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## CHANGES IN THE LOCATION OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

1931 — 1949.

BY

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During the past nineteen years there has been a marked change in the proportion of livestock of all types, slaughtered in metropolitan, as compared with country areas. During this period there has been a continuous movement of slaughtering to country districts with the result that the proportion of livestock slaughtered in the metropolitan area is now considerably lower than it was in the early 'thirties. This movement has been most marked in the case of calves, but it is noticeable in all types of livestock.

### AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

During the past fifty years there have been a number of changes in the form of presentation of the official slaughtering statistics for New South Wales, and it is largely for that reason that this study has not been extended to cover a longer period. From 1901 to 1911 slaughtering figures were published for calendar years; from 1912 to 1931 (inclusive) figures were published for years ending 30th June; from 1932 to 1942 (inclusive) published figures relate to twelve-monthly periods ending 31st March, while since 1942 published figures have again related to calendar years. Not only have there been four changes in the twelve-monthly period covered by the published figures in just over forty years, but the presentation of the statistics has also been altered on at least two occasions. Until the year which ended 30th June, 1930, only total slaughterings of various types of livestock were shown, together with slaughterings at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, which were also shown separately.

From 1930-31 to 1934-35 (inclusive) figures for the County of Cumberland were shown separately and were divided into three groups—

- State Abattoirs (Homebush Bay),
- Other Abattoirs,
- Balance of County.

Slaughterings in the remainder of the State were also shown in three groups, namely:—

- Country Abattoirs.
- Country Slaughter-houses.
- Stations and Farms.

Since 1935-36 slaughterings in the County of Cumberland have not been shown separately. From that year slaughterings have been divided into four groups:—

State Abattoirs (Homebush Bay).

Other Abattoirs.

Country Slaughter-houses.

Stations and Farms.

For purposes of classification, the N.S.W. Government Statistician has defined an abattoirs as an establishment at which more than 100,000 sheep and lambs are killed per year. Many works in northern districts of the State which slaughter large numbers of cattle are classified as country slaughter-houses and not as abattoirs. In most of the graphs and tables which follow, figures of slaughterings at Other Abattoirs (including two abattoirs in the County of Cumberland) and at Country Slaughter-houses have therefore been grouped together. In view of the definition of an "abattoir" adopted by the Statistician, any distinction between these two groups is, to a large extent, meaningless, except when applied to sheep and lambs.

Tables I-IV and Figures I-IV show total slaughterings during the nineteen-year period together with slaughterings classified by groups, as already indicated.\* Tables V-VIII and Figures V-VIII show the percentage of total slaughterings accounted for by each group. They give a clearer picture of the movement of slaughtering from the metropolitan to country areas during the period under review.

### **Total Slaughterings.**

#### **Cattle.**

Cattle slaughtering reached its pre-war peak in 1937-38 but during the early war years slaughtering fell appreciably, reaching its lowest level in 1940-41, largely as the result of early war-time production policy. However, with the advent of the war in the Pacific, meat production policy changed and by 1943 there had been a substantial increase in cattle slaughtering. The most noticeable increase in slaughterings during that period was at country slaughter-houses, including a number of establishments on the mid and far North Coast. The output of works on the North Coast was expanded during this period by the slaughter of surplus dairy cattle to meet increased wartime demand for boneless and canned meats.

The prolonged but intermittent drought of the early 'forties was particularly severe in most parts of the State during 1944. This probably accounted for the appreciable reduction in cattle slaughterings during that year and in 1945. Despite generally adverse seasonal conditions, slaughterings rose in 1946 and since that year slaughterings have increased consistently. In 1949 they reached the highest level on record. The substantial increase in slaughterings during the past three years is undoubtedly due in part to the exceptionally good seasons experienced. Consumer demand, following the abolition of meat rationing, has also

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\* Slaughtering figures for New South Wales are published regularly in *The Official Year Book of N.S.W.*, issued by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics.

Figures for recent years, as yet unpublished, have also been provided by the Bureau.

probably influenced the number of cattle slaughtered in New South Wales, particularly in the past two years. The latest available figures indicate that slaughterings in the current year are slightly above those of 1949. There are indications of a further increase in beef production so that the record level of slaughterings in 1949 may well be exceeded this year.

### **Calves.**

The slaughtering of calves almost tripled between 1931-32 and 1936-37, in which year it reached a peak which has not since been equalled. It is difficult to account for this spectacular rise in calf slaughterings during that period but it is probable that it was due, at least in part, to improved slaughtering facilities in North Coast dairying areas. Nearly all calves slaughtered are dairy calves and the number slaughtered is therefore likely to fluctuate as the result of internal changes in the structure of the dairy industry.

Slaughtering of calves fell fairly steadily from its peak of 486,231 in 1936-37 to 402,345 in 1940-41, since when it has fluctuated about the 400,000 mark. Slaughterings of calves in the first quarter of 1950 were slightly below the level of the same period in 1949.

### **Sheep and Lambs.**

Although there were some fluctuations in the total number of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the 'thirties, slaughtering remained fairly stable in that period. The decade prior to World War II was, however, a period in which the fat lamb industry developed significantly in New South Wales. This development continued into the early war years. Although total slaughterings of sheep and lambs in 1931-32 and in 1939-40 were almost identical, the proportion of lambs slaughtered had increased considerably. In 1931-32 lamb slaughterings represented 29 per cent. of total slaughterings, in 1939-40 they accounted for 40 per cent. of the total, while in 1940-41 the proportion of lambs slaughtered was as high as 48 per cent. of total slaughterings.

The proportion of lambs to total slaughterings fell during the mid-war years, largely due to bad seasons which resulted in poor lambings and also forced breeders to unload all surplus aged sheep. The wartime need for canned and dehydrated meat also contributed to the heavy slaughter of aged ewes and wethers which took place between 1941 and 1945, and **resulted** in record total slaughterings in 1943 of nearly 9,500,000 sheep and lambs. Sheep slaughterings reached a peak of 5.6 million in 1944. It is worth noting that sheep slaughterings in that year were only a little over 200,000 above the slaughterings of 1932-33, although in 1944 total slaughterings of sheep and lambs were nearly 2,000,000 higher than in 1932-33.

Sheep slaughterings fell consistently after 1944 until in 1948 they reached the lowest level in several decades. There was some recovery in 1949, both in lamb and sheep slaughterings. Total slaughterings in that year amounted to approximately 7,000,000—close to the average level of the early thirties, but 2,500,000 below the wartime peak.

The trend towards fat lamb production again became apparent in 1947. In 1948 the number of lambs slaughtered exceeded the number of sheep slaughtered for the first time. The trend continued in 1949

and in that year lamb slaughterings represented 53 per cent. of total slaughterings. The particularly high proportion of lambs slaughtered in the past two years has been due, in part, to the necessity for breeders to retain their aged ewes to build up their flocks following the heavy drought losses of the early forties. High prices for wool and the good seasons which have been experienced throughout the State in the past three years have also encouraged maximum stocking.

### **Pigs.**

Slaughtering of pigs has fluctuated considerably in the period under review, rising to an all-time record in 1941-42 and falling to the lowest level in two decades only six years later. Pigmeat production varies, in the short term, as the result of several different factors, most important of which is now probably the ratio between the price of wheat and the price of pigmeats. The changing structure of the dairy industry also has a significant effect both on the location of the pig population and the total production of pigmeats. However, it is not intended here to discuss the reasons for the fluctuations which have occurred in pigmeat production in New South Wales since 1931-32.

