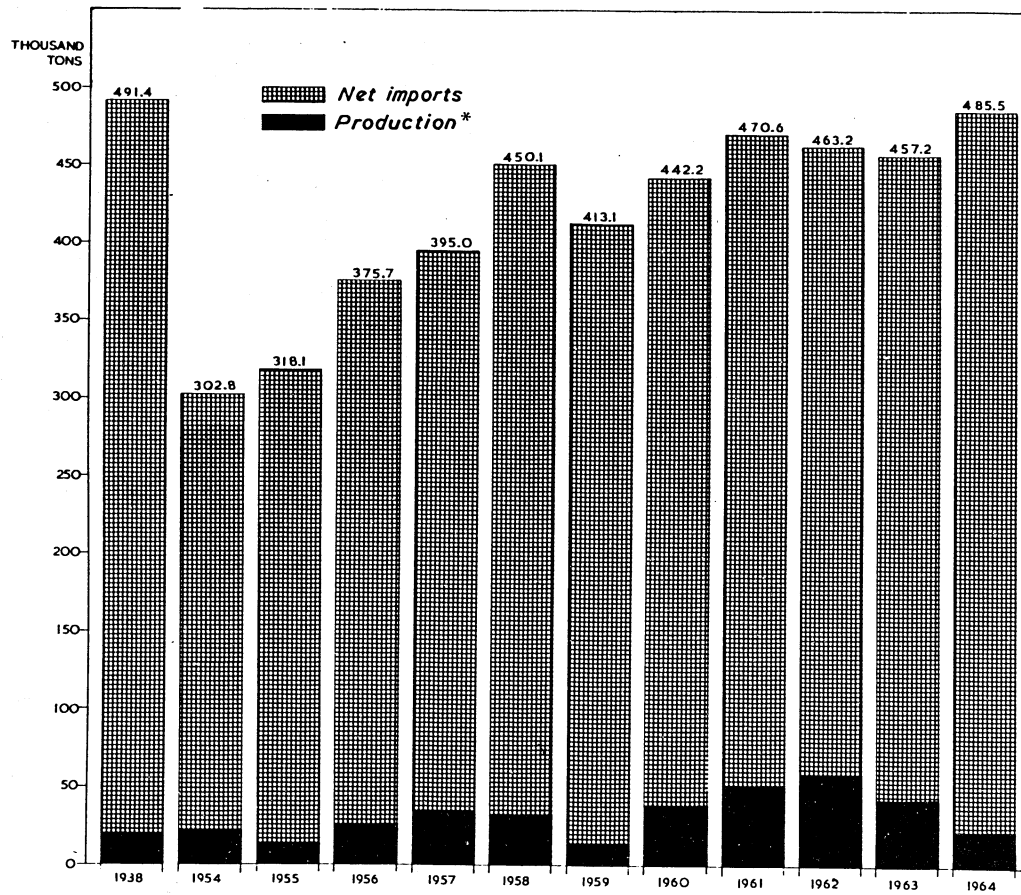
The total number of registered milk producers has declined considerably in post-war years and in 1965 was only about two-thirds of the pre-war total. The most dramatic reduction has been of producer-retailers whose numbers in 1965 were only 16 per cent of those pre-war. The average decline in the total number of producers over the last five years has been approximately 4 per cent per annum.



Although the total number of milk producers has steadily declined in recent years, the total number of dairy cows has remained relatively constant and herds have therefore increased in size. Total production of milk has increased as a result of the increase in annual milk yield per cow.

Chart D.P.7

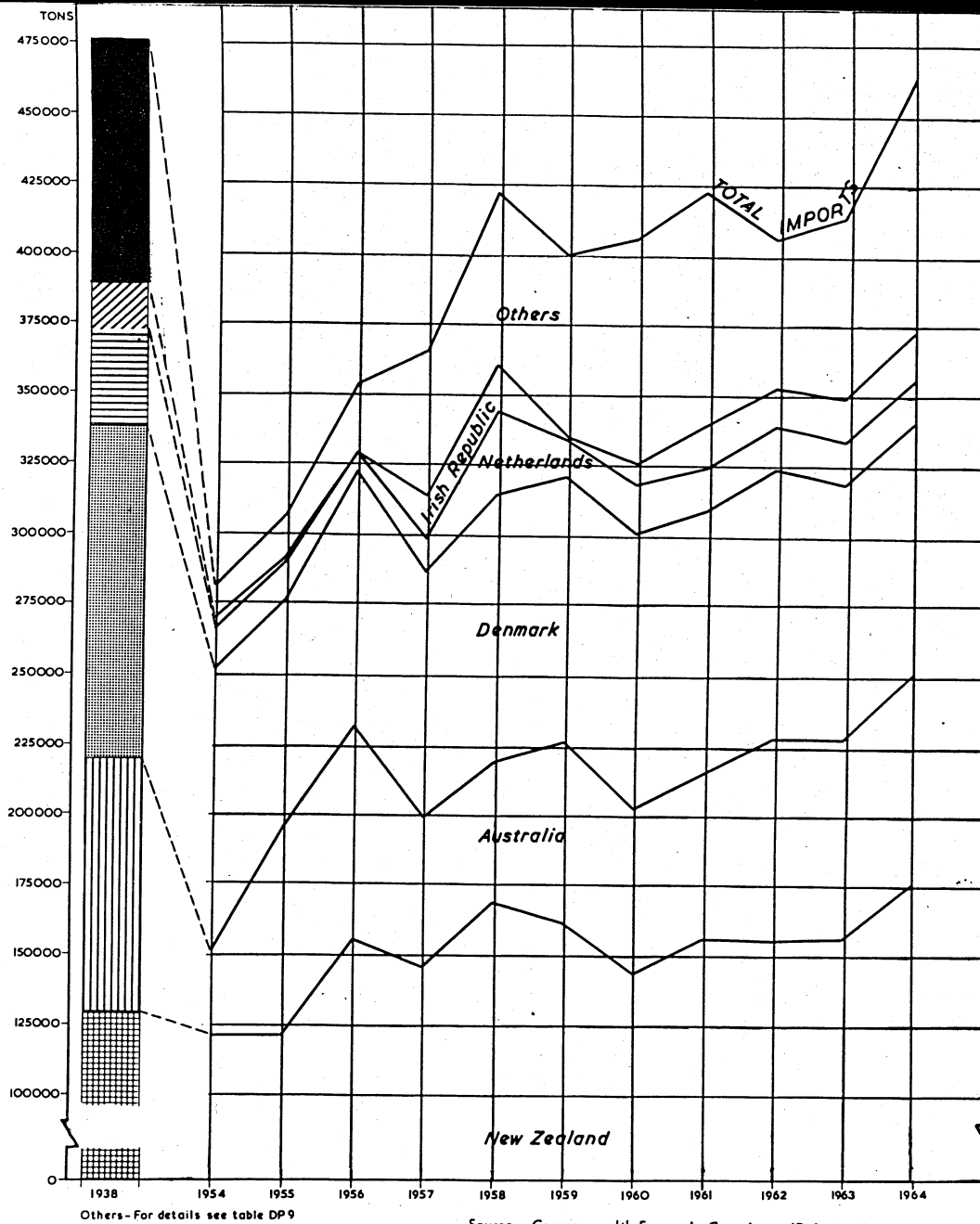
NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS AND MILK YIELD PER DAIRY COW - ENGLAND AND WALES



*Factory or Creamery production

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

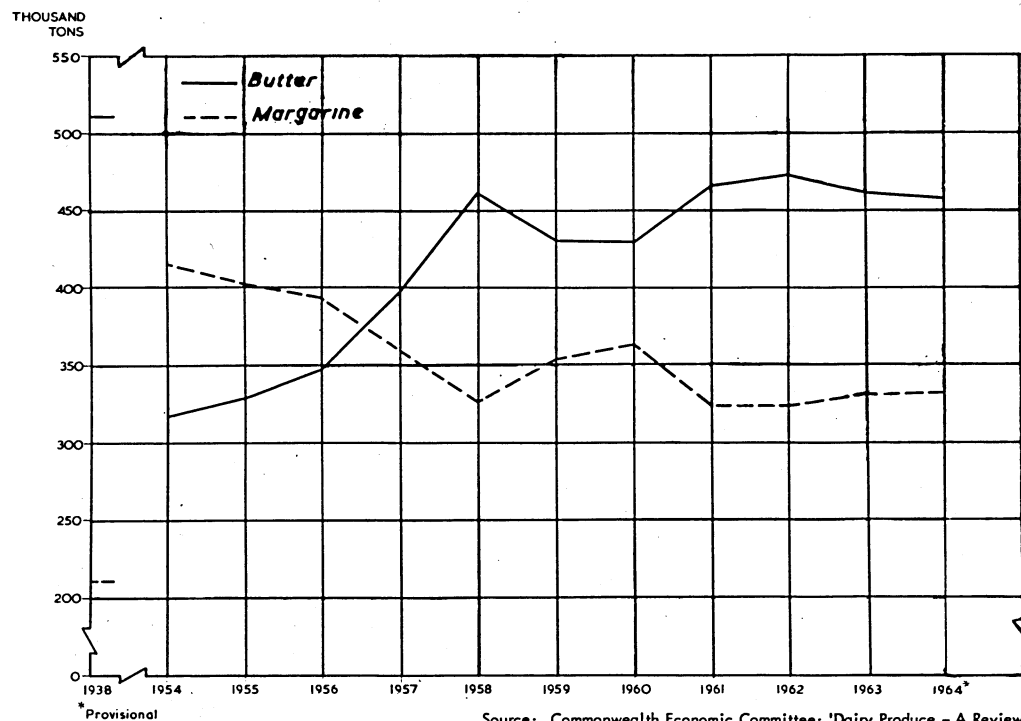
Home production of butter has only rarely accounted for more than 10 per cent of total supplies for the domestic market. In 1962 the percentage was 12.9 at a time when total milk production was at a record high level. The low price realised for milk used in butter manufacture means that if total milk production declines domestic production of butter also goes down. Such was the case in 1959 when domestic production accounted for only 3.6 per cent of total supplies.



Others - For details see table DP 9

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

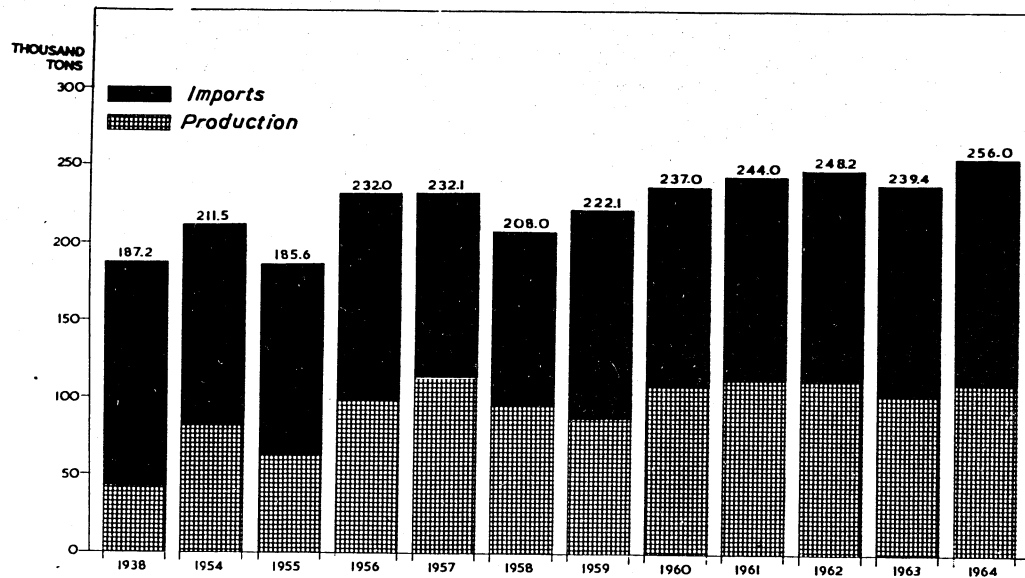
The United Kingdom has an important position in international trade in butter being the world's largest importer. New Zealand, Australia and Denmark together supply almost three-quarters of the U.K. imports. Over twenty other countries regularly supply varying quantities but individual countries in this group rarely supply more than five per cent of the total. Quotas on imports have been applied since 1961. This measure was taken to counter the effect of dumping on the U.K. market of relatively small and irregular supplies which tended to lead to a substantial decline in wholesale price, thereby prejudicing future supplies from major sources.



Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

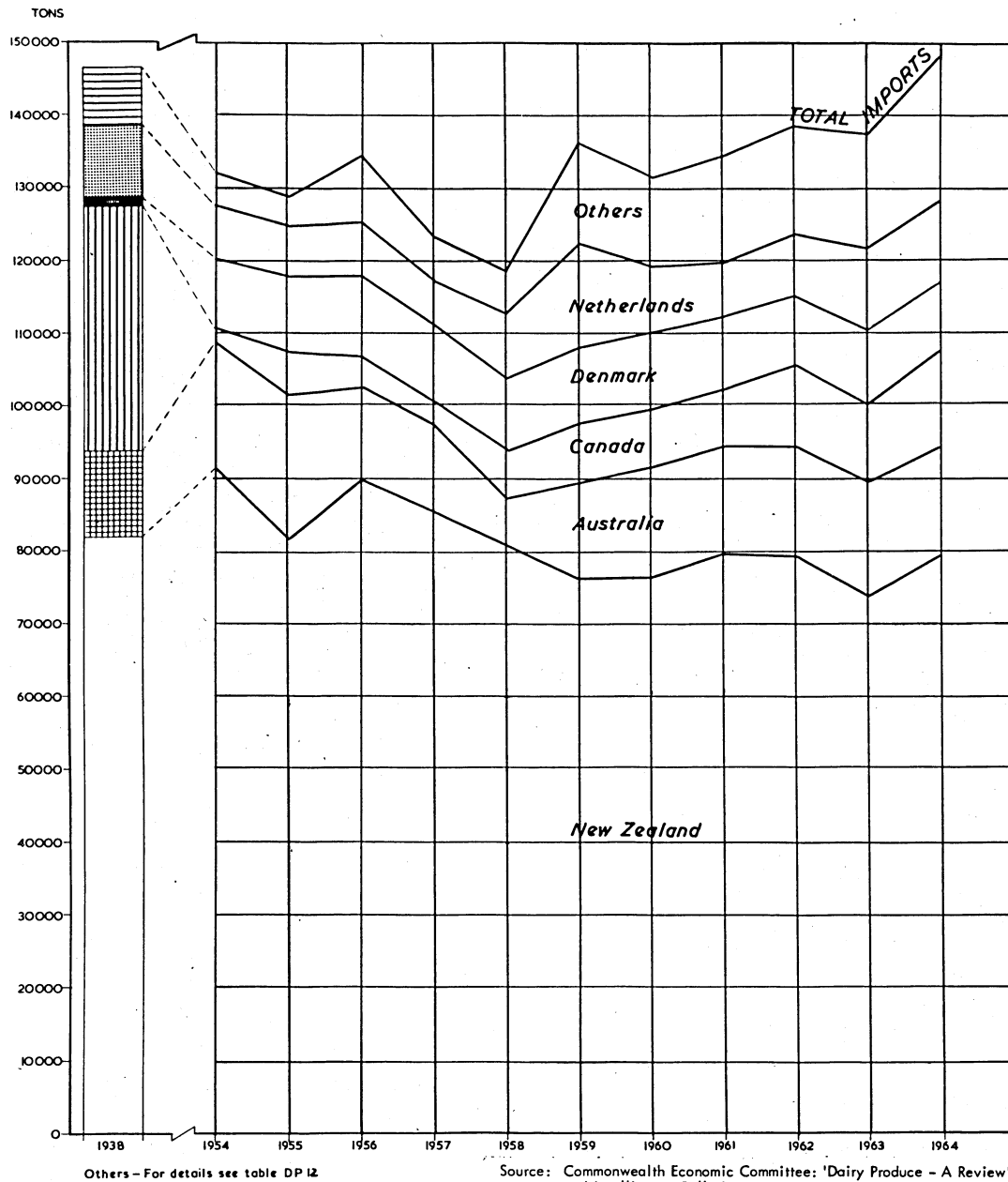
Consumption of butter fell considerably from pre-war levels in the period of food rationing during and after the war. Although total consumption has still not reached the pre-war level, it has increased considerably as supplies became relatively plentiful. This increase in consumption has been at the expense of margarine which accounted for only 42% of the total consumption of butter and margarine in 1964, compared with 57% in 1954.

