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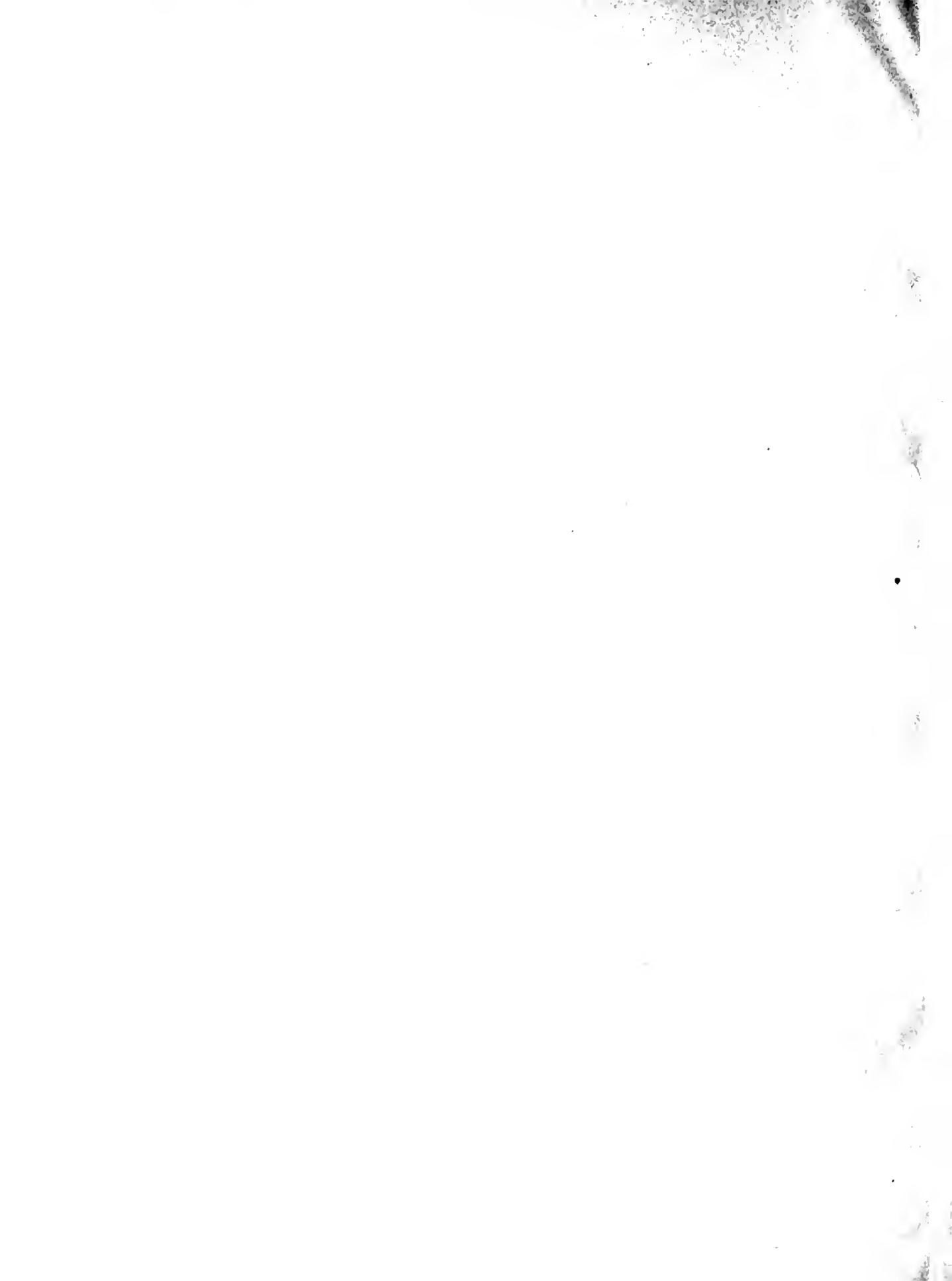
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE PROBLEM OF NUTRITION

VOLUME IV

STATISTICS OF FOOD PRODUCTION,
CONSUMPTION AND PRICES

DOCUMENTATION PREPARED
BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

PRESENTED TO THE MIXED COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEM OF NUTRITION
AT ITS SECOND SESSION, JUNE 4TH, 1936

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PREFACE

The Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition, at its first session in February 1936, set up a Sub-Committee on Food Statistics, the membership of which contained representatives, not only of the Mixed Committee itself, but also of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, and the International Institute of Agriculture. The task of the Sub-Committee was to examine and present the available statistical evidence bearing on the subject of nutrition and to make suggestion for the improvement of statistical information in this field.