### **Changes in the Location of Slaughterings.**

The tables and graphs accompanying this article show quite clearly the movement towards country killing which has been proceeding in recent years. Although total slaughterings of all types of livestock, except sheep and lambs, were substantially higher in 1949 than in the early thirties, fewer livestock of all types were slaughtered at the State Abattoirs at Homebush Bay in 1949 than was the case fifteen to twenty years ago.

### **Cattle and Calves.**

The change was the most marked in the case of calves. Despite the fact that the total number of calves slaughtered in 1949 was more than double that of 1931-32, slaughterings of calves at Homebush Bay fell from 89,000 in that year to 46,000 in 1948, rising again in 1949 to 61,000. A comparison of the proportion of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs and at other establishments shows that there was a steady decline in the proportion of calves slaughtered at the State Abattoirs between 1931-32 and 1948. In 1931-32 over 54 per cent. of the calves slaughtered in the State were slaughtered at Homebush Bay; by 1948 this figure had fallen to just under 12 per cent.

An examination of cattle slaughtering figures (excluding calves) reveals a somewhat similar, but not nearly so marked, decline in the proportion of slaughterings at Homebush Bay. The proportion of cattle slaughtered at Homebush Bay reached its lowest level in 1942; since then there has been a slight increase in the proportion of cattle killed there. In 1931-32 slaughterings at the State Abattoirs accounted for nearly 38 per cent. of total slaughterings. In 1942 this figure fell to 21.6 per cent.; it rose again to 28 per cent. in 1945 and in 1949 was 23.1 per cent. Slaughterings at Other Abattoirs and Country Slaughter-houses, which accounted for just under 60 per cent. of total slaughterings in 1931-32, rose to a peak of almost 77 per cent. in 1942; they fell slightly between 1943 and 1945 then rose again until in 1949 they accounted for 76 per cent. of total slaughterings. There was a

significant falling off in slaughterings on stations and farms during World War II. They now represent only 1 per cent. of total slaughterings as against over 3 per cent. in the mid-thirties. It is significant that the absolute number of cattle slaughtered at Homebush Bay has remained fairly constant throughout the period under review. The State Abattoirs has not shared proportionately in the substantial increase in cattle slaughterings which has taken place since the early 'thirties.

### **Sheep and Lambs.**

The proportion of sheep and lambs slaughtered at the State Abattoirs has not fallen to the same extent as has other livestock slaughterings. 43.9 per cent. of the sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1931-32 were slaughtered at Homebush Bay. The percentage of total slaughterings has fluctuated but did not fall below 40 per cent. until 1943. By 1945, however, it had fallen to 32 per cent. from which figure it recovered to 36.6 per cent. in 1947 but fell again in 1948 to 33.9 per cent.

There has been a marked increase during the nineteen-year period in the percentage of slaughterings at both Other Abattoirs and Country Slaughter-houses. The percentage increases between 1931-32 and 1949 were from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. in the case of Other Abattoirs and from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. in the case of Country Slaughter-houses.

Total slaughterings at both Other Abattoirs and Country Slaughter-houses accounted for less than 40 per cent. of total slaughterings in 1931-32, but over 50 per cent. of total slaughterings in 1949. Slaughterings on stations and farms fell significantly during the war years, from 16.3 per cent. in 1938-39 to 9.7 per cent. in 1944. Since then there has been some recovery. In 1948 slaughterings on stations and farms represented 15.3 per cent. of the total slaughterings, being only slightly below the average figure of 16 per cent. in the early 'thirties.

### **Pigs.**

The percentage of pigs slaughtered at the Country Slaughter-houses and Other Abattoirs has always exceeded the percentage of slaughterings at Homebush Bay. In 1931-32 just under 40 per cent. of the pigs slaughtered in New South Wales were slaughtered at Homebush Bay and nearly 57 per cent. were slaughtered at other establishments, the remainder being slaughtered on stations and farms.

The percentage slaughtered at Homebush Bay fell to 25 per cent. of the total in 1947 when slaughterings at other establishments accounted for over 73 per cent. of total slaughterings. The percentage of slaughterings at the State Abattoirs showed a slight increase in 1948, rising to 28.6 per cent. where it remained in 1949. Slaughterings on stations and farms fell significantly during the late thirties, and this fall continued during the war years. In 1932-33, 4.1 per cent. of total slaughterings took place on stations and farms; by 1938-39 the figure had fallen to 1.4 per cent., and by 1945 it had fallen to the record low figure of 0.8 per cent.; in 1949 it stood at 1.4 per cent. or very slightly above the immediate pre-war figure.

### DISCUSSION.

This analysis of slaughtering trends over the period under review clearly indicates that the slaughter of stock in proximity to the areas of production is a long-standing tendency and not a temporary expedient adopted under abnormal post-war conditions. The strength of the development of country slaughtering has been particularly pronounced with cattle, calves and pigs, which are all subject to deterioration through injury, and to losses through deaths during long train journeys. Differential rail freight charges between live and dressed meat, together with deterioration and losses incurred in the transport of large livestock have undoubtedly contributed to the successful operation of killing-works on the North Coast and in inland areas.

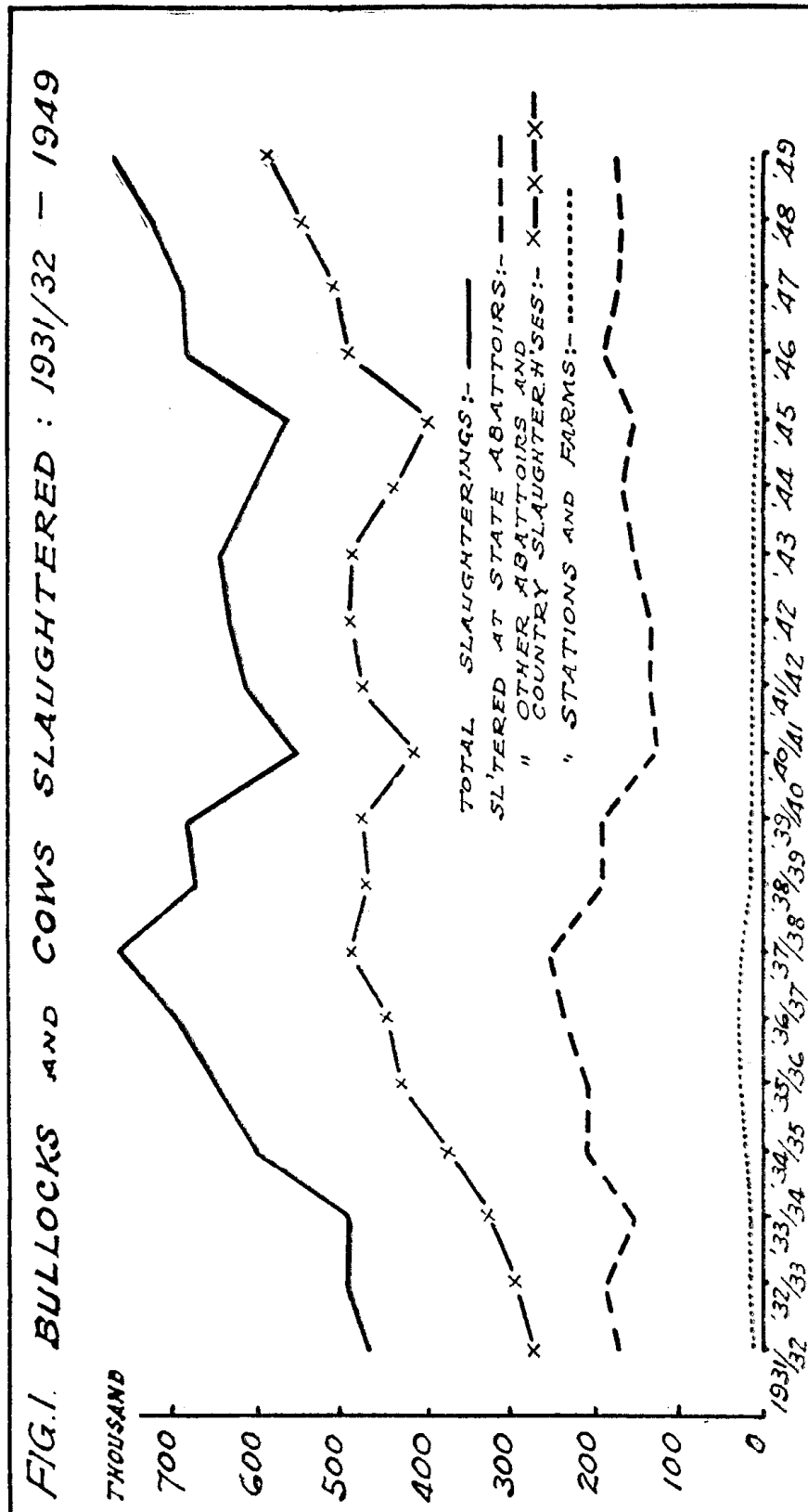
It is doubtful whether very large-scale slaughtering establishments can be operated more economically than can the larger country killing works, although there can be little doubt that medium-sized and large works can be operated more economically than the very small killing establishments. This, and the effect of seasonal fluctuations in the supply of livestock to the smaller country works, are two problems that warrant further investigation.