Consumption of butter per head reached a post-war peak of 20.3 lbs. in 1962, following a period of generally low retail prices. There was a similar situation in 1958 when average consumption was 20.0 lbs. per head. Conversely, consumption has tended to fall, with a consequent increase in margarine consumption, during those periods when butter prices have hardened.



Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

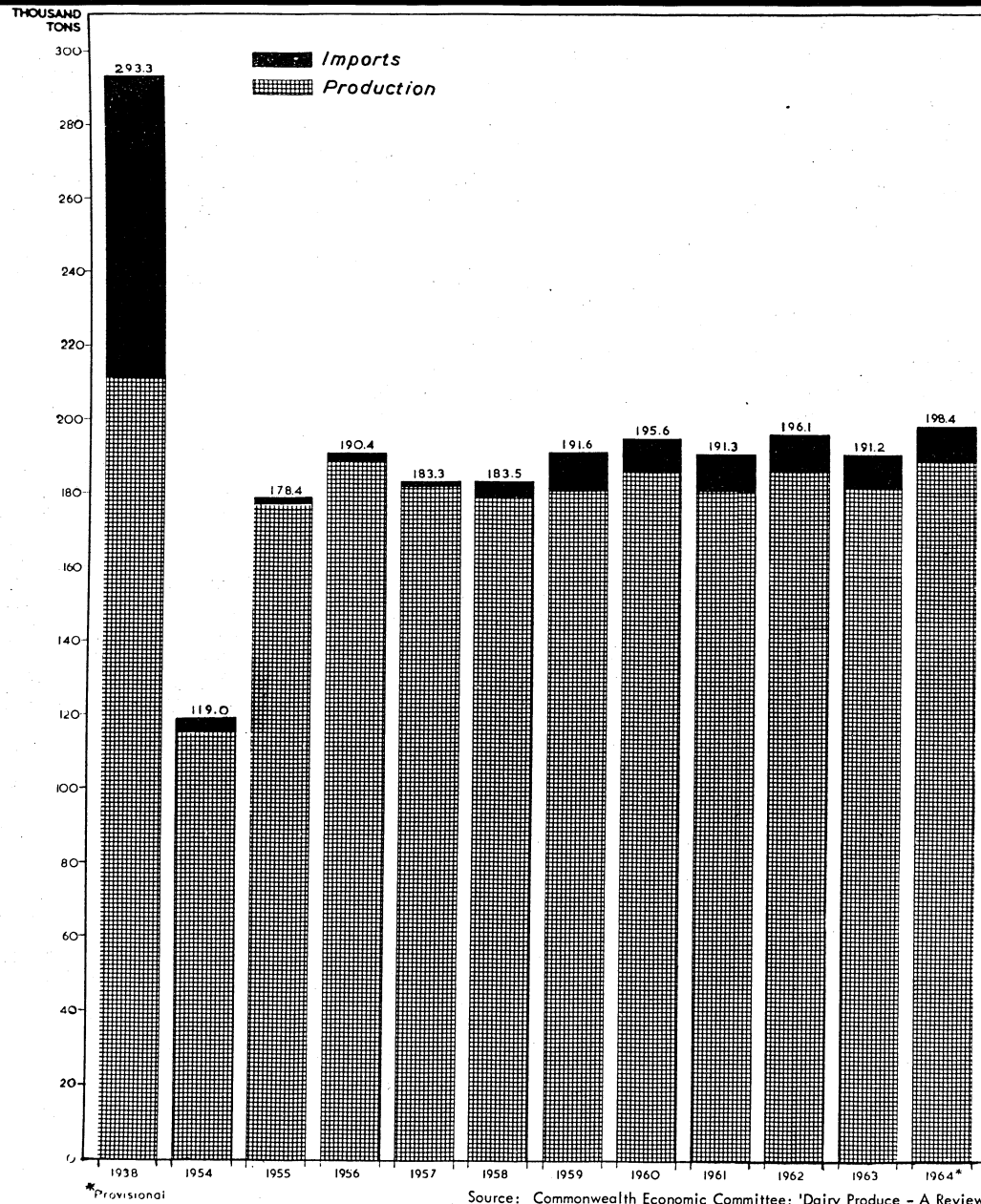
The United Kingdom has increased its share of total supplies of cheese from a little over a fifth in pre-war years to well over two-fifths in the last five years. The realisation price for milk used in cheese production in the U.K. is normally higher than that paid for milk used for butter manufacture: the quantity of milk used for cheese production therefore tends to be less variable. Since 1956, home production has accounted for between 40% and 50% of total supplies.



Others - For details see table DP 12

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

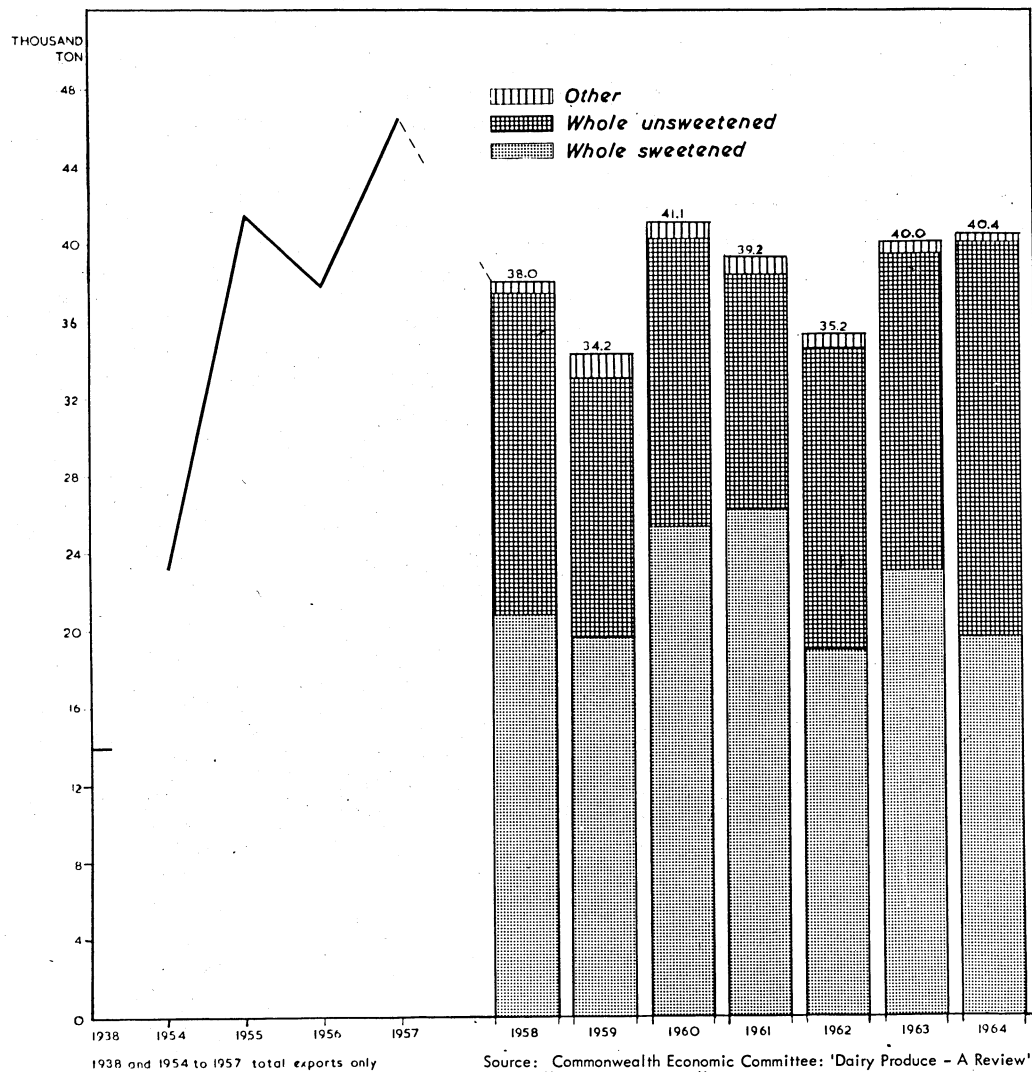
Three Commonwealth countries, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, have in recent years provided some three-quarters of total cheese imports. New Zealand alone provides over half the annual total. Before the war, Canada was the second most important source of imported supplies, accounting for almost one quarter of total imports. As a result of the dollar shortage, Canadian cheese almost disappeared from the British market for a period and consumer taste for it was largely lost. Imports of a modified type have tended to rise in recent years and now account for nearly 10% of imports. Supplies from Norway and France have steadily increased and those from Denmark have increased tenfold compared with pre-war. Imports from the Irish Republic after falling to very low levels after the war have rapidly increased from 1961 onwards.



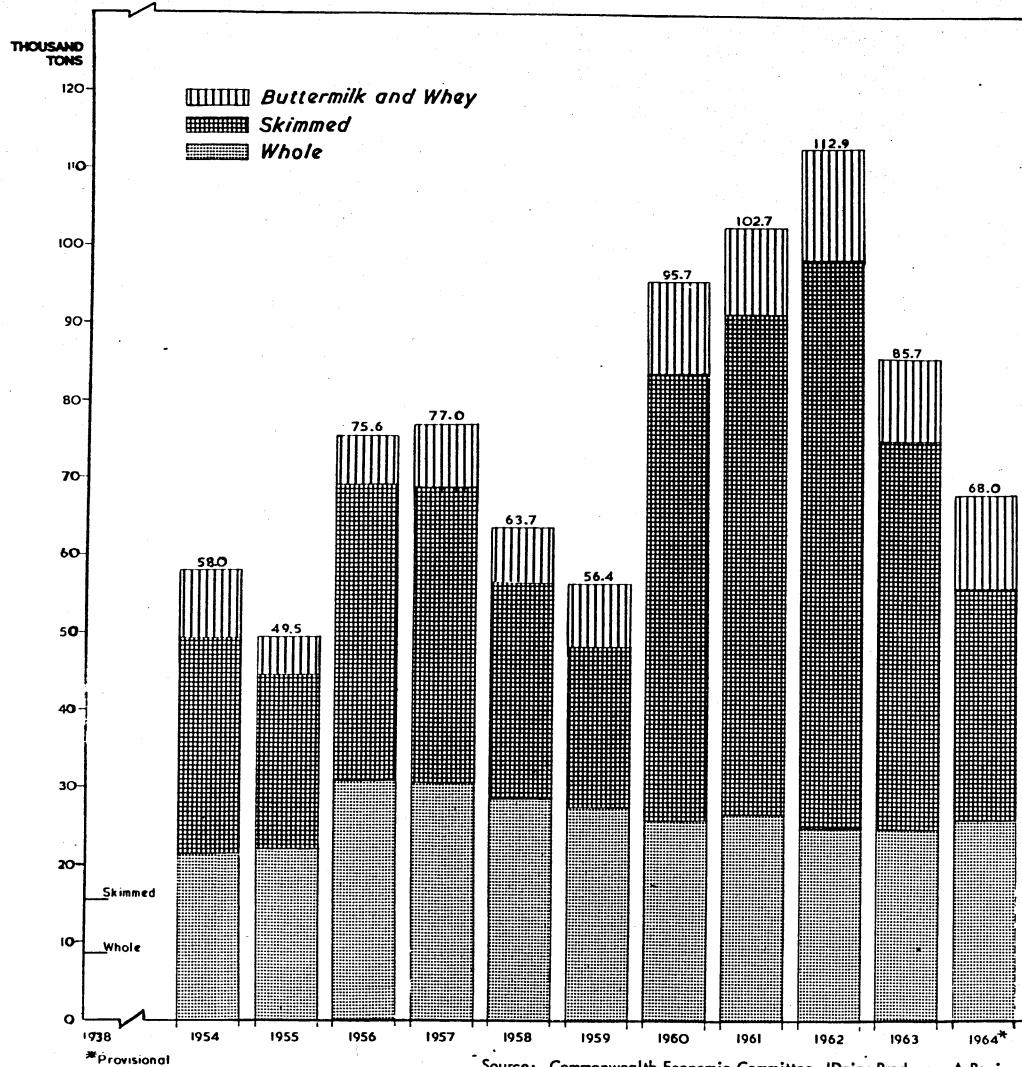
* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

Total production and imports of condensed milk are at a much lower level than pre-war, the decline being offset by the higher sales of liquid milk noted in Table D.P.1. The manufacture of condensed milk gives a relatively high realisation price which has led to a relatively stable annual level of domestic production. Most of the contraction in total supplies, compared with pre-war, has been at the expense of imports which are now running at about one-tenth of the pre-war level.

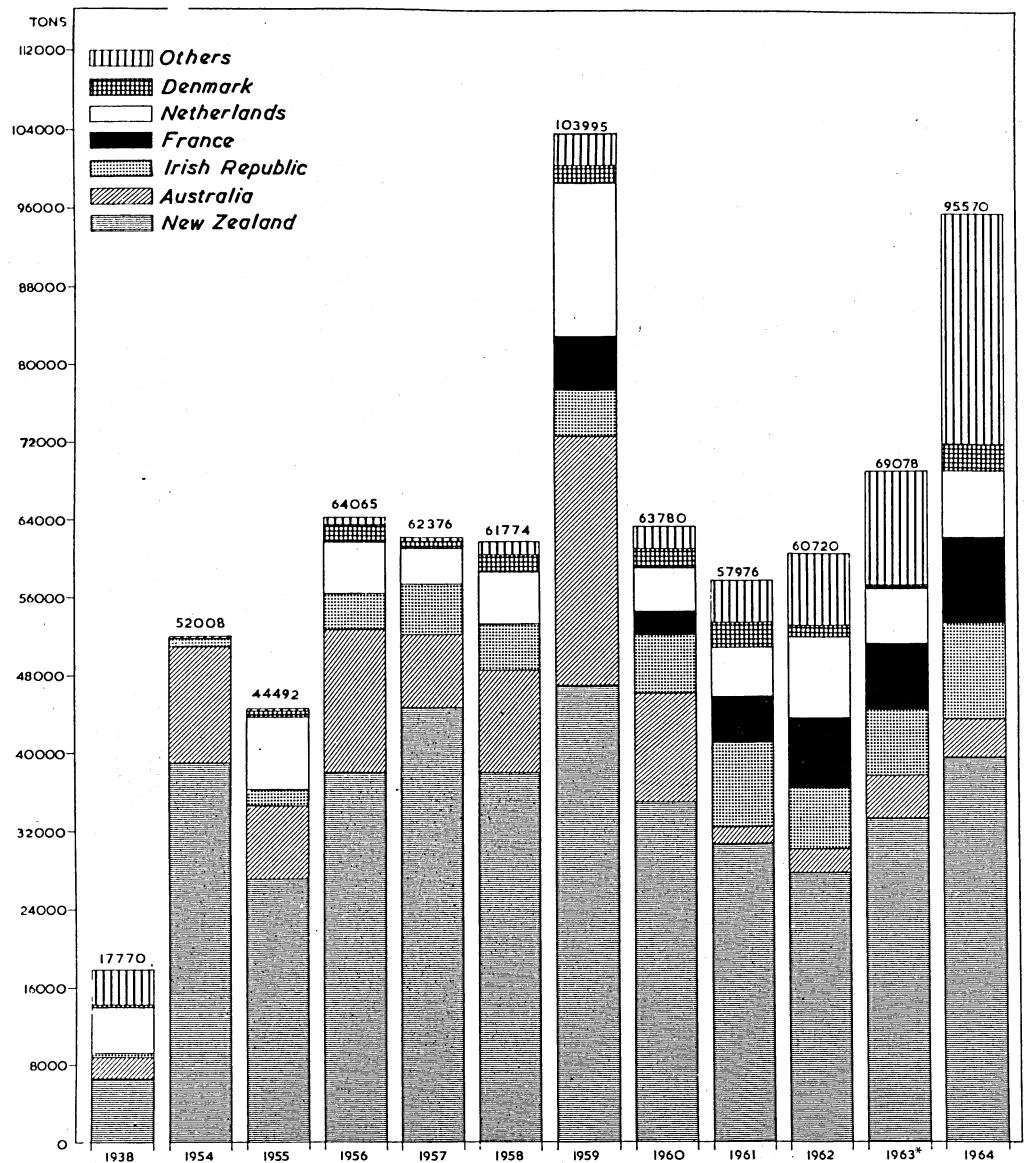


Although, as was indicated in Table D.P.13. some condensed milk is imported, the United Kingdom has been, on balance, a substantial net exporter of condensed milk in recent years. Imports exceeded exports by 67.7 thousand tons in 1938 but in the later series of years reviewed the balance of exports over imports has varied from 19.7 thousand tons (1954) to 45.2 thousand tons (1957).



Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

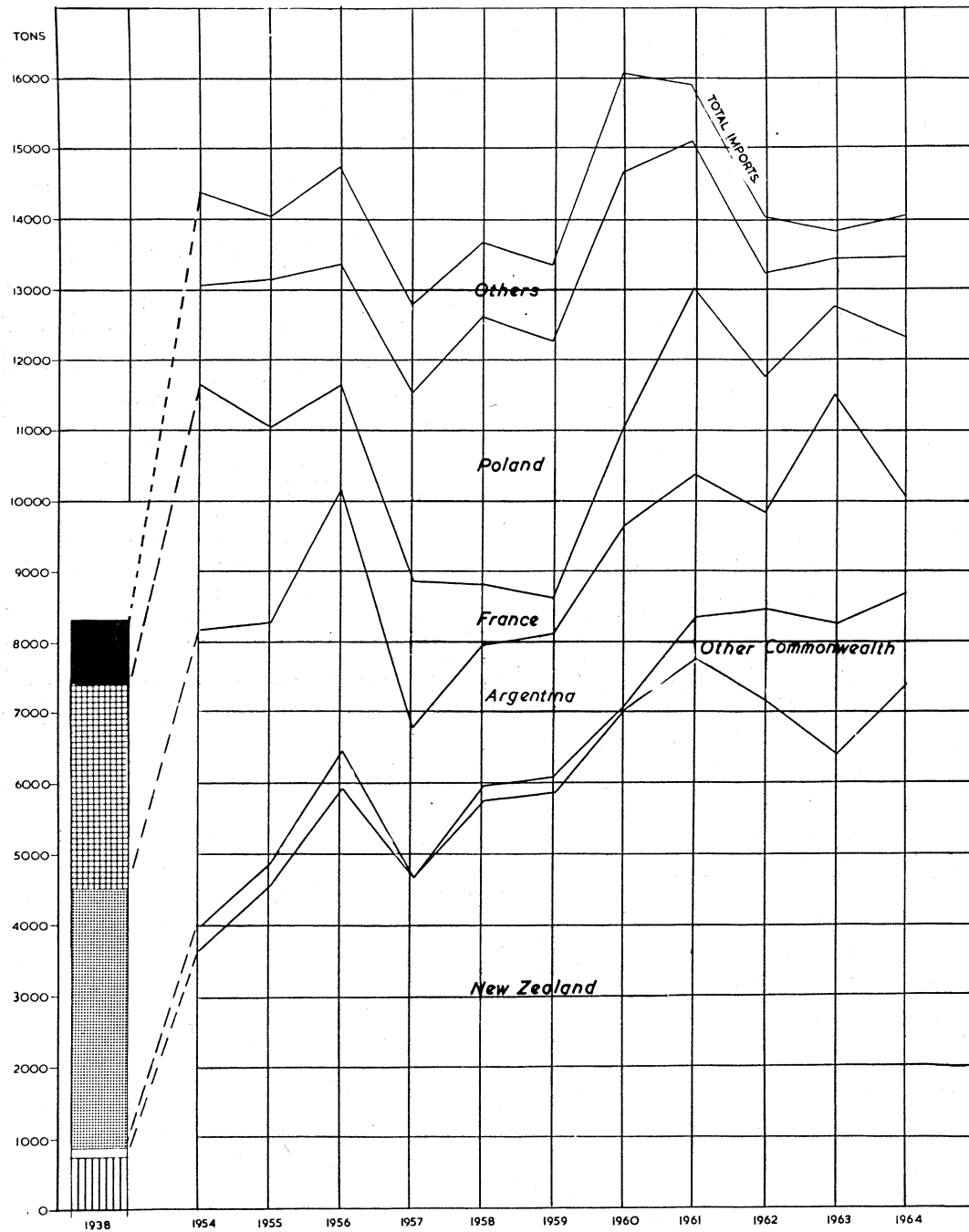
The use of milk powder has increased considerably since before the war. Whole milk powder can be reconstituted into liquid milk and is extensively used in the manufacture of ice-cream, chocolate, confectionery and other foods. Skimmed milk powder, because of its lower price, has tended to replace whole powder in many products. It is also used in the manufacture of animal feeds. Buttermilk and whey powders are less important, the former being used in manufacturing chocolate and some other foods, the latter mainly in animal feeds. Milk powder production generally gives a relatively good realisation price for manufactured milk, having yielded about 1/9d. per gallon in recent years.



* Includes cream
 1962 - Others include 3776 tons from Austria
 1469 - Belgium
 1963 - Others include 7174 tons from Austria
 2015 - Belgium
 1964 - Others include 8609 tons from Austria
 4194 - Western Germany
 3585 - U.S.A.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

Until recently the United Kingdom was the world's leading importer of milk powder, being replaced in this position by Japan in 1963. Levels of imports have varied widely from year to year but have remained well above pre-war levels. New Zealand has consistently provided a high proportion of total imports into the U.K. Imports from France and from the Irish Republic have increased substantially in the period under review. In 1963, 53 per cent of total imports were in the form of skimmed unsweetened powder, 32 per cent whole unsweetened, 14 per cent buttermilk and whey 1 per cent sweetened.



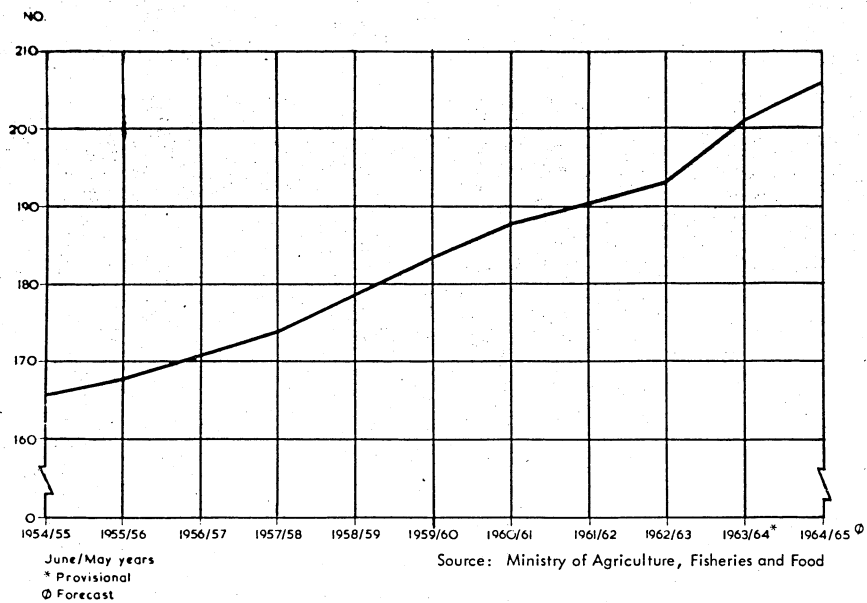
1938 Poland included if any in Others
 1963 Amended total - 13667 tons

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
 and Intelligence Bulletins

Chart D.P.17

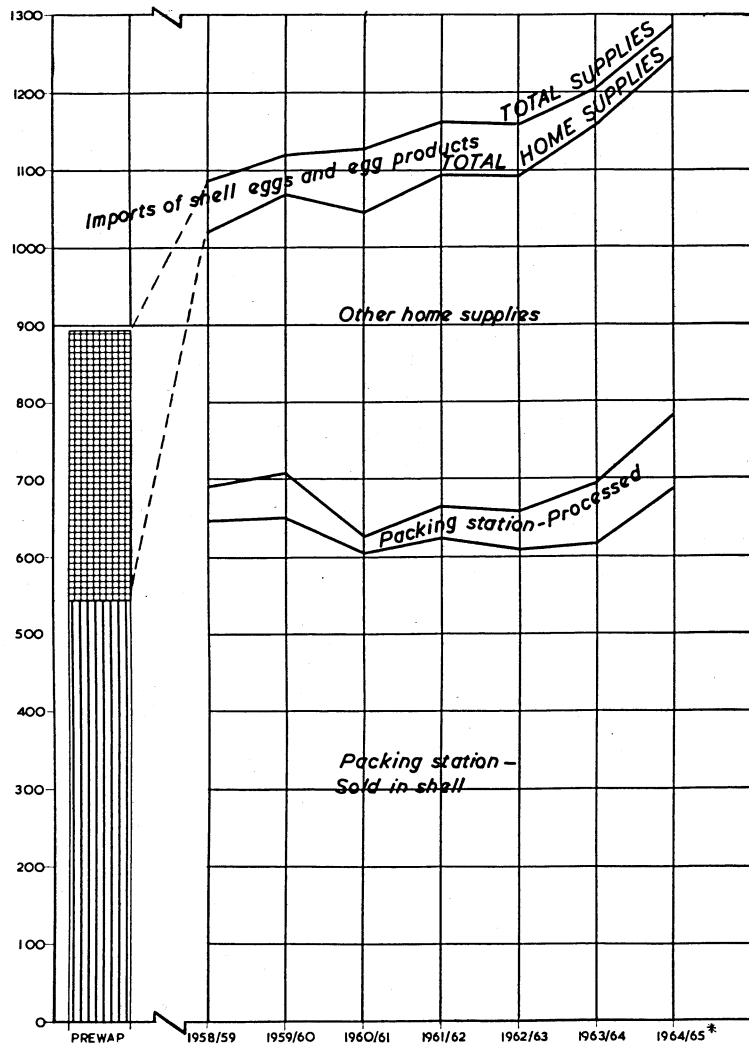
IMPORTS OF CASEIN - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Casein, which is a product of skimmed milk, is used, in its rennet form, as a raw material in the plastics industry and, in its lactic form, for various industrial purposes, especially in the paper trade. It is also used in the manufacture of a synthetic fibre as well as in the pharmaceutical industry. In 1963, 89 per cent of casein imports into the U.K. were in the lactic form. In the period reviewed total imports have maintained a relatively steady level well above that of pre-war years.



The estimated number of eggs per adult bird produced per year has steadily increased for many years. This increase emphasises the improved technical efficiency of the poultry industry, especially in the development and use of hybrid strains of birds of higher egg producing potential.

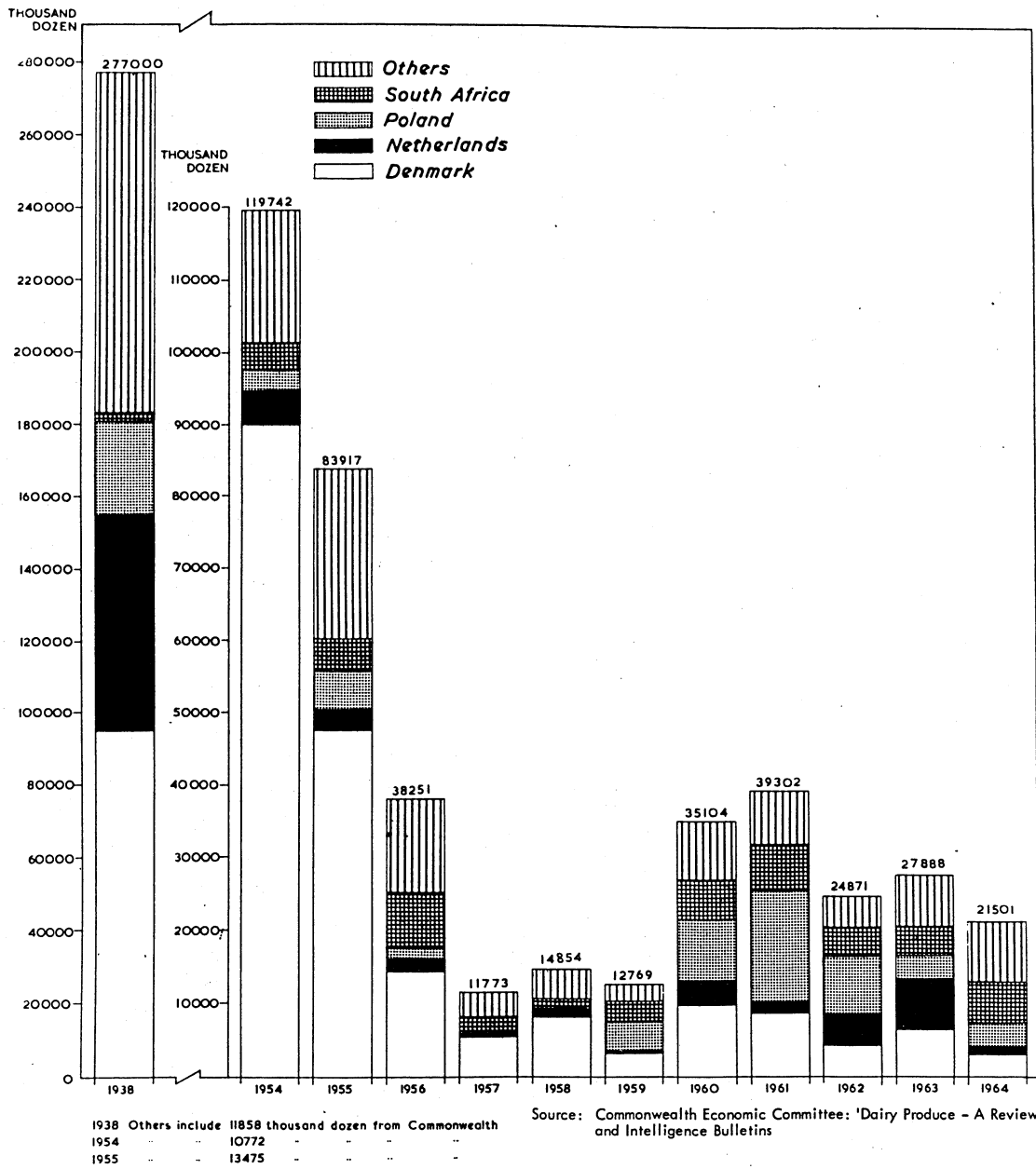
MILLION
DOZEN



* Provisional
 June / May years for home production
 July / June for imports
 Home production - Hen eggs for human consumption and includes output from units under 1 acre
 Egg products - Whole dried frozen and liquid egg as shell egg equivalent
 Excludes albumen and yolk

Source:
 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965', Cmnd.2621

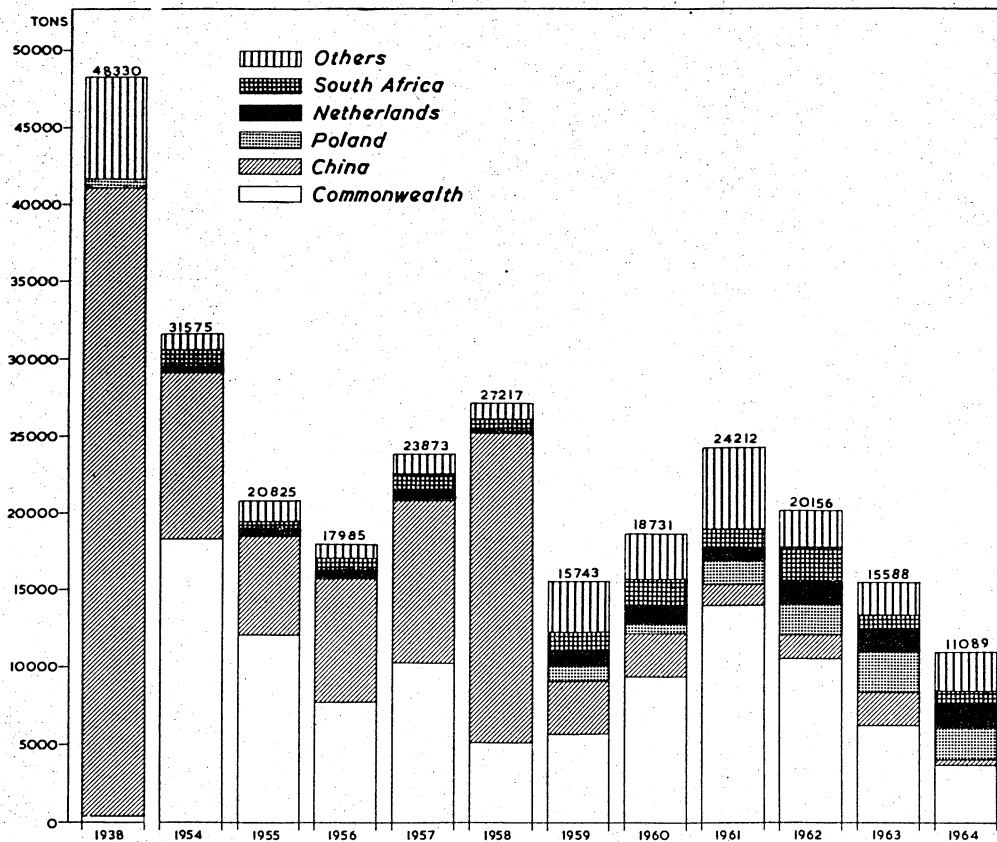
The pre-war position was that home supplies of eggs represented around 60% of the total. In the later period reviewed the percentage has not been lower than 92 (in 1960/61) and rose to 97 in 1964/65. About three-fifths of home supplies are marketed through packing stations. The increase in home production of eggs in recent years has resulted in a larger proportion of packing station throughput being broken out for processing. Total supplies have increased considerably and in recent years have approached one and a half times the pre-war level.