The Sub-Committee held a meeting in Rome, at the International Institute of Agriculture on March 13th-16th, 1936, and drew up a Report ().*

The present volume has been prepared in accordance with certain recommendations made in the Sub-Committee's Report. It must be regarded as purely provisional and preliminary.

In the short time available it has not been possible to make a complete revision of the figures or to consult the Governments for the purpose of obtaining further information and their views on some of the independent estimates now put forward. The Institute proposes to continue and complete the work which, in its present form, constitutes merely a preliminary essay.

(*) See Volume I, pages 12 and 13: for text of Report see Volume III, *in fine*.



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INTRODUCTION

The Sub-Committee on Food Statistics of the Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition, at the meeting held in Rome last March, requested the International Institute of Agriculture:

(a) to furnish such information as exists on the consumption of cereals, sugar, meat, milk and other dairy products, poultry and eggs, fresh vegetables and fruit;

(b) to show as far as possible the trends of production, consumption and prices of these products in those countries for which reasonably complete statistics are available;

(c) to obtain municipal data on the quantities of milk and fresh vegetables entering certain large cities and to utilize these data to supplement the information referred to under (a) and (b);

(d) to continue its established policy of improving agricultural statistics, giving special attention to the deficiencies in the material now available on the protective foods, and to draw the attention of each Government to the particular directions in which improvement is desirable;

(e) to collect data bearing on the financial aspects of the assistance received by the national agriculture of various countries, and on the effects of such assistance on the production, imports and exports of foods;

(f) to collect and study wholesale and retail prices, particularly of the protective foods, and to relate such price data to the trends in production and consumption in various countries.

The Institute proposes to pay particular attention to the recommendation (d) above in its general endeavour to effect improvements in agricultural statistics but, meanwhile, it has attempted in the time at its disposal to make a preliminary and necessarily incomplete and imperfect survey of the subject of food production and consumption and kindred matters on the lines suggested in the requests of the Sub-Committee.

The present Report, which is submitted as a provisional document, contains the results of this preliminary work. It consists mainly of a series of estimates of the production and consumption of the commodities in which the Mixed Committee is particularly interested, together with some comments as to their scope and significance. It is put forward not only as a summary of the existing information on the subject, but also as an illustration of the deficiencies in the present material for the purpose of suggesting the directions in which the statistical investigations of Governments and of the Institute might be turned in the future.

Of the further questions remitted to the Institute by the Sub-Committee on Food Statistics of the Mixed Committee, figures have been assembled in respect of wholesale and retail prices in a number of countries, but it has not been possible to do more than draw a few of the more obvious inferences from these in relation to the trend of production and consumption.

The question of financial assistance, direct or indirect, given by Governments to the producers of foodstuffs, may interest the Committee on Nutrition from two points of view. Firstly, from the point of view of the actual or potential effects of such assistance upon the production and consumption of certain foodstuffs, such as the protective foods, and, secondly, from the point of view of the expense incurred by the State. The brief statement on this subject included in the Report cannot pretend at giving anything like an exhaustive account of the situation in this respect and has for its object to give, on the basis of available data, some outstanding facts bearing upon the problem.

I. — PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OF THE PROTECTIVE AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

NOTE — *The units employed in the following pages are the long ton of 2,240 lb. and the Imperial gallon.*

(a) GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Statistics of production, in any country, of the protective foodstuffs — milk and its derivatives, meat and fish, eggs, fruit and fresh vegetables — are notoriously unsatisfactory. Relatively few countries even attempt to compile annual estimates of complete national production; hardly any of those that do make the attempt would care to claim more than a very moderate degree of accuracy in the figures they compile. Hence it follows that, except for those products for the supply of which a nation is mainly or entirely dependent upon imports (which rarely include the protective foodstuffs), figures of annual consumption are equally lacking. Indeed should exports constitute an appreciable proportion of production, the task of estimating domestic consumption becomes well-nigh impossible. For, whereas it may be hoped to estimate national production with an error of perhaps no more than 15 to 20 per cent, the export of as much as one half of the production doubles the possible margin of error in the estimated quantity left for home consumption.