The experience gained by both operators and works managements over the past years in the handling of chilled meat has engendered within the trade a confidence of the ability of country works to compete successfully with metropolitan works on a quality basis. The experience gained in the transport of chilled carcasses from country works to the Sydney and Newcastle metropolitan markets has encouraged operators to look further afield. The development of the "off-season" carriage of chilled meats from works in northern New South Wales and Queensland to Melbourne indicates that the transport of chilled meats over long rail distances is more economic than the transport of livestock.

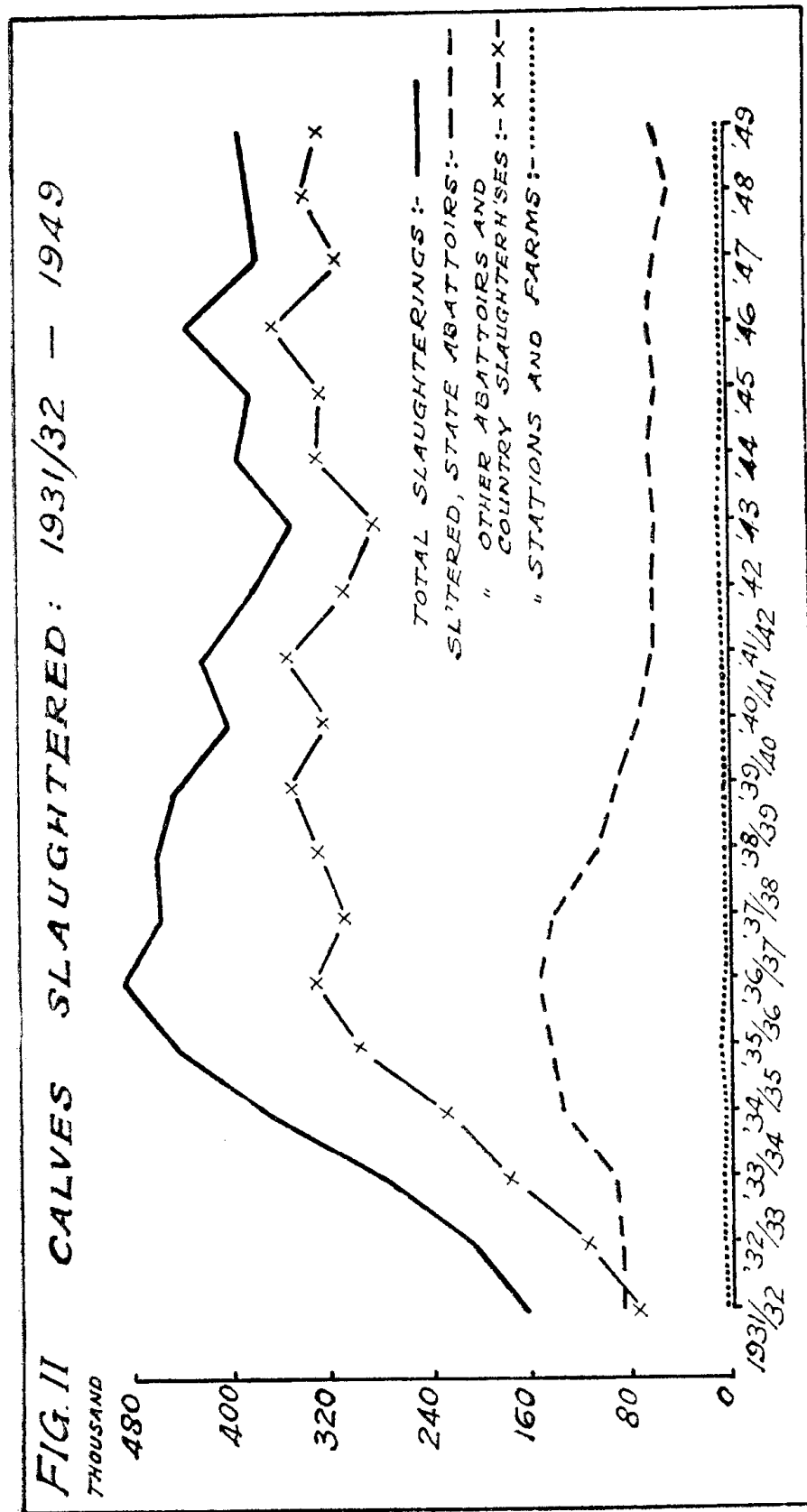
A feature of post-war trading which has proved favourable to country killing works and to stock producers is the expanding growth of the smallgoods trade and the continued post-war demand for tinned meats. The location of works within short transport distances of the areas of production has permitted the disposal of large numbers of calves and surplus dairy and breeding cattle, many of which could not be economically disposed of if consigned to metropolitan markets.

Labour conditions during the war and post-war years have also undoubtedly contributed much to the decentralisation of the slaughtering industry. Homebush Bay Abattoirs, the largest single slaughtering unit in New South Wales, has been heavily penalised in this regard—especially during peak lamb-slaughtering periods. Uncertainty during these periods has played no small part in causing operators to seek additional facilities to ameliorate this handicap to their trading operations.

The production of quality livestock is more favourable, other factors being equal, when the co-operation of the livestock producer and the meat operator is fully secured and continuously maintained, by direct rather than remote contacts. Processing of animals for meat near to production areas should lead to a better appreciation of market requirements by producers.