Imports of eggs are very much lower than was the case before the war. Following the end of food control, home supplies of eggs increased and imports declined rapidly up to 1957. Since then total imports have fluctuated at a slightly higher level but they represent only a very low percentage of total egg supplies. Imports from South Africa have doubled approximately since pre-war, but imports from other countries are at much reduced levels. Denmark, the most important source of imported supplies before the war, has now lost most of the market which it formerly supplied. Netherlands, the second most important pre-war supplier, has only supplied very small quantities in the whole of the post-war period.

Chart D.P.20

IMPORTS OF EGGS - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

The demand for imported egg products in the U.K. has dropped with the expansion of home production of eggs and the processing of increased numbers of eggs at times of surplus. In recent years trade has been almost entirely in liquid or frozen egg. The importance of Chinese supplies has declined considerably from a five-sixths share of the total imports in 1938. Imports from Commonwealth countries have, in the past decade, formed a substantial share of the total in contrast with a negligible proportion in 1938.

Table P.F.1 HUMAN POPULATION*
Thousands

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	47494	50765	50947	51184	51430	51652	51956	52352	52816	53341	53678	54066

* Mid-year estimates

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Table P.F.2 PERSONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES
£ Million

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Personal Income before Tax*	5078	14375	15622	16794	17701	18659	19747	21178	22897	24122	25500	27394
Consumers' Expenditure ^φ												
Food		3707	4045	4274	4448	4547	4701	4779	4944	5174	5328	5557
Housing		1055	1121	1182	1274	1447	1567	1657	1772	1915	2105	2246
Clothing		1205	1297	1378	1439	1454	1516	1647	1709	1745	1833	1919
Durable Goods		837	934	884	1005	1175	1379	1420	1388	1459	1659	1855
Insurance & Other Services		950	1014	1082	1153	1213	1303	1391	1514	1650	1749	1875
Tobacco		855	880	935	981	1031	1061	1140	1217	1242	1286	1344
Alcoholic Drink		794	832	866	906	911	920	954	1054	1116	1177	1317
Other Consumers' Expenditure		2767	2988	3228	3382	3595	3723	3983	4273	4591	4886	5221
Total Consumers' Expenditure	4394	12170	13111	13829	14588	15373	16170	16971	17871	18892	20023	21334
Other Expenditure	422	1797	1968	2140	2287	2609	2696	3004	3322	3643	3855	4219
Total Expenditure	4816	13967	15079	15969	16875	17982	18866	19975	21193	22535	23878	25553
Balance (Savings)*	262	408	543	825	826	677	881	1203	1704	1587	1622	1841
Total	5078	14375	15622	16794	17701	18659	19747	21178	22897	24122	25500	27394

* Before providing for Depreciation and Stock Appreciation

^φ At current prices

Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965.

Table P.F.3 CONSUMERS' EXPENDITURE AT 1958 PRICES
£ Million

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Food	4246	4367	4436	4511	4547	4647	4747	4838	4895	4961	5037
Housing	1339	1377	1402	1418	1447	1488	1529	1564	1605	1661	1688
Clothing	1267	1359	1413	1452	1454	1524	1634	1667	1654	1712	1766
Durable Goods	924	1018	897	1005	1175	1409	1465	1419	1495	1811	2014
Insurance & Other Services	1135	1163	1170	1190	1213	1269	1317	1369	1443	1494	1566
Tobacco	949	973	986	1012	1031	1053	1087	1101	1055	1084	1058
Alcoholic Drink	845	879	899	914	911	969	1015	1080	1084	1115	1190
Other	3286	3415	3479	3487	3595	3730	3943	4086	4230	4432	4624
Total	13991	14551	14682	14989	15373	16089	16737	17124	17461	18270	18943

Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965.

Table P.F.4 CONSUMERS' EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES
£ Million

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Meat & Bacon	831	937	1004	1032	1065	1086	1140	1176	1221	1247	1325
Bread & Cereals	461	465	498	543	548	548	558	576	610	630	653
Oils & Fats	209	220	221	215	204	240	220	208	227	237	249
Sugar, preserves & confectionery	381	383	401	409	411	402	413	416	450	467	478
Fish	97	107	125	132	140	155	153	151	157	159	177
Dairy Products	539	571	592	602	623	640	665	687	690	734	753
Potatoes & Vegetables	315	368	404	402	440	449	437	482	528	533	528
Fruit	205	225	235	256	249	260	260	282	291	280	296
Beverages	196	239	236	256	253	271	270	277	281	292	304
Other Manufactured Food & Other Personal Expenditure on Food	473	530	558	601	614	650	663	689	719	749	794
Total	3707	4045	4274	4448	4547	4701	4779	4944	5174	5328	5557

Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965.

Table P.F.5 CONSUMERS' EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AT 1958 PRICES
£ Million

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Meat & Bacon	-	1017	1051	1061	1065	1070	1115	1151	1185	1198	1186
Bread & Cereals	-	565	555	547	548	546	551	546	555	564	559
Oils & Fats	-	183	187	192	204	198	194	198	204	200	204
Sugar, preserves & confectionery	-	401	411	403	411	393	405	408	411	402	397
Fish	-	125	135	138	140	152	143	139	145	143	154
Dairy Products	-	591	593	604	623	632	650	664	676	685	709
Potatoes & Vegetables	-	425	431	440	440	458	479	494	481	496	515
Fruit	-	254	251	264	249	285	283	287	288	290	302
Beverages	-	237	243	253	253	269	271	280	275	284	292
Other Manufactured Food & Other Personal Expenditure on Food	-	569	579	609	614	644	656	671	675	699	719
Total	4246	4367	4436	4511	4547	4647	4747	4838	4895	4961	5037

Source: National Income and Expenditure, 1965.

Table P.F.6 FOOD SUPPLIES - LBS. PER HEAD PER ANNUM
Meat, Fish, Dairy Products, Eggs and Egg Products and Oils and Fats

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Meat (including canned meat, bacon & ham) (as edible weight)	116.4 ^φ	109.4	115.1	117.2	120.7	120.7	119.2	123.2	126.9	130.9	130.3	127.7
Fish (as edible weight)	26.2	20.8	21.3	22.4	21.8	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.3	21.5	20.1	21.8
Dairy Products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	38.4	53.3	52.6	53.5	53.0	53.8	53.7	54.6	55.2	55.8	56.1	56.9
Egg & Egg Products (shell egg equivalent)	28.3	30.0	29.4	29.4	30.9	31.8	32.8	33.7	33.9	33.7	33.5	35.1
Oils & Fats (visible) (fat content)	47.1	48.9	48.0	48.3	48.6	48.5	49.2	48.9	49.6	50.2	50.5	50.4

* Provisional

^φ Revised estimate

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table P.F.7 FOOD SUPPLIES - LBS. PER HEAD PER ANNUM
Potatoes, Vegetables, Fruit, Grain Products and Sugar and Syrups

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Potatoes	190.0	242.3	234.2	224.5	223.8	212.0	214.8	223.7	227.1	213.6	229.0	226.4
Vegetables (fresh equivalent)	120.4	118.9	121.8	119.8	126.1	121.8	120.8	126.7	122.2	122.1	120.1	125.7
Fruit (fresh equivalent)	124.0	117.6	113.1	110.0	118.1	113.2	124.7	123.4	116.9	123.8	121.1	122.5
Grain Products	210.1	202.4	196.0	192.9	187.1	186.0	183.4	180.9	179.4	177.1	179.5	174.2
Sugar & Syrups (sugar content) (gross)	106.4	111.7	114.5	115.9	118.2	121.9	118.5	118.5	121.9	119.5	119.9	116.6

* Provisional

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table P.F.8 MEAT SUPPLIES - LBS. PER HEAD PER ANNUM

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Beef	54.9	44.4	46.7	53.5	54.1	51.0	44.9	47.6	49.4	51.3	53.2	47.6
Mutton & Lamb	25.2	21.7	24.4	23.2	21.9	22.2	25.0	24.6	25.2	24.6	23.4	23.5
Pork	12.3	17.7	17.9	16.5	17.5	19.1	19.0	19.4	19.4	21.6	21.9	22.9
Offal	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.3
Canned Meat (imported)	3.1	7.5	8.5	7.9	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.3	7.5	7.7
Bacon & Ham	26.4	25.0	24.8	22.7	23.6	24.2	24.2	25.0	25.3	26.0	25.2	25.3
Poultry	5.1	5.6	6.4	7.2	7.9	9.5	11.1	11.5	13.9	14.6	14.6	15.2
Game & Rabbits	3.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total Weight	138.1	130.9	137.2	139.7	143.5	144.0	142.3	146.4	152.3	157.0	156.4	153.1
Total Edible Weight	116.4	109.4	115.1	117.2	120.7	120.7	119.2	123.2	126.9	130.9	130.3	127.7

* Provisional

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table P.F.9 FOOD SUPPLIES - LBS. PER HEAD PER ANNUM
Liquid Milk, Butter, Cheese and Flour

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Liquid Milk	217.1	328.2	324.4	323.4	318.3	319.4	319.4	321.8	324.1	324.7	325.9	327.4
Butter	24.7	14.1	14.7	15.5	17.3	20.0	18.5	18.3	19.8	20.3	19.3	19.5
Cheese	8.8	9.4	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5
Flour	194.5	187.2	182.5	178.7	172.5	171.5	168.4	166.5	164.8	161.4	162.7	157.1

* Provisional

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table G.1 ESTIMATED FARMING REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND NET INCOME
Years ended May - £ Million

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Revenue	306.5	1385.5	1448.0	1507.0	1566.0	1575.5	1617.5	1655.5	1760.5	1814.5	1819.0	1936.0
Expenditure	250.5	1071.5	1097.5	1166.0	1189.0	1241.0	1253.0	1259.5	1333.0	1363.0	1410.0	1464.0
Net Income	56.0	314.0	350.5	341.0	377.0	334.5	364.5	396.0	427.5	451.5	409.0	472.0

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.2 DISTRIBUTION OF FARMING REVENUE
Years ended May - £ Million

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Fatstock	89.0	434.5	386.0	436.0	454.5	447.0	431.5	430.5	492.5	516.5	538.0	569.5
Milk & Milk Products	80.0	328.0	339.0	348.5	345.0	335.0	341.5	350.5	360.5	362.5	372.5	400.5
Farm Crops	43.5	238.0	253.0	246.5	264.5	268.0	265.5	277.0	288.0	335.0	300.0	333.5
Eggs & Poultry	39.0	165.5	183.5	191.0	209.0	225.5	233.0	243.5	239.5	246.5	244.0	247.5
Horticultural Products	33.5	129.0	142.0	129.5	148.5	132.5	145.0	141.5	172.0	165.0	163.5	176.0
Other Products	9.0	27.0	30.0	37.0	42.0	43.0	51.0	53.5	51.5	50.0	48.0	54.0
Production Grants & Other Credits	5.0	60.5	74.0	86.0	92.5	93.5	113.5	119.0	120.5	117.0	112.5	112.0
Increase in Value at Cost of Farm Stocks & Work in Progress	7.5	3.0	40.5	32.5	10.0	31.0	36.5	40.0	36.0	22.0	40.5	43.0
Total	306.5	1385.5	1448.0	1507.0	1566.0	1575.5	1617.5	1655.5	1760.5	1814.5	1819.0	1936.0

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.3 DISTRIBUTION OF FARMING EXPENDITURE
Years ended May - £ Million

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Feeding-stuffs	78.0	334.0	324.0	347.5	327.5	359.0	355.0	354.0	381.5	404.0	402.0	425.5
Labour	66.0	265.5	275.5	284.5	293.0	305.0	300.5	299.5	298.0	307.0	312.5	314.0
Machinery	22.5	178.5	187.0	195.0	204.5	211.0	215.5	208.0	219.5	220.5	226.0	235.5
Fertilizers	8.0	71.5	91.0	93.5	102.5	100.0	118.0	111.0	120.5	108.5	120.0	125.5
Rent & Interest	43.0	74.5	77.5	81.5	86.5	87.5	93.5	105.5	116.0	120.0	128.0	141.5
Other	33.0	147.5	142.5	164.0	175.0	178.5	170.5	181.5	197.5	203.0	221.5	222.0
Total	250.5	1071.5	1097.5	1166.0	1189.0	1241.0	1253.0	1259.5	1333.0	1363.0	1410.0	1464.0

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.4 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS OUTPUT FROM FARM CROPS
Years ended May - £ Million

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Wheat	9.5	73.7	67.3	73.8	68.0	63.4	68.6	74.9	59.2	99.1	71.2	87.0
Barley	6.1	50.2	56.6	52.0	55.6	53.2	69.2	74.4	85.6	91.7	103.7	111.4
Oats & Other	3.6	11.4	13.0	13.9	11.7	10.9	13.1	10.6	10.6	9.7	8.5	8.3
Grain	19.2	135.3	136.9	139.7	135.3	127.5	150.9	159.9	155.4	200.5	183.4	206.7
Potatoes	14.6	63.9	78.1	63.4	89.4	95.5	66.8	64.6	86.2	93.0	70.4	73.2
Sugar Beet	4.7	25.1	27.3	30.8	25.4	32.1	34.5	39.4	33.1	30.0	32.1	42.3
Other Crops	4.4	12.9	12.4	11.9	12.7	13.5	12.8	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.3	12.1
Total	42.9	237.2	254.7	245.8	262.8	268.6	265.0	276.8	287.0	336.9	299.2	334.3

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.5 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS OUTPUT FROM FATSTOCK
Years ended May - £ Million

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Cattle & Calves	42.1	189.9	160.7	206.7	221.5	207.5	195.6	201.2	241.7	247.0	270.8	282.9
Pigs	28.9	186.2	168.5	166.6	162.0	172.0	158.3	150.3	163.9	185.6	183.6	200.2
Sheep & Lambs	17.1	58.4	56.7	62.9	70.9	67.5	77.8	78.9	87.1	83.8	83.5	86.5
Total	88.1	434.5	385.9	436.2	454.4	447.0	431.7	430.4	492.7	516.4	537.9	569.6

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.6 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS OUTPUT FROM LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND POULTRY
Years ended May - £ Million

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Milk & Milk Products	79.9	327.9	339.1	348.5	344.8	334.8	341.5	350.6	360.7	361.8	372.7	400.5
Eggs	31.5	131.4	143.7	148.4	159.1	162.7	164.2	170.0	164.8	171.2	169.5	166.2
Poultry	7.4	33.6	39.7	42.3	49.7	62.6	69.0	73.3	74.7	75.2	74.4	81.3
Wool & Other	6.4	18.7	17.4	17.4	18.6	18.8	19.7	18.7	20.0	18.9	18.0	19.1
Total	125.2	511.6	539.9	556.6	572.2	578.9	594.4	612.6	620.2	627.1	634.6	667.1

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.7 AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, INPUT AND NET OUTPUT AT CONSTANT PRICES^φ
Years ended May - £ Million

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65 [*]
Output	1433.3	1463.3	1476.3	1561.7	1584.5	1606.0	1690.1	1742.4	1786.5	1856.4	1885.4	1977.5
Input	758.1	839.7	830.0	858.8	897.0	937.9	954.2	960.0	1023.6	1035.0	1050.4	1076.0
Value of Net Output	675.2	623.6	646.3	702.9	687.5	688.1	735.9	782.4	762.9	821.4	835.0	901.5

^φ Calculated from prices averaged over the period 1954/55 to 1956/57
and include output from and inputs to units under one acre

* Figures prepared January 1965

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.8 DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AT CONSTANT PRICES^φ
Years ended May - £ Million

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65 [*]
Farm Crops	274.4	251.0	252.4	273.8	247.9	247.8	287.4	306.8	285.6	340.7	326.8	371.8
Livestock	391.8	487.4	442.4	485.5	521.6	522.2	518.2	544.5	614.2	634.0	648.2	661.1
Livestock Products	516.9	521.0	530.8	557.8	571.6	579.2	598.3	610.0	632.0	633.9	643.4	669.3
Horticultural Products	193.8	182.8	181.3	194.5	181.6	192.9	195.7	209.1	182.3	192.9	209.1	209.0
Other	56.4	21.1	69.4	50.1	61.8	63.9	90.5	72.0	72.4	54.9	57.9	66.3
Total	1433.3	1463.3	1476.3	1561.7	1584.5	1606.0	1690.1	1742.4	1786.5	1856.4	1885.4	1977.5

^φ Calculated from prices averaged over the period 1954/55 to 1956/57
and include output from units under one acre

Figures prepared January 1965

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.9 DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL INPUT AT CONSTANT PRICES^φ
Years ended May - £ Million

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Livestock	39.8	48.2	43.8	59.6	62.7	56.5	49.6	54.1	62.9	64.6	74.1	74.1
Feeds	309.6	379.2	363.8	374.3	398.5	437.7	445.0	445.1	479.5	489.7	474.3	490.9
Seeds	30.5	30.7	29.8	30.0	31.4	32.8	35.2	33.1	35.3	34.9	33.8	31.4
Fertilizer	56.3	55.8	65.5	65.4	69.8	70.8	83.2	86.0	94.2	86.6	98.3	103.8
Machinery ^o	191.0	192.3	195.1	193.5	195.6	198.3	196.5	191.0	196.8	200.3	204.8	207.7
Other	130.9	133.5	132.0	136.0	139.0	141.8	144.7	150.7	154.9	158.9	165.1	168.1
Total	758.1	839.7	830.0	858.8	897.0	937.9	954.2	960.0	1023.6	1035.0	1050.4	1076.0

^φ Calculated from prices averaged over the period 1954/55 to 1956/57 and include inputs to units under one acre

^o Including repairs, fuel, oil and depreciation
Figures prepared in January 1965

* Forecast

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.10 ESTIMATED COST OF EXCHEQUER SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE
Years beginning April - £ Million

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*	1965/66 ^φ
Implementation of Price Guarantees	138.6	156.4	200.7	154.7	154.7	151.2	225.5	190.1	178.9	150.6	175.5
Farming Grants & Subsidies	58.1	70.8	75.3	80.9	95.1	104.5	107.5	109.4	104.1	108.2	107.2
Administrative Expenses & Other	9.2	12.0	8.1	5.8	7.1	7.2	9.6	10.1	10.9	10.9	11.8
Total	205.9	239.2	284.1	241.4	256.9	262.9	342.6	309.6	293.9	269.7	294.5

* Forecast

^φ Estimate

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

Table G.11 ESTIMATED COST OF EXCHEQUER SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE - IMPLEMENTATION OF PRICE GUARANTEES - CEREALS AND POTATOES
Years beginning April - £ Million

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*	1965/66 ^φ
Wheat & Rye	25.2	15.8	22.2	19.3	20.4	18.1	22.0	16.6	30.3	15.9	22.2
Barley	10.7	8.8	17.1	23.5	25.2	33.6	33.2	36.3	36.8	37.5	45.5
Oats & Mixed Corn	-	1.4	11.9	9.8	12.8	11.7	18.1	11.0	10.0	9.9	8.3
Potatoes	-	0.5	6.7	6.9	1.0	5.7	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0
Total	35.9	26.5	57.9	59.5	59.4	69.1	81.3	64.3	77.5	63.9	77.0

* Forecast

^φ Estimate

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

Table G.12 ESTIMATED COST OF EXCHEQUER SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE - IMPLEMENTATION OF PRICE GUARANTEES - FATSTOCK
Years beginning April - £ Million

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*	1965/66 ^φ
Cattle	0.4	36.1	34.1	12.5	3.4	12.3	46.4	30.5	40.8	12.7	10.2
Sheep	5.2	8.4	11.7	11.7	25.3	13.9	30.7	18.9	13.3	7.2	9.7
Pigs	46.7	30.2	36.8	20.9	22.2	20.0	36.2	51.7	26.5	31.4	39.7
Total	52.3	74.7	82.6	45.1	50.9	46.2	113.3	101.1	80.6	51.3	59.6

* Forecast

^φ Estimate

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

Table G.13 ESTIMATED COST OF EXCHEQUER SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE - IMPLEMENTATION OF PRICE GUARANTEES - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
Years beginning April - £ Million

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*	1965/66 ^φ
Eggs (Hen & Duck)	15.9	33.7	45.8	33.7	33.1	22.5	16.2	21.5	20.2	33.2	35.0
Milk	34.5	21.3	12.9	10.1	8.5	10.8	11.8	-	-	-	-
Wool	-	0.2	1.5	6.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	0.6	2.2	3.9
Total	50.4	55.2	60.2	50.1	44.4	35.9	30.9	24.7	20.8	35.4	38.9

* Forecast

^φ Estimate

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.14 ESTIMATED COST OF EXCHEQUER SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE - FARMING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES
Years beginning April - £ Million

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*	1965/66 ^φ
Lime & Fertilisers	25.0	29.1	33.2	35.0	40.4	40.9	41.8	43.9	41.6	41.1	41.4
Ploughing	5.4	10.0	10.0	9.2	9.4	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.9	8.3	8.0
Farm Improvements	-	-	0.2	3.3	6.6	7.8	9.2	10.3	10.2	11.4	11.6
Tuberculosis Eradication	10.2	9.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	7.2	5.2	3.2	1.5	0.5
Calves	7.7	11.4	12.9	14.3	16.5	17.6	17.8	17.7	19.4	20.3	21.1
Hill cattle, Cow & Sheep	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.1	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.8	8.0	11.7	11.9
Other	6.1	6.7	8.1	7.5	9.1	13.0	14.2	14.2	11.8	13.9	12.7
Total	58.1	70.8	75.3	80.9	95.1	104.5	107.5	109.4	104.1	108.2	107.2

* Forecast

^φ Estimate

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.15 FATSTOCK GUARANTEES AND CEREAL DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS - UNIT SUBSIDY AND TOTAL RETURN
Fat Cattle^φ - s/d Per Live Cwt.

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Market Value	146.1	115.0	125.10	147.2	153.5	142.9	126.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	137.4	138.3	167.4
Unit Subsidy [⊖]	.10	34.8	30.0	13.1	4.11	13.11	38.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.0 $\frac{1}{4}$	30.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.1
Total Return	146.11	149.8	155.10	160.3	158.4	156.8	164.10$\frac{3}{4}$	165.4$\frac{1}{4}$	169.0$\frac{3}{4}$	177.5

* Forecast

φ Relates to animal certified under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme

⊖ Excluding production grants and administrative expenses.

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

Table G.16 FATSTOCK GUARANTEES AND CEREAL DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS - UNIT SUBSIDY AND TOTAL RETURN
Fat Sheep^φ - s/d Per lb. Est. d. c. w.

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Market Value	2.8	2.9	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11
Unit Subsidy [⊖]	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total Return	2.11$\frac{1}{2}$	3.2$\frac{1}{4}$	3.3$\frac{1}{2}$	3.3$\frac{3}{4}$	3.3	3.2$\frac{1}{2}$	3.2$\frac{1}{2}$	3.1$\frac{3}{4}$	3.2	3.2$\frac{3}{4}$

* Forecast

φ Relates to animals certified under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme

⊖ Excluding production grants and administrative expenses

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

Table G.17 FATSTOCK GUARANTEES AND CEREAL DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS - UNIT SUBSIDY AND TOTAL RETURN
Fat Pigs^φ - s/d Per Score Deadweight

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Market Value	38.3	42.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	37.1	39.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	39.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	39.4 $\frac{3}{4}$	34.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.3 $\frac{3}{4}$	36.11
Unit Subsidy [⊙]	13.3	9.11	10.8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.0	6.4	6.3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.2	7.4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total Return	51.6	52.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	47.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	45.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.8	45.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.10	43.5 $\frac{3}{4}$	44.3 $\frac{3}{4}$

* Forecast

^φ Relates to animals certified under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme

[⊙] Excluding production grants and administrative expenses

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.18 FATSTOCK GUARANTEES AND CEREAL DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS - UNIT SUBSIDY AND TOTAL RETURN
Wheat - s/d Per Cwt.

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Market Value	22.9 $\frac{1}{4}$	22.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	20.7	20.4 $\frac{3}{4}$	18.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.6 $\frac{1}{4}$	17.11	21.4	20.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Unit Subsidy [⊙]	7.5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.4	8.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Return	30.3	30.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.5 $\frac{1}{4}$	28.0 $\frac{1}{4}$	27.3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	26.9	27.4 $\frac{1}{4}$	26.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	25.10 $\frac{3}{4}$

* Forecast

[⊙] Excluding production grants and administrative expenses

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.19 FATSTOCK GUARANTEES AND CEREAL DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS - UNIT SUBSIDY AND TOTAL RETURN
Barley - s/d Per Cwt.

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Market Value ^φ	20.5	21.9 $\frac{1}{4}$	21.3 $\frac{1}{4}$	22.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.5 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.5 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.8	20.5 $\frac{1}{4}$	19.6
Unit Subsidy [ⓐ]	4.3	4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.11	6.2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Return	24.8	26.2	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.9	27.7	27.7	26.8	25.11 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Forecast

φ Relates to all barleys from 1957/58

ⓐ Excluding production grants and administrative expenses

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.20 FATSTOCK GUARANTEES AND CEREAL DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS - UNIT SUBSIDY AND TOTAL RETURN
Oats - s/d Per Cwt.

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Market Value	22.7	23.0	21.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	22.2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.1	19.7 $\frac{1}{4}$	20.3 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.9
Unit Subsidy [ⓐ]	8	2.0	5.7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.1	7.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.8
Total Return	23.3	25.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5

* Forecast

ⓐ Excluding production grants and administrative expenses

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.21 ACREAGES OF CROPS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Thousand Acres

	1939	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Tillage	8813	11833	11301	11486	11176	11165	10912	11182	10871	11077	11199	11496	11978
Temporary Grass (*)	4093	6031	6241	6124	6348	6351	6848	6869	7084	7022	7013	6886	6604
Arable (*)	12906	17864	17542	17610	17524	17516	17760	18051	17955	18099	18212	18382	18583
Permanent Grass	18773	13214	13532	13471	13502	13485	13113	12809	12683	12556	12432	12305	12113
Rough Grazings	16539	16880	16875	16771	16827	16873	18319	18299	18183	18123	18057	17927	-

(*) Figures for Temporary Grass and Arable from 1959 not comparable with previous years owing to definition changes

Figures for Rough Grazings from 1959 onwards include the total area of Deer forestland in Scotland

φ Provisional

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.22 ACREAGES OF CROPS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Tillage Crops - Thousand Acres

	1939	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Wheat & Rye	1780	2501	1967	2319	2139	2231	1943	2121	1846	2274	1949	2227	2569
Barley	1013	2063	2296	2323	2622	2756	3061	3371	3828	3988	4713	5032	5379
Oats & Mixed Corn	2509	3198	3050	2988	2689	2502	2266	2179	1881	1644	1394	1205	1103
Potatoes	704	945	874	921	811	821	816	829	703	737	768	778	739
Roots*	928	780	752	704	666	645	615	587	530	498	456	427	399
Sugar Beet	345	437	424	426	430	439	434	436	427	424	423	443	453
Other	1534	1908	1938	1805	1819	1771	1777	1659	1656	1512	1496	1384	1336
Total	8813	11832	11301	11486	11176	11165	10912	11182	10871	11077	11199	11496	11978

* Turnips, Swedes, Mangolds
1939 Other includes Lucerne

φ Provisional

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.23 ESTIMATED YIELDS OF CROPS - CEREALS
Cwts. Per Acre

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Wheat	20.4	22.7	26.7	24.8	25.4	24.6	28.9	28.5	28.2	34.7	31.1	33.0
Barley	18.3	21.7	25.6	24.1	22.6	23.0	26.3	25.2	26.0	29.0	28.0	29.1
Oats	16.6	18.9	21.0	19.4	18.3	19.3	21.6	20.9	21.1	23.1	22.3	23.6
Rye	13.5	17.9	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.3	20.3	21.3	23.4

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.24 ESTIMATED YIELDS OF CROPS - POTATOES, SUGAR BEET AND OTHER ROOT CROPS
Tons Per Acre

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Potatoes	7.0	7.8	7.2	8.2	7.0	6.8	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.9
Sugar Beet	6.6	10.4	10.8	12.2	10.6	13.2	12.8	16.7	14.0	12.6	12.5	14.2
Turnips & Swedes	14.2	17.0	14.4	17.1	16.7	17.4	15.0	19.3	18.4	19.4	18.5	19.1
Mangolds	17.0	21.9	20.8	24.5	23.3	24.4	20.3	26.9	24.7	25.2	24.2	23.4

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.25 LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Thousand

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Poultry	74246	83644	86857	92464	94868	99724	106605	103005	114289	109030	112175	118377	115406
Sheep & Lambs	26775	22873	22949	23594	24796	26105	27612	27871	28967	29498	29344	29657	30015
Cattle	8763	10718	10668	10907	10881	10956	11291	11771	11936	11859	11716	11627	11992
Pigs	4383	6251	5843	5474	5974	6485	5984	5724	6043	6722	6859	7379	8065

Sources: 1. Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

2. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

^φ Provisional

Table G.26 LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Cattle - Thousand

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Cows in Milk & Dry & Heifers in Milk	3264	3728	3706	3793	3891	3884	3850	4013	4154	4268	4260	4126	4229
Heifers in Calf	571	833	783	875	834	764	816	823	827	802	742	798	761
Other Cattle	4928	6157	6179	6239	6156	6308	6625	6935	6955	6789	6714	6703	7002
Total	8763	10718	10668	10907	10881	10956	11291	11771	11936	11859	11716	11627	11992

^φ Provisional

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.27 LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Sheep - Thousand

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Breeding Ewes*	10807	8908	9202	9596	9840	10322	10735	11232	11505	11829	11832	11918	11976
Sheep under 1 year	11788	9573	9779	10473	11382	11831	12537	12517	13485	13637	13504	13875	13861
Other Sheep	4180	4392	3968	3525	3574	3952	4340	4122	3977	4032	4008	3864	4074
Total	26775	22873	22949	23594	24796	26105	27612	27871	28967	29498	29344	29657	29911

* Excluding Shearlings and Cast Ewes

φ Provisional

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.28 LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Pigs - Thousand

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Breeding Sows	521	814	683	685	743	802	705	725	773	857	876	903	948
Other Pigs	3862	5437	5160	4789	5231	5683	5279	4999	5270	5865	5983	6476	7117
Total	4383	6251	5843	5474	5974	6485	5984	5724	6043	6722	6859	7379	8065

φ Provisional

Source: Agricultural Statistics H. M. S. O.