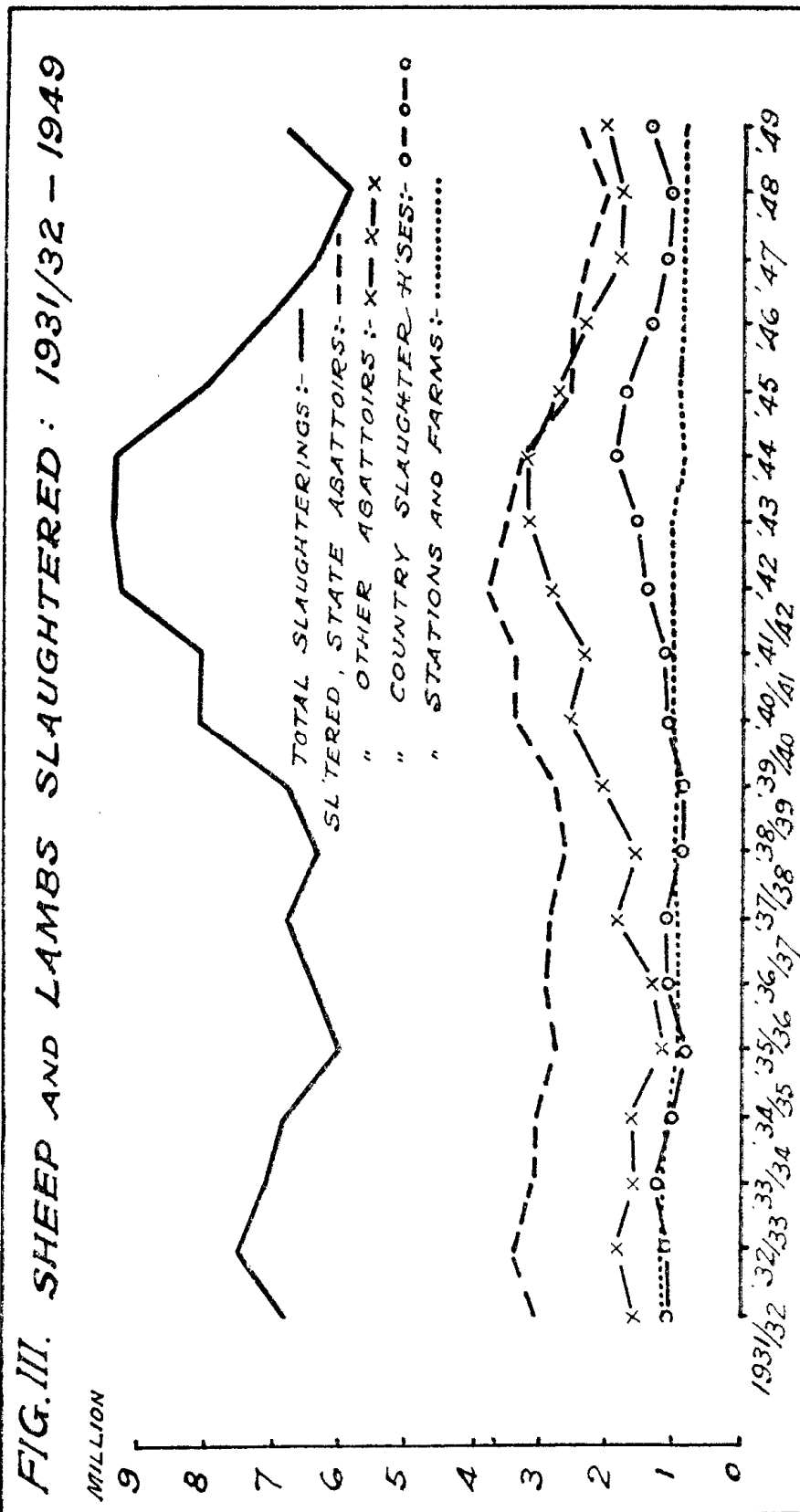
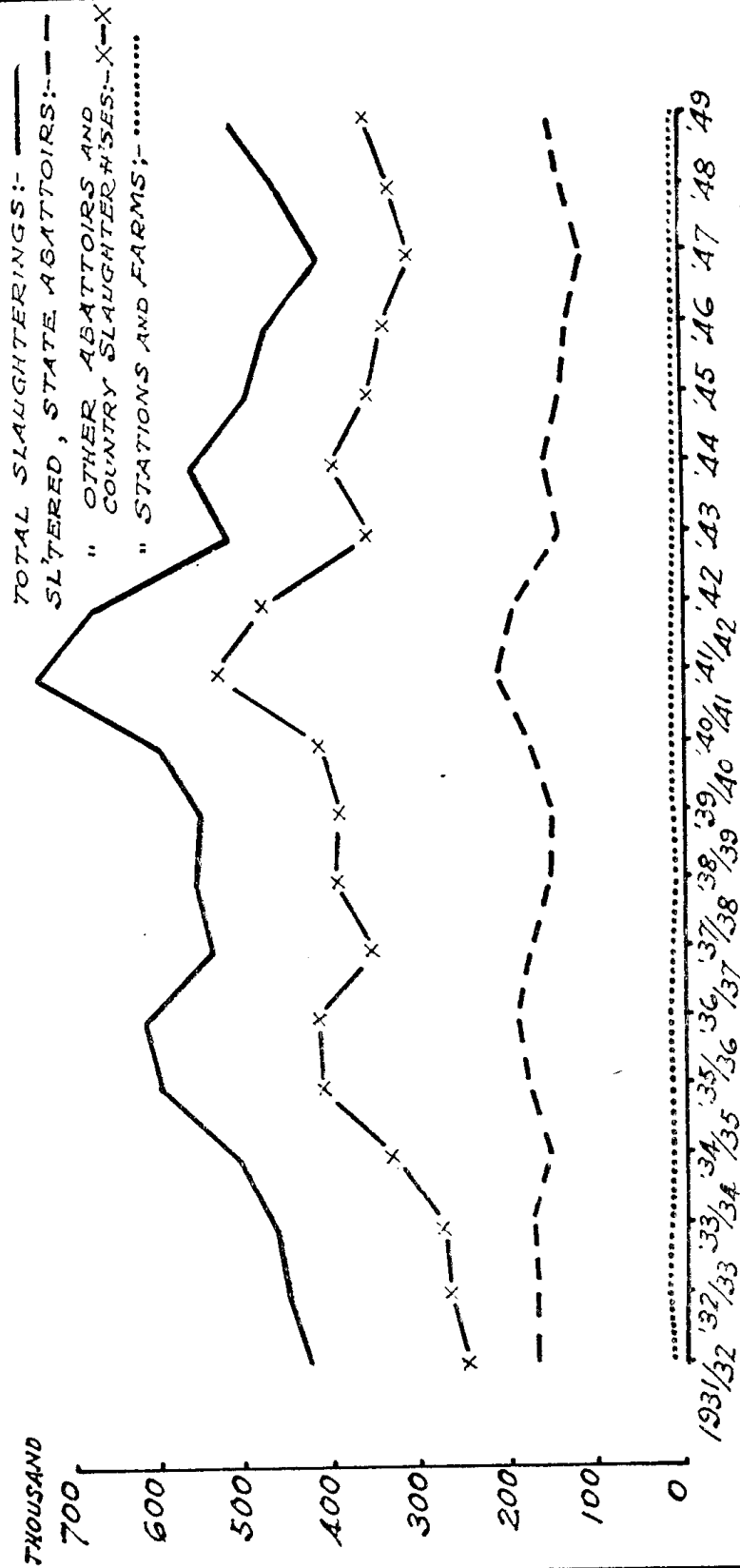
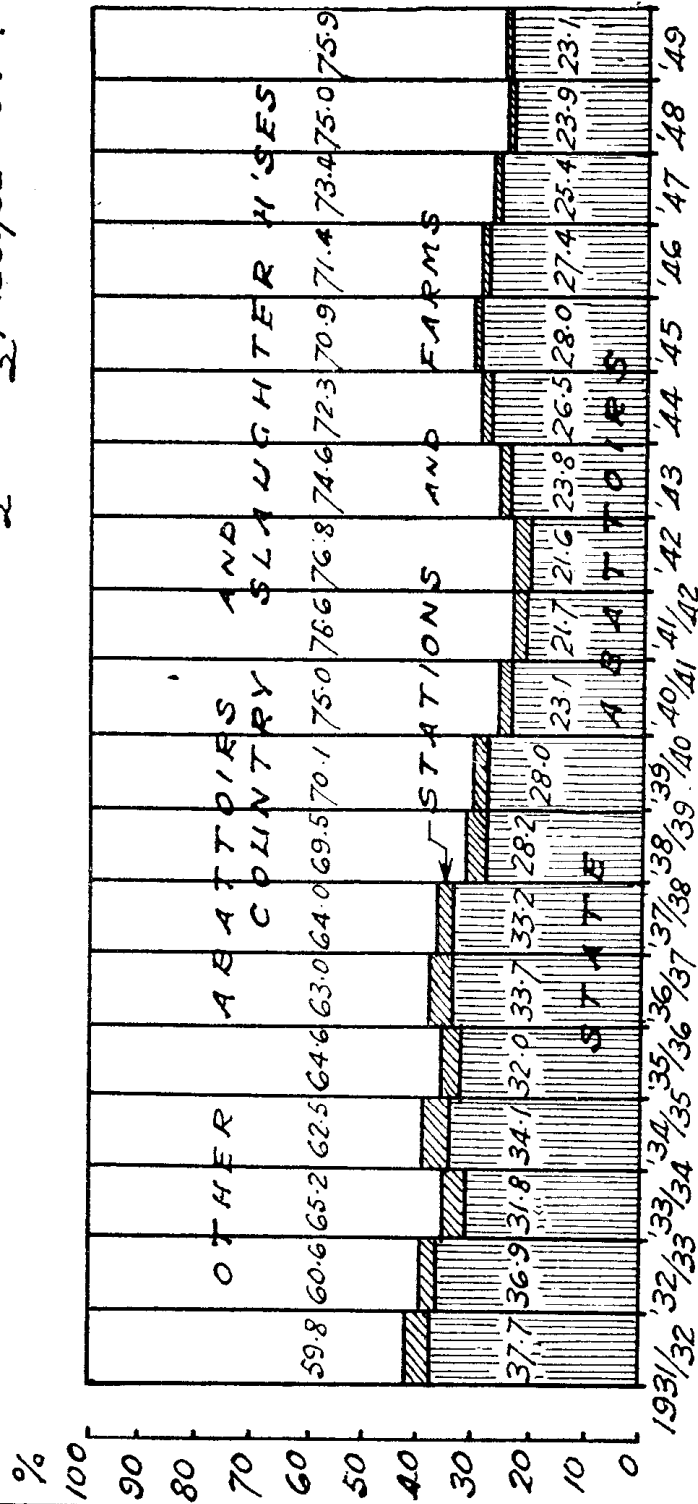