Table G.29 NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AT JUNE EACH YEAR

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres	109335	104251	101966	99768	95568	93317	91707	88710	87441	87606	82566
5 to $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres	106479	104864	103944	102445	99379	96456	93352	91665	93326	91895	89063
15 to $49\frac{3}{4}$ acres	131707	130905	129599	128202	124762	122266	120244	117766	114011	111379	110353
50 to $99\frac{3}{4}$ acres	81542	81334	80701	80295	79229	78440	77994	77190	73236	71920	71552
100 to $149\frac{3}{4}$ acres	39326	39182	38937	38689	38454	37634	37299	36825	35277	34802	34425
150 to $299\frac{3}{4}$ acres	41237	40962	40971	40903	41230	40672	40600	40336	39467	39304	39156
300 acres and over	15499	15684	15817	15967	16576	16778	16964	17266	17326	17620	18017
Total	525125	517182	511935	506269	495198	485563	478160	469758	460084	454526	445132

Holdings in Northern Ireland classified according to their total superficial area up to and including 1961 and size groups should read "1 to 5" acres, "6 to 15" acres, etc.

Holdings in England and Wales classified according to their area of crops and grass.

Holdings consisting entirely of rough grazing are excluded.

In Scotland up to and including 1960 size group classification was " $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5" acres, " $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 15" acres, etc.

Source: Agricultural Statistics H.M.S.O.

Table G.30 NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AT JUNE EACH YEAR
Thousand

	Pre-War*	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^φ
Full-time - Male	615	563	535	510	502	488	480	462	439	420	407	381	355
Female	80	64	60	56	55	50	47	43	41	39	37	34	32
Part-time - Male	88	121	119	113	116	114	112	111	107	103	98	97	95
Female	42	67	74	75	77	78	80	77	75	71	69	72	70
Total	825	815	788	754	750	730	719	693	662	633	611	584	552

* 1936-38 average

φ Provisional

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd. 2621

Table G.31 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS¹ FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS - GREAT BRITAIN
Yearly Periods (April to March) s/d

	Pre-War ²	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Men ³		162.10	174.7	184.2	194.8	199.7	209.3	219.7	229.11	245.5	255.9
Youths ⁴		97.3	102.5	110.7	117.3	119.7	125.3	131.9	139.1	144.4	152.0
Women and Girls		105.3	112.11	118.5	125.2	128.1	133.4	141.6	142.11	147.6	160.9

1 Includes overtime, piece work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites where applicable

2 Sample estimate - Adult workers 35/3d., Stockmen 40/10d., Horsemen 38/4d.

3 Men 21 years and over up to March 1956, 20 years and over thereafter

4 Youths under 21 years only up to March 1956, under 20 years thereafter

Source: Ministry of Labour Gazette

Table G.32 PRODUCTION OF FEEDINGSTUFFS - COMPOUNDS
Thousand Tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Cattle	2072	2295	2287	1988	2258	2680	2794	2749	2870	2740	2697
Calf	204	203	205	206	259	315	324	301	343	368	387
Pig	1752	1778	1581	1529	1655	1863	1764	1850	2153	2040	2043
Poultry	1806	2042	2467	2524	2899	3528	3611	2893	3893	3893	4024
Other	103	115	119	100	118	129	153	165	173	167	166
Total	5937	6433	6659	6347	7189	8515	8646	8958	9422	9208	9317

* Provisional
Figures before 1959 relate to Great Britain

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.33 CHANGES IN INDEX OF PRICES FOR FEEDINGSTUFFS
Average of 1954/55 to 1956/57 (July to June Years) = 100

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Straights	98.8	100.2	100.9	88.7	91.9	89.9	84.0	91.0	85.7	90.6	93.2
Compounds	98.3	99.6	102.0	90.2	89.8	91.1	88.2	89.7	92.2	95.6	97.4
All Feedingstuffs	98.4	99.8	101.7	89.8	90.3	90.8	87.2	90.0	90.6	94.3	96.3

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.34 ESTIMATED PURCHASES AND CONSUMPTION OF CONCENTRATED FEEDINGSTUFFS ON FARMS
June - May Years - Million Tons

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Imported Supplies Purchased	6.3	5.6	5.5	6.2	7.3	6.7	6.4	7.3	6.4	6.2	5.8
Homegrown Purchased	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.0	5.5	5.2	6.2
Homegrown Concentrated Feeds Retained on Farm of Origin	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.8
Total Consumption	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.3	13.8	13.4	13.6	14.5	15.1	14.8	15.8

* Forecast

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.35 IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATED FEEDINGSTUFFS AND PRODUCTION FROM IMPORTED GRAINS AND SEEDS
July - June Years - Million Tons

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Imports of concentrated feedingstuffs ϕ	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.3	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.6
By Products from imported grains and seeds	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

* Forecast

ϕ Including feed wheat and molasses, excluding imports of coarse grains for human consumption and industrial purposes

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965' Cmnd.2621

Table G.36 HOME DELIVERIES OF FERTILIZERS*
Year ended June - Thousand Tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
P ₂ O ₅ (Phosphate)	368	334	381	374	386	385	459	446	473	441	468
N (Nitrogen)	242	248	291	302	310	340	415	452	484	533	577
K ₂ O (Potash)	273	274	328	338	348	375	426	432	415	410	421
Compounds ϕ	2065	2069	2301	2306	2388	2442	2757	2790	2802	2731	2872
Liming Materials	6210	4762	7519	6102	6788	6089	7682	5652	6366	6023	6062

* Excluding Natural Organic Fertilizers

ϕ Total weight of compounds

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.37 CHANGES IN INDEX OF PRICES FOR FERTILIZERS AND LIME
Average of 1954/55 to 1956/57 (July to June Years) = 100

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Fertilizers	97.8	101.6	100.6	95.8	91.9	89.2	86.7	87.4	85.9	87.9	89.1
Lime	109.1	93.4	97.5	100.3	96.1	93.8	90.8	89.7	89.0	88.3	103.6
Fertilizers & Lime	98.8	100.9	100.3	96.2	92.3	89.6	87.0	87.6	86.2	87.9	90.3

Based on net prices to farmer after deduction of subsidy

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

Table G.38 ELECTRICITY - VALUE OF SALES TO FARMS - ENGLAND AND WALES
£ Million - Years ending 31st March

1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
4.37	5.42	6.15	7.39	8.44	9.95	10.30	11.75	13.45	15.90	17.10	17.93

Source: Electricity Council Reports and Accounts

Table G.39 ELECTRICITY - NUMBER OF FARM CONNECTIONS - ENGLAND AND WALES
 Thousand - at 31st March each year

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	142.8	157.9	175.1	182.2	201.4	213.5	225.1	235.4	243.6	249.7	255.6	260.0

Source: Electricity Council Reports and Accounts

Table G.40 FARM DELIVERIES OF FUEL OILS
 Thousand Tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Gas/Diesel oil for Power Units, Heaters and Driers	-	298	395	410	496	558	609	633	647	695	680
Vaporising oil for Tractors and Stationary Engines	673	657	549	498	425	350	272	243	194	165	130*

* Estimate

Source: Ministry of Power Digests

Table G.41 AVERAGE SALE VALUE PER ACRE* OF FARMLAND SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION - ENGLAND AND WALES
£ Per Acre

Acreage Group	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
5 - 49.9	50	138	161	134	136	134	166	206	197	194	264	300
50 - 99.9	40	87	85	93	83	93	110	135	136	139	148	207
100 - 149.9	30	71	77	75	74	80	100	122	113	130	145	210
150 - 299.9	21	66	68	68	67	83	89	101	111	118	148	206
300 and Over	15	54	58	60	50	66	83	106	108	124	170	194
All Groups	27	75	80	78	73	85	101	123	124	134	168	214

* Calculated for 400-500 farms per year and exclude farms less than 5 acres, farms specialising in fruit, hops, poultry and market gardening, estates sold entire, bare agricultural land, and farm land sold for building purposes

Source: Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford

Table G.42 LOANS OUTSTANDING TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY
£ Million - Great Britain

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Bank Advances(a)	58.6*	213.7	233.6	225.4	227.4	228.6	292.7	353.8	383.2	393.5	434.8	488.3	504.8
Agricultural Mortgage Corporation ^φ (b)	8.7	24.5	25.9	27.8	30.5	32.7	33.2	35.6	40.8	47.9	50.6	57.6	64.2
Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation ^φ (c)	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.6

* 1939

(a) The 1939 and 1965 figures are for February. Other figures are averages for February, May, August and November each year of advances made by member banks of the British Bankers Association through offices in Great Britain, and include advances to the Fishing Industry.

^φ At 31st March each year

(b) First Mortgage and Improvement Loans

(c) Long Term and Improvement Loans

Sources: 1. Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965

2. Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Reports and Accounts

3. Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation Reports and Balance Sheets

Table M.1 ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
Thousands

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pigs	6303	10103	10413	9664	10008	11012	10830	10272	10727	12082	12204	12812
Sheep & Lambs	10347	9367	8319	9602	9731	9408	12614	11439	13213	12557	12139	12661
Cattle	2073	2595	2480	2836	2967	2952	2642	3010	3336	3397	3544	3361
Calves	836	1019	940	1149	1002	712	629	861	921	871	703	492

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1965.

Table M.2 ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF MEAT AND OFFAL AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Beef & Veal	1190.0 ^a	1018.0 ^a	1048.4 ^a	1232.5	1253.4	1193.5	1064.2	1146.7	1181.8	1239.1	1293.0	1167.2
Pig Meat ^b	783.0 ^a	943.0 ^a	949.0 ^a	908.5	949.2	1003.4	1008.7	1047.4	1057.3	1137.5	1128.0	1166.0
Mutton & Lamb	555.7 ^a	529.7 ^a	528.4 ^a	542.7	519.1	531.4	605.0	594.7	615.6	607.3	580.4	590.5
Poultry Meat ^d	107.0 ^c	122.4	145.6	164.6	181.5	216.9	257.5	292.1	330.1	347.7	349.9	366.9
Offals	171.6 ^a	180.9 ^a	185.2 ^a	191.8	209.5	207.6	209.5	221.8	235.5	245.9	248.3	257.5
Canned Meat	102.2 ^a	204.6 ^a	219.1 ^a	207.0	238.2	237.9	247.3	240.1	259.4	258.3	248.0	254.5

a Excluding stock changes

b Bacon and Ham **not** converted to carcase equivalent

c Pre-War average

d Estimated

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.3 PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Beef - Production ^a	580.7	730.2	683.0	780.5	791.0	783.4	693.3	788.5	870.2	884.1	913.6	851.2
- Net Imports	572.4	262.8	336.7	423.9	436.5	380.1	342.7	343.1	277.8	317.3	350.5	328.2
	1153.1	993.0	1019.7	1204.4	1227.5	1163.5	1036.0	1131.6	1148.0	1201.4	1264.1	1179.4
Veal - Production ^a	23.9	21.9	20.9	25.6	22.4	15.9	14.0	19.2	20.4	19.6	15.6	11.0
- Net Imports	13.0	3.1	7.8	5.6	5.5	4.4	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	4.2	6.3
	36.9	25.0	28.7	31.2	27.9	20.3	20.3	24.6	25.9	25.7	19.8	17.3
Total (a) (b)	1190.0	1018.0	1048.4	1235.6	1255.4	1183.8	1056.3	1156.2	1173.9	1227.1	1283.9	1196.7

a Includes (i) Production from imported stock

(ii) Meat if any subsequently canned

b Excludes changes in stocks

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.4 PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF MUTTON AND LAMB
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production ^a	211.0	205.3	174.4	193.8	199.1	189.9	246.1	223.9	262.9	249.9	241.3	251.5
Net Imports	344.7	324.4	354.0	343.6	332.6	336.6	352.3	373.5	344.6	350.7	338.5	334.4
Total (a) (b)	555.7	529.7	528.4	537.4	531.7	526.5	608.4	597.4	607.5	600.6	579.8	585.9

a Includes (i) Production from imported stock

(ii) Meat if any subsequently canned

b Excludes changes in stocks

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.5 PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF PORK
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production ^a	178	373	368	362	385	431	434	441	444	499	522	557
Net Imports ^b	38	30	32	17	22	18	14	21	18	20	7	1
Total	216	403	400	379	407	449	448	462	462	519	529	558

a Includes trimmings from bacon pigs

b Excludes estimated quantity of imported pork for bacon purposes

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.6 PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF BACON AND HAM
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production*	196	241	242	209	212	216	216	180	202	222	217	219
Net Imports	371	299	307	317	331	337	347	405	394	398	383	389
Total	567	540	549	526	543	553	563	585	596	620	600	608

* Commercial Production

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.7 PRODUCTION OF CANNED MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Ready Meat Meals	9.2	14.2	16.6	16.8	26.2	27.5	32.3	40.9	52.7	59.1	57.2
Tongues of all kinds	1.8	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.5
Meat Roll & Galantine	3.3	4.5	5.4	6.6	4.3	6.5	9.7	10.7	10.0	11.4	12.1
Sausages of all kinds	4.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Bacon & Ham	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.9
All other packs (including Poultry and Game)	2.4	3.3	4.2	5.0	6.1	7.4	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8
Total	26.2	31.4	36.4	37.5	45.8	50.0	52.9	62.1	71.8	79.0	79.8

Sources: 1. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
2. Commonwealth Economic Committee: Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.8 PRODUCTION AND RETAINED IMPORTS OF CANNED MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production	30.0 ^φ	26.2	31.4	36.4	37.5	45.8	50.0	52.9	62.1	71.8	79.0	79.8
Retained Imports	72.2	178.4	187.7	170.6	200.7	192.1	197.3	187.2	197.3	186.6	169.0	174.7
Total*	102.2	204.6	219.1	207.0	238.2	237.9	247.3	240.1	259.4	258.4	248.0	254.5

* Excluding changes in stock

φ Pre-War average

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.9 PRODUCTION OF OFFALS
Thousand Tons

1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
109.2	132.5	124.0	134.3	136.3	135.8	135.6	140.4	154.8	158.1	159.6	156.4

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.10 PRODUCTION* OF POULTRY MEAT
Thousand Tons

1939	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
79.3 ^ø	95.6	109.9	124.6	178.9	228.7	257.9	307.5	346.0	340.6	348.8	367.2

* June/May Years - Estimated

^ø Pre-War average

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review'.

Table M.11 IMPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Argentina	354.3	90.0	157.7	248.3	259.5	255.9	211.8	203.4	152.6	181.5	235.8	149.1
Australia	114.9	83.6	116.0	100.2	132.1	125.2	109.2	64.6	32.2	35.0	18.2	84.7
New Zealand	51.6	51.4	59.5	78.8	56.2	13.9	7.3	20.0	12.1	7.5	2.1	26.2
Uruguay	32.9	1.9	0.7	2.7	7.3	1.5	6.5	32.5	20.1	17.1	40.7	31.8
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	17.0	39.2	14.6	13.4
Others	35.0	42.1	18.0	9.1	4.9	6.0	21.0	31.5	53.9	47.3	46.4	39.7
Total	588.7	269.0	351.9	439.1	460.0	402.5	355.9	352.8	287.9	327.6	357.8	344.9

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.12 IMPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL - CLASS OF MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Chilled	448.2	19.0	119.8	258.7	273.7	240.5	208.0	207.8	175.2	213.6	248.1	168.3
Frozen	127.1	214.1	212.7	166.9	177.9	154.5	135.1	125.8	77.2	87.6	88.1	153.0
Fresh & Salted	0.3	32.6	11.5	7.1	2.3	2.5	6.5	13.8	30.0	20.3	17.4	17.3
Veal	13.1	3.3	7.9	6.4	6.1	5.0	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	4.2	6.3
Total	588.7	269.0	351.9	439.1	460.0	402.5	355.9	352.8	287.9	327.6	357.8	344.9

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.13 ORIGIN OF IMPORTS OF CHILLED BEEF
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Argentina	344.5	10.5	98.8	227.8	235.8	229.0	195.4	181.3	138.9	157.9	201.6	128.5
Australia	26.4	0.1	4.9	4.8	9.8	7.4	4.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	-	0.3
New Zealand	18.0	5.4	15.8	23.7	21.9	2.8	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	-	0.7
Uruguay	27.9	-	0.1	2.2	5.9	1.0	6.0	20.6	12.8	10.3	26.2	20.7
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	15.2	34.1	12.3	13.0
Others	31.4	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	6.1	9.3	8.0	5.1
Total	448.2	19.0	119.8	258.7	273.7	240.5	208.0	207.8	175.2	213.6	248.1	168.3

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.14 ORIGIN OF IMPORTS OF FROZEN BEEF
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Argentina	9.8	79.5	58.9	20.5	23.7	26.9	16.4	22.1	13.7	23.6	34.2	20.6
Australia	82.7	83.3	110.4	95.0	121.7	116.1	102.8	61.8	29.5	31.4	17.0	81.7
New Zealand	27.2	43.2	38.0	50.1	30.2	9.7	5.5	16.8	9.8	6.2	1.9	24.7
Uruguay	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	11.9	7.3	6.8	14.5	11.1
Others	3.1	6.2	4.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	9.9	13.2	16.9	19.6	20.5	14.9
Total	127.1	214.1	212.7	166.9	177.9	154.5	135.1	125.8	77.2	87.6	88.1	153.0

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.15 IMPORTS OF MUTTON AND LAMB - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Zealand	183.7	241.6	246.7	256.6	244.6	256.4	294.9	300.1	289.5	291.4	282.9	294.2
Australia	95.0	43.7	52.3	30.2	31.9	44.9	35.6	30.9	25.7	22.2	22.6	22.5
Argentina	44.6	34.8	51.6	48.9	46.9	26.4	24.0	30.5	20.0	21.1	21.9	11.9
Others	22.3	5.3	4.4	10.1	11.5	12.0	9.9	13.7	11.6	17.0	15.4	11.4
Total	345.6	325.4	355.0	345.8	334.9	339.7	364.4	375.2	346.8	351.7	342.8	340.0

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.16 IMPORTS OF MUTTON AND LAMB - CLASS OF MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Lamb												
Chilled or Frozen	264.2	252.2	295.6	280.3	270.9	274.3	289.2	311.4	295.6	295.3	300.2	295.3
Fresh	1.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.8	5.5	6.2	9.1	6.3	13.0	10.6	8.9
Mutton	80.2	70.4	56.6	61.9	60.2	59.9	69.0	54.7	44.9	43.4	32.0	35.8
Total	345.6	325.4	355.0	345.8	334.9	339.7	364.4	375.2	346.8	351.7	342.8	340.0

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.17 IMPORTS OF PORK - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Commonwealth	43.5	9.8	7.1	8.0	4.0	2.9	4.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Argentina	11.9	3.6	1.2	7.1	13.1	5.6	4.3	3.8	0.5	-	-	-
Irish Republic	1.8	13.6	11.2	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.8	8.4	7.8	5.6
Others	3.6	5.6	18.0	3.1	7.0	9.3	4.8	14.7	13.6	10.8	2.9	3.4
Total	60.8	32.6	37.5	20.2	24.8	18.5	14.0	21.6	17.7	19.8	11.3	9.7

This table excludes salted or pickled pork

1955 Others include 10.5 thousand tons from Denmark
 1960 " " 8.8 " " from Sweden and Netherlands
 1961 " " 7.9 " " from Sweden and Yugoslavia
 1962 " " 7.8 " " from Sweden and Yugoslavia

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.18 IMPORTS OF PORK - CLASS OF MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Chilled or Frozen	59.0	23.3	30.7	19.1	24.0	17.5	13.0	18.7	14.4	11.2	3.4	4.3
Fresh	1.8	9.3	6.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.9	3.3	8.6	7.9	5.4
Total	60.8	32.6	37.5	20.2	24.8	18.5	14.0	21.6	17.7	19.8	11.3	9.7

This table excludes salted or pickled pork

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.19 IMPORTS OF BACON - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Denmark	169.5	212.9	228.4	221.8	223.1	222.0	248.5	282.1	280.3	289.1	286.5	290.1
Poland	22.8	43.4	40.3	47.2	48.9	47.9	48.5	47.1	47.7	50.1	50.7	50.4
Netherlands	25.7	26.3	35.7	40.7	36.9	25.1	16.2	34.7	16.3	15.7	8.7	9.1
Irish Republic	26.8	12.3	2.7	3.7	14.7	28.9	18.9	22.8	28.2	26.1	25.9	27.8
Others	98.6	4.9	1.3	3.6	8.5	14.2	15.4	18.7	21.9	17.5	13.1	13.3
Total	343.4	299.8	308.4	317.0	332.1	338.1	347.5	405.4	394.4	398.5	384.9	390.7

1938 Others include 63.8 Thousand Tons from Canada.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.20 IMPORTS OF OFFALS - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Commonwealth	16.2	21.9	23.8	24.7	29.4	30.7	33.2	34.0	31.7	36.0	38.6	44.1
Argentina	27.3	16.9	21.0	24.0	25.3	22.3	18.0	13.7	13.0	11.8	19.6	13.7
Irish Republic	3.3	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.7	5.4	3.9	5.0	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.3
U.S.A.	6.8	0.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	4.4	14.5	15.5	14.7	12.6	20.3
Denmark	*	2.6	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	8.9	8.0	8.3	10.2	11.2	12.8
Others	9.0	2.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	7.7	6.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.1
Total	62.6	48.2	60.3	63.0	70.6	71.6	76.1	82.0	80.5	84.8	93.1	100.3

* Included if any in others

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.21 IMPORTS OF OFFALS - CLASS OF MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Beef & Veal	42.0*	28.6	36.4	40.0	46.0	44.2	44.8	43.0	43.4	44.3	51.1	54.0
Mutton & Lamb	11.3	12.8	14.9	14.0	15.6	17.2	17.7	22.5	22.4	24.1	25.5	26.6
Pig Meat	9.3	6.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.2	13.6	16.5	14.7	16.4	16.5	19.7
Total	62.6*	48.2	60.3	63.0	70.6	71.6	76.1	82.0	80.5	84.8	93.1	100.3

* Excludes fresh offals

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.22 IMPORTS OF POULTRY MEAT - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Irish Republic	5.1	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.1	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.8
Denmark	0.1	3.4	3.1	1.8	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.1	8.2
Others	15.5	2.2	2.4	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	20.7	13.1	12.6	9.4	10.6	10.9	8.6	5.6	4.6	4.8	2.3	9.3

1938 Others include 7.3 thousand tons from Hungary

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.23 IMPORTS OF POULTRY MEAT - CLASS OF MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Turkeys	11.0	5.8	6.1	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.6
Chickens	8.9	6.3	5.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.7	1.4	8.1
Ducks & Geese	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Total	20.7	13.1	12.6	9.4	10.6	10.9	8.6	5.6	4.6	4.8	2.3	9.3

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.24 IMPORTS OF CANNED MEAT - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Commonwealth	6.7	68.7	59.6	47.8	50.0	49.4	47.6	39.6	38.2	35.7	24.6	28.1
Argentina	38.9	23.3	37.5	30.8	50.5	46.9	26.3	21.8	26.0	26.8	26.3	18.3
Netherlands	0.5	24.4	27.9	26.9	29.8	30.9	33.3	36.4	37.4	32.9	32.4	39.2
Denmark	2.3	21.4	26.0	24.8	26.7	27.5	29.4	30.5	34.1	35.2	35.0	33.8
Yugoslavia & Poland	4.4	5.0	6.9	9.8	13.2	15.6	22.0	27.0	28.7	26.6	24.2	27.0
Irish Republic	-	12.0	12.7	11.8	9.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.8
Others	20.5	23.9	17.4	19.8	22.3	13.8	30.4	22.3	23.8	23.2	20.8	23.7
Total	73.3	178.7	188.0	171.7	201.8	193.2	197.8	187.8	197.9	187.2	169.8	175.9

Others include South Africa
1959 Others include 13.5 thousand tons from Brazil

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.25 IMPORTS OF CANNED MEAT - CLASS OF MEAT
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Beef & Veal	58.5	109.0	112.1	96.8	116.5	104.5	99.8	77.3	82.6	78.8	70.3	67.4
Mutton & Lamb	6.0	8.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.0	7.1	10.0	8.7	7.6	4.1	3.6
Bacon & Ham	3.8	14.5	12.2	14.7	22.6	25.5	31.7	35.7	36.3	34.5	30.4	36.0
Other Pig Products incl. Pork	4.7	26.1	31.5	32.6	36.4	39.1	44.3	50.3	57.9	54.8	55.3	58.8
Other Meat incl. Poultry	0.3	20.6	25.7	21.1	19.4	18.1	14.9	14.5	12.4	11.5	9.7	10.1
Total	73.3	178.7	188.0	171.7	201.8	193.2	197.8	187.8	197.9	187.2	169.8	175.9

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table M.26 COMMONWEALTH SHARE IN IMPORTS OF MEAT AND OFFALS

	Pre-War*	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Beef & Veal	26	52	50	41	41	35	35	27	20	17	10	35
Mutton & Lamb	81	88	84	83	83	89	91	88	91	89	89	93
Bacon & Ham	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pork	63	30	19	40	16	16	31	6	4	3	5	7
Canned Meat	8	41	32	28	25	26	24	21	19	18	15	16
Offal	30	46	39	39	42	43	44	41	39	42	41	44
Total	37	46	43	40	39	38	40	35	33	32	30	38

* 1934-38 Average

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Meat - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table C.1 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF WHEAT
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Production	1509	2783	2599	2845	2683	2711	2785	3064	2573	3911	2998	3639
Imports	5385	5062	5192	4917	5031	5216	4397	4630	4609	4182	4535	4200
Total	6894	7845	7791	7762	7714	7927	7182	7694	7182	8093	7533	7839

Imports include flour as wheat equivalent

* Forecast

Sources: 1. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd. 2621.
2. Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review'.

Table C.2 DISPOSAL OF WHEAT^φ - DOMESTIC USE
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	Average 1951/52-1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64*
Human Food	5798	5793	5748	5661	5538	5717	5515	5495	5472
Animal Feed	1337	1910	1807	1948	1540	1656	1457	2295	1856
Seed and Industrial Use	177	166	171	153	164	155	180	155	175
Total	7312	7869	7726	7762	7242	7528	7152	7945	7503

^φ Includes imported flour as wheat equivalent

* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grains Bulletins.

Table C.3 IMPORTS OF WHEAT - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	Pre-War*	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Canada	1637	1961	2254	2633	2129	2400	2291	2130	2089	1947	2083	1995
Australia	1114	308	496	602	640	258	492	681	623	548	557	542
U. S. A.	548	374	473	938	837	690	476	561	397	345	240	336
Argentina	771	328	383	316	452	375	405	297	172	441	184	195
U. S. S. R.	294	58	35	6	13	91	137	192	313	343	295	-
France	184	332	644	184	327	521	51	93	96	162	258	475
Belgium	34	56	63	63	72	20	13	17	46	28	112	59
Others	494	46	143	39	60	162	410	133	185	108	211	183
Total	5076	3463	4491	4781	4530	4517	4275	4104	3921	3922	3940	3785

* 1937-1939 Average

Pre-War - others include 206 Thousand Tons from Roumania
178 " " " undivided India
1955 - others include 110 " " " Uruguay
1959 - " " 259 " " " Italy

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.4 IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR AND MEAL - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Canada	203	324	227	243	232	267	274	268	241	242	231	211
Australia	130	24	86	72	59	32	41	43	53	57	45	40
U. S. A.	11	3	19	30	39	50	33	19	56	46	8	9
France	21	7	10	11	4	14	8	15	7	13	10	4
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	13	17	21	-
Others	27	3	3	5	4	9	10	17	17	10	7	12
Total	392	361	345	361	338	372	376	367	387	385	322	276

Pre-War - 1937-1939 Average

Pre-War - others include 19 Thousand Tons from Argentina
1960 - others include 8 Thousand Tons from West Germany
1961 - " " 6 " " " " "

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.5 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF BARLEY
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Production	658	2244	2936	2800	2957	3170	4016	4241	4974	5773	6599	7398
Imports	988	1101	654	1058	1284	1123	815	950	531	292	419	300
Total	1646	3345	3590	3858	4241	4293	4831	5191	5505	6065	7018	7698

* Forecast

Sources: 1. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd. 2621.
2. Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review'.

Table C.6 DISPOSAL OF BARLEY - DOMESTIC USE
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	Average 1951/52-1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64*
Malting, Milling & Distilling	1006	992	1030	1016	1077	1107	1173	1154	1218
Feed & Waste	2208	2681	2966	2948	3162	3673	3783	4358	5396
Seed	159	174	182	198	217	251	261	306	330
Total	3372	3847	4178	4162	4456	5031	5217	5818	6944

* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.7 IMPORTS OF BARLEY - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Canada	199	580	824	649	481	936	777	591	117	180	160	191
Australia	54	106	50	74	72	23	86	59	273	141	52	103
U. S. A.	119	5	12	29	106	254	119	5	4	5	15	1
Irish Republic	-	-	-	1	2	2	11	17	5	5	71	-
U. S. S. R.	94	18	11	12	5	-	-	30	448	8	-	-
Belgium	11	4	2	2	11	17	1	1	7	1	-	-
France	-	-	-	26	276	-	-	1	112	1	31	36
Others	386	218	29	18	55	93	3	1	8	9	20	8
Total	863	931	928	811	1008	1325	997	705	974	350	349	339

Pre-War - 1937-1939 Average

Pre-War others include 198 Thousand Tons from Iraq

1954 others include 111 " " Argentina

others include 46 " " Iraq

1964 - others may include deliveries from specified countries

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins

Table C.8 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF OATS
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	1937/38	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Production	1847	2440	2709	2486	2145	2138	2187	2058	1822	1747	1438	1326
Imports	60	38	33	21	131	182	25	47	42	53	21	50
Total	1907	2478	2742	2507	2276	2320	2212	2105	1864	1800	1459	1376

* Forecast

Sources: 1. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965', Cmnd. 2621
2. Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review'.

Table C.9 DISPOSAL OF OATS - DOMESTIC USE
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	Average 1951/52-1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64*
Human Consumption	194	159	165	170	141	137	136	141	126
Animal Feed ^φ	2306	2163	1950	1983	1874	1813	1589	1523	1235
Seed	227	169	159	144	139	151	133	115	99
Total	2727	2491	2274	2297	2154	2101	1858	1779	1460

^φ Includes waste

* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.10 IMPORTS OF OATS - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	Pre-War	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Canada	65	2	43	3	20	57	32	16	1	31	21	19
Australia	1	20	5	15	7	-	76	7	37	32	12	5
Others	5	1	4	5	23	111	12	4	1	1	1	1
Total	71	23	52	23	50	168	120	27	39	64	34	25

Pre-War 1937-1939 Average

1958 - others include 53 Thousand Tons from U. S. A.
" " 48 " " " Argentina

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.11 EXPORTS OF CEREALS - WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Wheat*	5	-	33	29	24	22	10	23	13	147	20	12
Barley	40	76	202	12	44	135	355	122	335	182	75	109
Oats	66 ϕ	26 ϕ	30 ϕ	17	4	9	69	6	5	18	4	1

ϕ Estimated

* Wheat flour included as wheat equivalent

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review'.