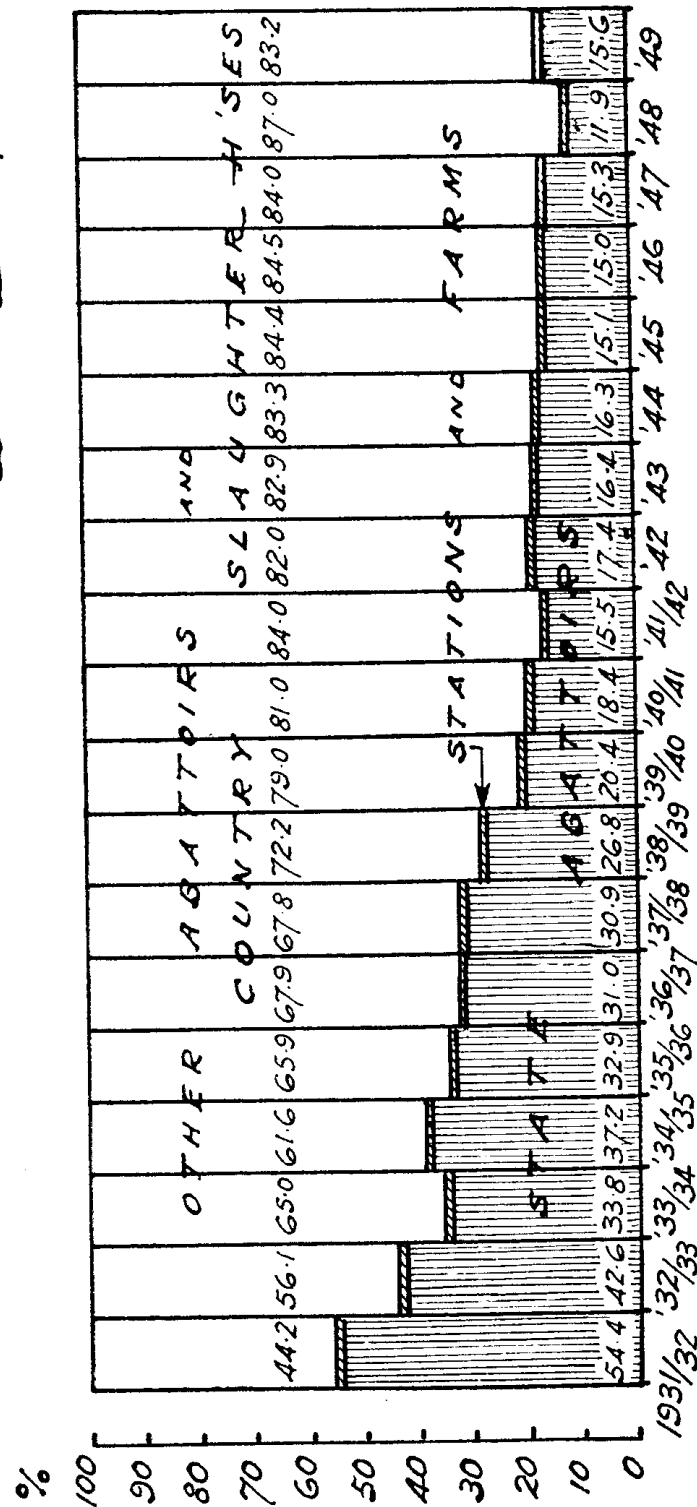
FIG. IV. PIGS SLAUGHTERED : 1931/32 - 1949