Table C.12 IMPORTS OF MAIZE ϕ - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Tons

	Pre-War*	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
U. S. A.	526	684	1095	989	1331	1247	2125	2006	2009	3086	1939	1944
South Africa	198	98	135	244	153	375	167	245	206	326	648	630
Commonwealth	136	38	86	79	54	145	127	102	129	388	354	316
Argentina	1757	382	81	142	22	164	296	309	80	97	50	68
Roumania	78	30	44	48	-	49	14	58	188	185	164	143
Others	233	73	57	35	84	322	199	364	544	478	275	304
Total	2928	1305	1498	1537	1624	2302	2928	3084	3156	4560	3430	3405

ϕ Includes transshipments

* 1937-1939 Average

1958 others include 182 Thousand Tons from Yugoslavia

1960 " " 137 " " " France

1961 " " 231 " " " "

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.13 UTILIZATION OF MAIZE
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	Average 1951/52-1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64*
Starch & Glucose	184	182	247	325	331	384	357	383	445
Cereal Breakfast Foods	87	91	84	90	114	109	106	113	151
Brewing & Malting	44	142	169	197	233	280	302	330	367
Feed & Waste	1153	1232	1592	2294	2425	2349	3074	3133	2553
Total	1468	1647	2092	2906	3103	3122	3839	3959	3516

* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Grain Crops - A Review',
and Grain Bulletins.

Table C.14 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF (A) MAIN CROP AND (B) EARLY POTATOES
Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	Pre-War ^φ	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
(A) Main Crop - Production	4498	5052	4924	6234	6340	5577	6026	5853	6189
- Imports	-	359	402	9	15	151	193	1	-
Total Main Crop	-	5411	5326	6243	6355	5728	6219	5854	6189
(B) Earlies ^θ - Production	375	639	632	682	818	681	632	724	762
- Imports	-	235	347	317	264	394	296	343	300
Total Earlies	-	874	979	999	1082	1075	928	1067	1062

^φ Average 1936/37 - 1938/39 for production. Details for Imports not available.

Total Imports (average - calendar years 1934-1938) 206 Thousand Tons

^θ Include deliveries from Channel Islands

* Forecast

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmdn. 2621.

Table C.15 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF SUGAR^e
 Thousand Tons - July/June Years

	Pre-War ^φ	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Production	415	587	761	816	939	800	722	778	980
Imports	2170	2762	2596	2433	2247	2283	2170	2594	2210
Total	2585	3349	3357	3249	3186	3083	2892	3372	3190

^φ Average 1936/37 - 1938/39 for Production and Calendar years 1934-1938 for Imports

^e Raw Equivalent Basis

* Forecast

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd. 2621

Table D.P.1 UTILIZATION OF MILK SOLD OFF FARMS
Years ended March - Million Gallons

	1938/39	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Liquid Sales	871	1514	1521	1512	1508	1519	1547	1561	1592	1610	1629	1642
Manufactured	422	445	460	632	711	568	581	742	826	830	730	714
Total Sales	1293	1959	1981	2144	2219	2087	2128	2303	2418	2440	2359	2356

Source: U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards

Table D.P.2 SALES OF LIQUID MILK - FULL PRICE, WELFARE, SCHOOLS
Years ended March - Million Gallons

	1938/39	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Full Price	841	1293	1296	1282	1275	1281	1302	1311	1333	1348	1359	1364
Welfare	1	166	170	174	179	182	187	194	202	207	215	220
Schools	29	55	55	56	54	56	58	56	57	55	55	58
Total	871	1514	1521	1512	1508	1519	1547	1561	1592	1610	1629	1642

Source: U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards

Table D.P.3 UTILIZATION OF MILK SOLD FOR MANUFACTURE
Years ended March - Million Gallons

	1938/39	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Butter	131	103	90	146	214	128	111	223	290	293	194	124
Cheese	99	162	159	243	265	200	218	258	266	258	231	269
Condensed Milk	91	110	127	145	133	128	131	133	133	129	130	139
Whole Milk Powder	19	39	44	55	48	49	46	45	43	44	50	46
Fresh Cream	66	16	21	25	30	40	48	57	66	77	89	99
Other	16	15	19	18	21	23	27	26	28	29	36	37
Total	422	445	460	632	711	568	581	742	826	830	730	714

Source: U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards.

Table D.P.4 STANDARD QUANTITY AND GUARANTEED PRICE OF MILK
Years ended March

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*	1965/66*
Standard Quantity - Million Gallons	1957.5	1957.5	1957.5	1961.0	1961.0	1968.0	1987.5	2009.1	2033.7	2056.5	2095.6	2111.0
Guaranteed Price - Pence Per Gallon	37.27	38.04	38.45	38.70	37.70	37.70	37.45	38.25	37.85	38.35	40.85	41.85

* Guaranteed Price includes 0.25d. per gallon for M.M.B.'s
Compositional Quality Schemes

1954/55 and 1955/56 Guaranteed Price includes awards given
at special Price Reviews.

1965/66 Standard Quantity - Provisional.

Sources: 1. U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards
2. 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965'. Cmnd. 2621.

Table D.P.5 MILK SUBSIDIES
Years ended March - £ Million

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
General Subsidy	36.4	34.7	20.0	13.5	11.9	4.2	12.8	10.7	-4.9	3.0	-5.2
Welfare Milk	29.6	31.4	34.2	24.9	24.5	24.5	25.1	27.5	30.4	32.0	37.9
School Milk	12.2	13.2	13.2	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	14.1	14.0	15.8
Total	78.2	79.3	67.4	52.2	50.0	42.2	51.3	51.6	39.7	49.0	48.5

General Subsidy - 1962/63 and 1964/65 - repayment to Government, being excess of market returns over Guarantees

* Provisional

Source: U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards

Table D.P.6 NUMBER AND CATEGORIES OF MILK PRODUCERS^φ - ENGLAND AND WALES

	1939	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Wholesale Producers*	95412	138305	135277	133338	129879	125079	121376	118026	114398	109108	103690	99219
Producer-Retailers*	61881	23867	20432	17674	15677	14085	12873	11955	11122	10658	10470	9961

^φ At end of March

* Including producer-retailers with a wholesale contract

Sources: 1. M.M.B. Annual Report and Accounts
2. U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
Federation of Milk Marketing Boards

Table D.P.7 NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS AND MILK YIELD PER DAIRY COW - ENGLAND AND WALES

	1939	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Dairy Cows												
- Thousands	-	2415	2451	2503	2524	2493	2595	2674	2728	2697	2605	2663
Milk Yield per Dairy Cow												
- Gallons	560	675	685	720	745	720	735	765	780	785	770	780

Number of Dairy Cows - June each year - 1939 not available
 Milk Yield - Years to 31st March - M. M. B. estimates

Sources: 1. M. M. B. Annual Reports and Accounts
 2. U.K. Dairy Facts and Figures, 1964:
 Federation of Milk Marketing Boards

Table D.P.8 PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF BUTTER
 Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production*	20.0	22.8	14.8	25.1	34.0	30.9	14.9	39.6	50.8	59.6	43.2	23.4
Net Imports	471.4	280.0	303.3	350.6	361.0	419.2	398.2	402.6	419.8	403.6	414.0	462.1
Total	491.4	302.8	318.1	375.7	395.0	450.1	413.1	442.2	470.6	463.2	457.2	485.5

* Factory or creamery production

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
 and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.9 IMPORTS OF BUTTER - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Zealand	129600	121600	121817	155817	146217	169987	162478	144470	156628	156054	156321	176441
Australia	89900	29150	73207	75763	53364	49278	64085	58152	58598	72212	71357	74855
Denmark	118250	101200	84819	88430	87000	95349	94564	98140	93892	96002	91364	90259
Netherlands	35600	14250	10520	9613	12686	29667	13508	17344	15818	15539	14869	15176
Irish Republic	16350	3800	1036	284	14474	16175	868	7177	14953	13285	15954	16690
Other Commonwealth	2250	500	619	786	300	1715	7083	1489	855	2354	4324	18832
Finland	10500	1700	3	9390	20218	13559	11888	22224	13289	9414	14220	19883
Poland	9950	150	3061	13	910	15774	16653	21293	20066	16709	13221	15713
Argentina	4500	5650	7307	10317	12335	4704	14230	15539	11116	8052	10914	8316
Others	59000	3200	5097	3661	17805	26448	15322	19428	37800	17100	21681	28030
Total	475900	281200	307486	354074	365309	422656	400679	405256	423015	406721	414225	464195

1938 - Others include 37,550 tons from Baltic Countries
 1957 - Others " 14,082 " " Sweden
 1958 - Others " 11,819 " " "
 1960 - Others " 8,887 " " " and Norway
 1961 - (Others " 15,656 " " France
 (Others " 11,905 " " South Africa

Note: This table refers to Total Imports while Table DP8 refers to Net Imports

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins.

Table D.P.10 TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Butter	510.8	316.9	328.8	347.6	395.6	460.6	430.0	429.3	465.1	472.1	461.1	457.4
Margarine	211.5	415.0	401.7	392.1	359.9	326.1	354.9	363.6	324.6	324.3	331.1	332.3
Total	722.3	731.9	730.5	739.7	755.5	786.7	784.9	792.9	789.7	796.4	792.2	789.7

* Provisional

Note: Total consumption of butter in this table differs from the total or Production and Net Imports shown in Table DP8, which does not reflect changes in stocks.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review', and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.11 PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF CHEESE
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production	43.0	81.6	63.1	99.9	114.1	95.2	87.5	108.7	112.5	112.3	104.6	110.0
Net Imports	144.2	129.9	122.5	132.1	118.0	112.8	134.6	128.3	131.5	135.9	134.8	146.0
Total	187.2	211.5	185.6	232.0	232.1	208.0	222.1	237.0	244.0	248.2	239.4	256.0

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.12 IMPORTS OF CHEESE - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Zealand	81950	91050	81485	89840	85270	80557	76046	76160	79653	79265	73972	79693
Australia	11850	17750	19794	12473	12085	6566	13283	15143	14877	15167	15508	14544
Canada	33900	1950	6030	4510	3121	6747	8591	8375	7706	11474	10820	13730
Denmark	950	9400	10529	11175	10658	9982	10122	10403	10013	9179	10204	9117
Netherlands	10100	7450	6972	7124	5899	8995	14415	9147	7638	8821	11441	11125
Irish Republic	1000	200	124	313	61	147	745	713	2275	3731	6267	9194
Norway	50	300	475	2140	2673	2213	4026	3212	3096	2765	3357	3889
Others	6550	3900	3555	6897	3503	3398	9074	8259	9204	8290	5865	7200
Total	146350	132000	128964	134472	123270	118605	136302	131412	134462	138692	137434	148492

Note: This table refers to Total Imports while Table DP11
refers to Net Imports

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.13 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF CONDENSED MILK
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Production	211.6	115.4	177.3	189.2	182.0	179.1	181.2	186.2	181.5	186.8	182.2	189.6
Imports	81.7	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	4.4	10.4	9.4	9.8	9.3	9.0	8.8
Total	293.3	119.0	178.4	190.4	183.3	183.5	191.6	195.6	191.3	196.1	191.2	198.4

* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.14 EXPORTS OF CONDENSED MILK
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Whole sweetened						20.8	19.6	25.3	26.3	18.9	23.0	19.6
unsweetened						16.6	13.5	14.9	12.1	15.6	16.5	20.4
Other						0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Total	14.0	23.3	41.5	37.7	46.5	38.0	34.2	41.1	39.2	35.2	40.0	40.4

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.15 PRODUCTION OF MILK POWDER
Thousand Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Whole	8.6	21.4	22.0	30.9	30.8	28.5	27.5	25.9	26.7	24.9	24.8	26.0
Skimmed	15.3	27.9	22.6	38.2	38.0	28.1	20.7	57.8	64.7	73.6	50.2	30.0
Buttermilk and Whey	NA	8.7	4.9	6.5	8.2	7.1	8.2	12.0	11.3	14.4	10.7	12.0
Total	-	58.0	49.5	75.6	77.0	63.7	56.4	95.7	102.7	112.9	85.7	68.0

* Provisional

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.16 IMPORTS OF MILK POWDER - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Zealand	6642	39110	27198	37399	44782	37992	47140	35033	30762	27868	33422	39597
Australia	2176	11956	7306	15389	7437	10688	25639	11310	1695	2428	4222	3823
Irish Republic	562	779	1602	3593	5325	4891	4701	5931	8567	6102	6942	10093
France	-	-	-	-	-	1	5611	2369	4778	7326	6697	8784
Netherlands	4514	123	7663	5290	3640	5099	15472	4549	5295	8280	5607	6864
Denmark	65	40	565	1865	1152	1965	2078	1786	2482	1362	697	2637
Others	3811	-	158	529	40	1108	3354	2802	4397	7354	11491	23772
Total	17770	52008	44492	64065	62376	61744	103995	63780	57976	60720	69078*	95570

* Includes cream

1962 - Others include 3776 tons from Austria
 " " 1469 tons from Belgium
 1963 - Others include 7174 tons from Austria
 " " 2015 tons from Belgium
 1964 - Others include 8609 tons from Austria
 " " 4194 tons from Western Germany
 " " 3585 tons from U. S. A.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.17 IMPORTS OF CASEIN - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Zealand	735	3605	4510	5933	4633	5762	5860	7025	7747	7154	6384	7368
Australia	*	190	310	347	-	186	208	75	13	124	1382	1057
Other Commonwealth	135	160	25	150	-	5	10	-	570	1175	470	271
Argentina	3640	4220	3440	3720	2162	2019	2020	2525	2036	1350	3269	1354
France	2920	3450	2730	1502	2060	843	520	1400	2678	1938	1268	2261
Poland	φ	1420	2095	1705	2647	3789	3638	3655	2075	1475	658	1163
Others	885	1330	895	1378	1271	1032	1074	1402	805	785	383	581
Total	8315	14375	14005	14735	12773	13636	13330	16082	15924	14001	13814 [†]	14055

* Included, if any, in Other Commonwealth

φ Included, if any, in Others

† Amended total 13667 tons; details by countries not available

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.18 NUMBER OF EGGS PRODUCED PER ADULT BIRD PER ANNUM
June/May Years

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 [*]	1964/65 ^φ
	166.0	168.0	171.0	174.0	178.9	183.5	188.0	190.8	193.3	201.4	206.0

* Provisional

φ Forecast

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table D.P.19 HOME SUPPLIES AND IMPORTS OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS^φ
Million Dozen

	Pre-War	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65*
Packing station								
Sold in shell	NA	646	649	601	621	609	615	688
Processed	NA	44	60	25	42	50	78	92
Other Home Supplies	NA	330	360	417	430	433	462	466
Total Home Supplies	545	1020	1069	1043	1093	1092	1155	1246
Imports of Shell Eggs and Egg Products	346	68	51	85	69	68	46	41
Total Supplies	891	1088	1120	1128	1162	1160	1201	1287

* Provisional

φ June/May years for Home Production, July/June years for Imports
Home Production - Hen eggs for human consumption, and includes
output from units under one acre

Egg Products - Whole dried, frozen and liquid egg as shell egg
equivalent. Excludes albumen and yolk

Source: 'Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1965', Cmnd. 2621

Table D.P.20 IMPORTS OF EGGS - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Thousand Dozen

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Denmark	95127	90076	47646	14478	5482	8299	3292	9972	8797	4422	6732	3059
Netherlands	59328	4680	2792	1618	477	751	217	3188	1416	4237	6912	950
Poland	26211	2892	5398	1719	-	123	4380	8763	16662	7862	3265	3487
South Africa	2712	3674	4318	7557	2103	1686	2529	5139	5126	4144	4061	5555
Others	93622	18420	23764	12879	3711	3995	2351	8042	7301	4206	6918	8450
Total	277000	119742	83917	38251	11773	14854	12769	35104	39302	24871	27888	21501

1938 - Others include 11858 thousand dozen from Commonwealth

1954 - " " 10772 " " " "

1955 - " " 13475 " " " "

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

Table D.P.21 IMPORTS OF EGG PRODUCTS - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Tons

	1938	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Commonwealth	395	18410	12100	7785	10237	5147	5745	9445	14020	10595	6346	3759
China	40695	10850	6450	8110	10684	20141	3399	2879	1381	1573	2096	281
Poland	605	50	115	15	162	190	1079	539	1610	1986	2640	2183
Netherlands	-	170	385	400	523	685	974	1228	640	1519	1327	1575
South Africa	-	1050	430	650	992	-	1190	1701	1344	2168	1045	747
Others	6635	1045	1345	1025	1275	1054	3356	2939	5217	2315	2134	2544
Total	48330	31575	20825	17985	23873	27217	15743	18731	24212	20156	15588	11089

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee: 'Dairy Produce - A Review',
and Intelligence Bulletins