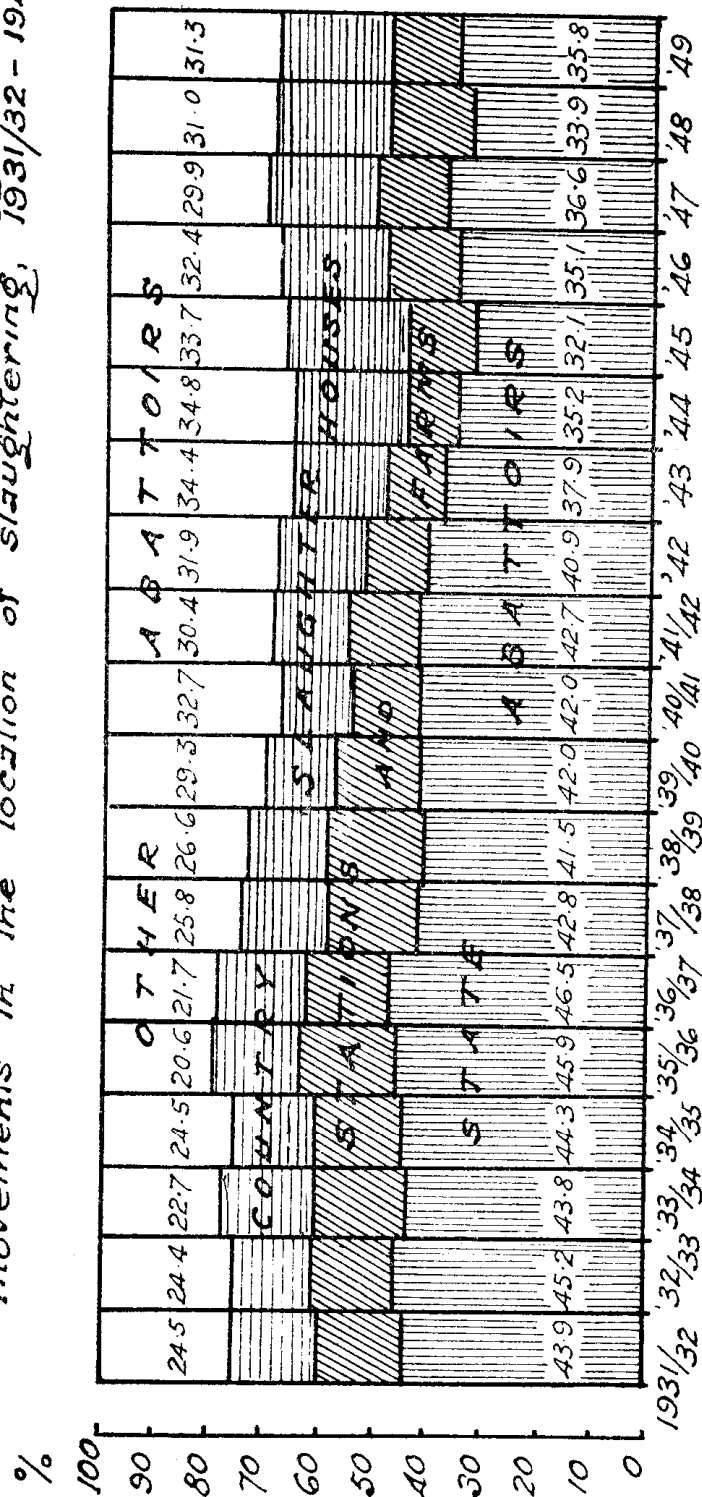
**FIG. V. BULLOCKS AND COWS SLAUGHTERED.**  
 Percentage Slaughtering by Groups, showing relative movements in the location of slaughtering, 1931/32-1949.



**FIG. VI. CALVES SLAUGHTERED.**  
*Percentage Slaughtering by Groups, showing relative movements in the location of slaughtering, 1931/32 - 1949*



**FIG. VII. SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED.**  
*Percentage Slaughtering by Groups, showing relative movements in the location of slaughtering, 1931/32 - 1949*



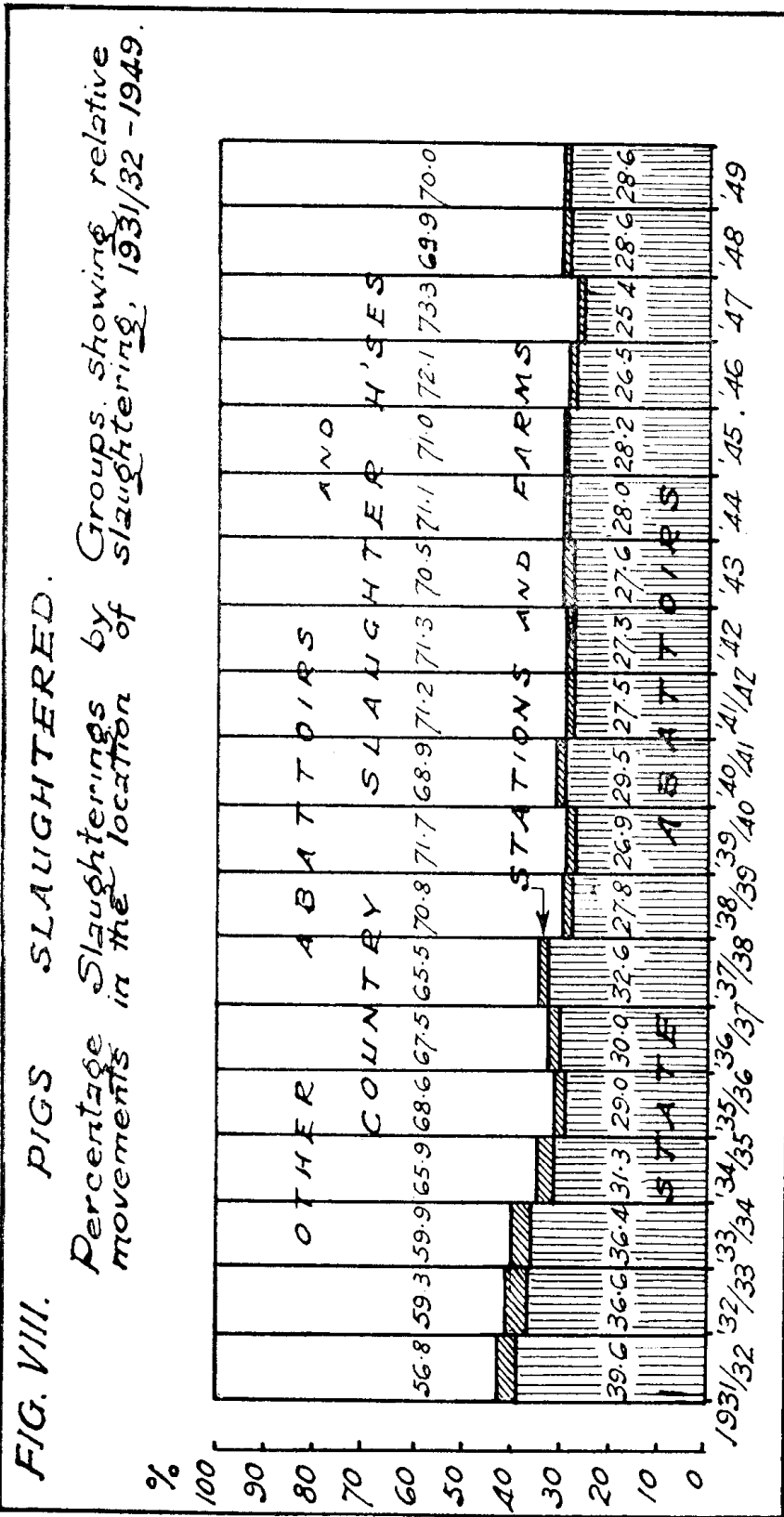


TABLE I.  
*Cattle Slaughtered in New South Wales—1931-32 to 1949.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.			Other Abattoirs.			Country Slaughter-houses.			Stations and Farms.			TOTAL.		
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Bullocks and Cows.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Bullocks and Cows.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Bullocks and Cows.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Bullocks and Cows.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Bullocks and Cows.
1932 (a)	122,782	52,831	175,613	69,008	24,203	93,211	99,387	85,571	184,958	6,071	5,628	11,699	297,248	168,233	465,481
1933 (a)	127,046	55,216	182,262	62,926	23,670	86,595	117,141	95,659	212,800	7,139	5,545	12,684	314,252	180,999	494,351
1934 (a)	98,383	58,813	157,226	52,018	28,803	80,821	128,655	112,968	241,623	8,906	6,034	14,940	287,962	206,648	494,610
1935 (a)	126,070	78,584	204,654	70,184	33,637	103,821	140,128	131,808	271,936	12,841	7,446	20,287	349,223	231,475	600,698
1936 (a)	129,539	78,975	208,514	80,329	42,945	123,274	144,940	132,984	297,924	14,549	7,771	22,320	369,357	282,675	652,032
1937 (a)	132,538	102,728	235,986	74,169	42,945	128,000	148,610	162,775	311,385	15,527	7,669	23,196	371,504	327,903	699,407
1938 (a)	132,809	120,685	253,494	73,395	62,876	136,271	167,540	185,884	353,424	13,514	7,672	21,186	387,258	377,117	764,375
1939 (a)	91,917	98,847	190,764	63,352	54,874	118,226	171,560	180,460	352,020	9,494	6,282	15,776	336,323	349,463	676,786
1940 (a)	106,142	84,708	190,850	89,657	61,206	150,863	161,139	165,431	326,570	8,086	5,056	13,142	395,024	316,401	681,425
1941 (a)	65,709	63,292	129,001	73,915	44,573	118,488	145,506	153,948	299,454	6,626	3,811	10,437	291,756	265,624	557,380
1942 (a)	70,577	63,932	134,509	71,695	38,863	110,558	202,694	160,878	363,572	6,600	3,800	10,400	331,566	267,493	619,059
1943	72,312	66,163	138,475	63,175	34,721	97,896	226,965	166,217	393,182	6,600	3,800	10,400	369,052	270,001	639,053
1944	89,534	63,991	153,525	84,550	35,494	120,044	207,347	154,521	361,868	6,600	3,800	10,400	388,031	279,806	645,837
1945	85,104	79,438	161,542	94,541	46,131	140,672	174,906	143,754	298,660	4,548	3,030	7,578	359,099	249,353	608,452
1946	75,450	83,950	158,500	73,658	45,965	119,623	146,589	134,688	281,277	4,073	2,337	6,410	299,770	266,040	565,810
1947	80,184	97,574	186,758	87,860	57,860	156,797	194,599	134,965	329,564	5,483	2,665	8,148	388,174	293,093	681,267
1948	81,238	93,965	175,203	83,913	41,150	125,072	216,013	165,521	381,534	5,601	2,648	8,249	386,765	303,293	690,058
1949	95,780	83,991	178,871	93,156	53,669	146,825	260,575	135,892	396,467	5,682	3,039	8,721	431,566	272,347	723,913
							291,284	149,433	440,717	(e) 5,000	(e) 3,000	(e) 8,000	(b) 485,220	(b) 289,193	(b) 774,413

(a) Year ended 31st March.

(b) Partly estimated.

(c) Estimated.

Source—N.S.W. Bureau of Statistics and Economics.



TABLE II.

*Calves Slaughtered in New South Wales, 1931-32 to 1949.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.	Other Abattoirs.	Country Slaughter- houses.	Stations and Farms.	Total.
1932 (a) ...	89,156	27,436	44,924	2,418	163,934
1933 (a) ...	88,916	29,344	87,895	2,740	208,895
1934 (a) ...	91,585	29,412	146,290	3,199	270,486
1935 (a) ...	137,758	34,090	194,618	4,273	370,739
1936 (a) ...	146,268	44,609	247,768	5,116	443,761
1937 (a) ...	150,880	50,478	279,547	5,326	486,231
1938 (a) ...	141,383	68,542	242,128	5,801	457,854
1939 (a) ...	123,138	74,370	256,624	4,481	458,613
1940 (a) ...	89,985	68,774	279,469	2,815	441,043
1941 (a) ...	74,170	55,531	270,317	2,327	402,345
1942 (a) ...	65,142	44,258	309,864	2,300	421,564
1942 ...	65,827	39,400	271,610	2,300	379,146
1943 ...	57,243	38,389	250,219	2,300	348,151
1944 ...	64,796	44,756	285,000	1,749	396,301
1945 ...	58,739	41,952	285,988	2,004	388,683
1946 ...	65,368	47,456	320,211	2,323	435,358
1947 ...	57,665	43,351	272,613	2,546	376,175
1948 ...	45,997	47,791	287,788	4,345	385,921
1949 ...	60,817	51,670	274,615	4,500 (e)	391,602 (b)

(a) Year ended 31st March. (b) Partly estimated. (c) Estimated.

Source—N.S.W. Bureau of Statistics and Economics.

TABLE III.  
*Sheep Slaughtered in New South Wales—1931-32 to 1949.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.			Other Abattoirs.			Country Slaughter-houses.			Stations and Farms.			TOTAL.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.
1932 (a) ...	2,012,245	1,006,122	3,018,367	989,385	697,498	1,686,883	805,923	244,770	1,050,693	1,076,933	47,356	1,124,289	4,884,486	1,995,746	6,880,232
1933 (a) ...	2,268,750	1,134,375	3,403,125	1,022,631	811,916	1,834,547	907,057	128,479	1,095,536	1,124,587	60,772	1,185,359	5,383,025	2,135,542	7,518,567
1934 (a) ...	1,522,225	1,613,431	3,135,656	824,283	800,394	1,624,677	985,800	270,094	1,255,894	1,095,063	52,652	1,147,715	4,427,371	2,736,571	7,163,942
1935 (a) ...	1,736,256	1,281,535	3,017,791	758,273	911,456	1,669,729	903,765	117,789	1,021,554	1,039,136	61,898	1,101,034	4,437,430	2,372,678	6,810,108
1936 (a) ...	1,369,325	1,404,901	2,774,226	521,702	724,072	1,246,374	846,334	121,120	967,454	996,218	53,013	1,049,231	3,733,579	2,303,706	6,037,285
1937 (a) ...	1,611,244	1,373,811	2,985,055	445,939	944,745	1,390,684	820,267	201,892	1,022,159	959,683	59,506	1,019,189	3,837,133	2,579,954	6,417,087
1938 (a) ...	1,570,662	1,361,519	2,932,181	749,674	1,032,462	1,773,136	901,136	217,942	1,119,078	970,032	65,334	1,035,366	4,182,504	2,677,257	6,859,761
1939 (a) ...	1,313,226	1,293,157	2,606,383	714,511	967,080	1,681,591	816,777	137,743	984,520	967,231	61,899	1,039,130	3,851,745	2,459,879	6,311,624
1940 (a) ...	1,319,040	1,545,797	2,864,837	983,219	1,036,268	2,019,987	831,215	136,446	967,661	939,230	64,967	1,004,203	4,103,210	2,783,478	6,886,688
1941 (a) ...	1,227,593	2,262,882	3,430,445	1,169,362	1,500,595	2,669,957	868,631	154,086	1,022,717	957,149	87,427	1,044,570	4,222,705	3,944,990	8,167,695
1942 (a) ...	1,324,167	2,149,231	3,473,398	1,211,619	1,254,827	2,466,446	956,497	194,320	1,147,817	954,000	87,000	1,041,000	4,446,283	3,682,378	8,128,661
1943 (a) ...	1,608,095	2,194,138	3,802,233	1,200,933	1,768,805	2,969,738	1,184,668	298,451	1,483,119	954,000	87,000	1,041,000	4,947,699	4,348,394	9,296,090
1944 (a) ...	1,722,085	1,805,415	3,527,500	1,634,992	1,623,418	3,258,410	1,219,033	369,638	1,588,671	954,000	77,064	1,041,000	5,330,710	3,945,471	9,276,181
1945 (a) ...	1,584,760	1,726,300	3,311,060	1,744,943	1,526,003	3,270,946	1,437,740	455,479	1,913,215	837,700	77,064	970,764	5,625,143	3,784,842	9,409,985
1946 (a) ...	1,339,868	1,230,800	2,570,668	1,433,868	1,272,089	2,705,957	1,438,474	341,918	1,770,392	879,949	90,894	970,843	5,082,159	2,935,701	8,017,860
1947 (a) ...	1,256,808	1,280,246	2,537,054	1,213,535	1,130,820	2,344,355	1,101,135	250,303	1,420,528	828,250	105,167	933,423	4,459,734	2,775,626	7,235,360
1948 (a) ...	942,096	1,389,157	2,331,253	683,270	1,221,167	1,904,437	988,946	230,091	1,219,631	798,547	107,074	905,621	3,412,853	2,948,089	6,360,942
1949 (a) ...	688,901	1,313,396	2,002,297	544,893	1,289,227	1,834,120	838,097	312,527	1,170,624	792,221	110,841	903,062	2,884,112	3,025,991	5,910,003
1949 (b) ...	842,245	1,645,615	2,487,860	713,991	1,461,705	2,175,756	888,818	497,999	1,386,897	795,000	110,000	906,000	3,240,054	3,714,459	6,954,513

(a) Year ended 31st March.

(b) Partly estimated.

(c) Estimated.

Source—N.S.W. Bureau of Statistics and Economics.

TABLE IV.  
*Pigs Slaughtered in New South Wales, 1931-32 to 1949.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.	Other Abattoirs.	Country Slaughter-houses.	Stations and Farms.	Total.
1932 (a) ...	168,256	47,395	194,592	15,142	425,385
1933 (a) ...	165,627	55,897	212,737	18,546	452,807
1934 (a) ...	167,995	55,390	220,721	17,099	461,205
1935 (a) ...	158,260	53,727	278,694	14,378	505,059
1936 (a) ...	173,032	65,094	343,310	14,188	595,624
1937 (a) ...	184,411	78,513	335,731	15,202	613,857
1938 (a) ...	175,243	62,796	288,717	10,112	536,868
1939 (a) ...	153,825	82,560	308,682	7,872	552,939
1940 (a) ...	145,786	62,560	326,522	7,491	542,359
1941 (a) ...	176,364	72,909	338,126	9,452	596,851
1942 (a) ...	203,068	90,532	434,782	9,500	737,882
1942 ...	182,432	87,203	389,795	9,500	668,930
1943 ...	139,079	52,744	301,716	9,500	503,039
1944 ...	155,547	69,779	324,351	5,002	554,679
1945 ...	139,577	63,645	287,898	4,177	495,297
1946 ...	124,055	53,200	284,520	6,561	468,336
1947 ...	104,439	35,346	265,523	5,433	410,741
1948 ...	131,349	38,212	282,946	6,705	459,212
1949 ...	145,302	48,313	307,136	6,700 (e)	507,451 (b)

(a) Year ended 31st March. (b) Partly estimated. (e) Estimated.

Source—N.S.W. Bureau of Statistics and Economics.

TABLE V.  
*Cattle (Bullocks and Cows) Slaughtering in New South Wales,  
1931-32 to 1949.*  
*Comparison of Percentages of Total Slaughtering.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.	Other Abattoirs and Country Slaughter-houses.	Stations and Farms.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1932 (a) ...	37.7	59.8	2.5
1933 (a) ...	36.9	60.6	2.5
1934 (a) ...	31.8	65.2	3.0
1935 (a) ...	34.1	62.5	3.4
1936 (a) ...	32.0	64.6	3.4
1937 (a) ...	33.7	63.0	3.3
1938 (a) ...	33.2	64.0	2.8
1939 (a) ...	28.2	69.5	2.3
1940 (a) ...	28.0	70.1	1.9
1941 (a) ...	23.1	75.0	1.9
1942 (a) ...	21.7	76.6	1.7
1942 ...	21.6	76.8	1.6
1943 ...	23.8	74.6	1.6
1944 ...	26.5	72.3	1.2
1945 ...	28.0	70.9	1.1
1946 ...	27.4	71.4	1.2
1947 ...	25.4	73.4	1.2
1948 ...	23.9	75.0	1.1
1949 (b) ...	23.1	75.9	1.0 (e)

(a) Year ended 31st March. (b) Partly estimated. (e) Estimated.

TABLE VI.  
*Calves—Slaughtering in New South Wales, 1931-32 to 1949.*  
*Comparison of Percentages of Total Slaughtering.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.	Other Abattoirs and Country Slaughter-houses.	Stations and Farms.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1932 (a) ...	54.4	44.2	1.4
1933 (a) ...	42.6	56.1	1.3
1934 (a) ...	33.8	65.0	1.2
1935 (a) ...	37.2	61.6	1.2
1936 (a) ...	32.9	65.9	1.2
1937 (a) ...	31.0	67.9	1.1
1938 (a) ...	30.9	67.8	1.3
1939 (a) ...	26.8	72.2	1.0
1940 (a) ...	20.4	79.0	0.6
1941 (a) ...	18.4	81.0	0.6
1942 (a) ...	15.5	84.0	0.5
1942 ...	17.4	82.0	0.6
1943 ...	16.4	82.9	0.7
1944 ...	16.3	83.3	0.4
1945 ...	15.1	84.4	0.5
1946 ...	15.0	84.5	0.5
1947 ...	15.3	84.0	0.7
1948 ...	11.9	87.0	1.1
1949 (b) ...	15.6	83.2	1.2 (e)

(a) Year ended 31st March. (b) Partly estimated. (e) Estimated.

TABLE VII.  
*Sheep and Lambs—Slaughtering in New South Wales, 1931-32 to 1949.*  
*Comparison of Percentages of Total Slaughtering.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.	Other Abattoirs.	Country Slaughter-houses.	Stations and Farms.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1932 (a) ...	43.9	24.5	15.3	16.3
1933 (a) ...	45.2	24.4	14.6	15.8
1934 (a) ...	43.8	22.7	17.5	16.0
1935 (a) ...	44.3	24.5	15.0	16.2
1936 (a) ...	45.9	20.7	16.0	17.4
1937 (a) ...	46.5	21.7	15.9	15.9
1938 (a) ...	42.8	25.8	16.3	15.1
1939 (a) ...	41.5	26.6	15.6	16.3
1940 (a) ...	42.0	29.4	14.0	14.6
1941 (a) ...	42.0	32.7	12.5	12.8
1942 (a) ...	42.7	30.4	14.1	12.8
1942... ..	40.9	31.9	15.9	11.3
1943... ..	37.9	34.4	16.7	11.0
1944... ..	35.2	34.8	20.3	9.7
1945... ..	32.1	33.7	22.1	12.1
1946... ..	35.1	32.4	19.6	12.9
1947... ..	36.6	29.9	19.2	14.3
1948... ..	33.9	31.0	19.8	15.3
1949 (b) ...	35.8	31.3	19.9	13.0 (e)

(a) Year ended 31st March. (b) Partly estimated. (e) Estimated.

TABLE VIII.

*Pigs—Slaughtering in New South Wales, 1931-32 to 1949.**Comparison of Percentages of Total Slaughtering.*

Year.	State Abattoirs.	Other Abattoirs and Country Slaughter-houses.	Stations and Farms.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1932 (a) ...	39.6	56.8	3.6
1933 (a) ...	36.6	59.3	4.1
1934 (a) ...	36.4	59.9	3.7
1935 (a) ...	31.3	65.9	2.8
1936 (a) ...	29.0	68.6	2.4
1937 (a) ...	30.0	67.5	2.5
1938 (a) ...	32.6	65.5	1.9
1939 (a) ...	27.8	70.8	1.4
1940 (a) ...	26.9	71.7	1.4
1941 (a) ...	29.5	68.9	1.6
1942 (a) ...	27.5	71.2	1.3
1942 ... ..	27.3	71.3	1.4
1943 ... ..	27.6	70.5	1.9
1944 ... ..	28.0	71.1	0.9
1945 ... ..	28.2	71.0	0.8
1946 ... ..	26.5	72.1	1.4
1947 ... ..	25.4	73.3	1.3
1948 ... ..	28.6	69.9	1.5
1949 (b) ...	28.6	70.0	1.4 (c)

(a) Year ended 31st March.

(b) Partly estimated.

(c) Estimated.