2. The problem becomes even more difficult when it is sought to arrive, for example, at the quantity of milk consumed in liquid form within any country. So large a part of the milk supply is normally manufactured into butter, cheese and other products — in some countries the proportion is well over 90 per cent — that any error in the estimate of the total milk output, or in that of butter and cheese, or in the quantity of milk needed to produce a given weight of butter or cheese, will be enormously magnified in the estimated balance of milk available for consumption in liquid form.

3. Fortunately a few countries have compiled statistics of estimated production and consumption of some of the foodstuffs with which this paper is concerned, and in such cases it may be assumed that the fullest consideration has been given to all the difficulties involved. Some, even, have attempted to compile annual consumption statistics, which they would no doubt wish to be accepted with some reserve. But were the present effort to be limited to assembling such data, the results would be so scanty and the picture of production and, particularly, of consumption would be so blurred and indistinct, as to be of little value for the purpose for which the figures are now needed.

4. The Institute has thought it desirable, therefore, to make an attempt to supplement official statistics of production and consumption by estimating production and consumption as closely as the available material will permit, for those products and those years for which it can reasonably be hoped to secure broadly accurate results. Each of the protective foodstuffs has its own peculiar characteristics, so far as production statistics are concerned, and these are dealt with below. The mere recital of them affords an indication of the difficulties, and suggests

how great an error may be involved, in computing estimates of food supplies from country to country and from year to year from imperfect data. Some of the figures in the following pages rest on a fairly secure foundation; others, where more than a small element of conjecture has been introduced, can be accepted only with considerable reserve; others again can hardly be described as much more than intelligent guesses. But throughout it has been the aim to check the estimates made by any knowledge that could be obtained regarding living conditions in the countries concerned.

5. The time at the disposal of the Institute has been all too short for the preparation of comparative statistics of this kind, and only a bare minimum of research has been possible into the mass of literature which exists in all countries, bearing indirectly upon the problem both of production and of consumption. Nor has it been possible to submit the results to authorities in the countries concerned. Intensive research and direct enquiry from specialists and specialist associations would no doubt result in substantial amendments to some of the figures and might also be expected to remedy deficiencies in a number of cases in which it has been found impossible to hazard estimates. The present survey is submitted as a very tentative first attempt at providing material from which to gain a rough idea of the production and consumption of the protective foods (together with cereals and sugar) in a number of countries, and of the trend of production and consumption in the past decade. It is important that the limitations of the material should be recognised, and that too much significance should not be attached to relatively narrow differences in apparent per head consumption as between country and country.

6. *Milk.* — A few countries publish statistics of total milk production either annually or at more infrequent intervals, and rather fewer analyse the supply, according to method of utilization. It is possible, when estimates of production have been made for one or two years, to interpolate or extrapolate, on the basis of changes in the dairy herds from year to year, but where an annual enumeration or estimate of the dairy herd, or of the number of cows is not made, this becomes impossible. When the number of cows is known it is sometimes possible to obtain an approximate indication from other sources (*e. g.* number of cows possessed by co-operatives and milk delivered to co-operative dairies) of the yield of milk per cow, and of changes over a period in the yields, but care has to be taken that the annual enumeration is on a uniform basis and does not exclude calving heifers for one year and include them in another. Care must also be taken to ensure that there is no omission of cows in towns from the figures of the dairy herds. It may even be possible, knowing the number of cows and the pastoral or agricultural characteristics of the country, to set limits above and below which the milk yield is unlikely to lie: but figures obtained in this way must be treated with the highest degree of reserve. Finally, account must be taken in some countries of the milk produced for human consumption by buffaloes, goats and ewes.

7. From these figures and those of external trade in milk products, it is reasonable to deduce the quantity of milk remaining for consumption within the country, in the form of milk, cream, butter or cheese, with some reservations respecting the consumption of skimmed milk (as liquid or as cheese). Sometimes it is not possible to do more than this, but occasionally figures of the production of butter and cheese in creameries are available, and it is then possible to arrive at a maximum figure for milk and cream consumption subject to any deduction for milk used in farm production of butter and cheese.

8. For the purpose of securing additional information on the consumption of milk, the Institute, in accordance with the suggestion of the Sub-committee on Food Statistics, approached about forty large European towns possessing municipal statistical offices. These were requested to indicate, if possible, their annual intake of milk and the average number

of inhabitants over a series of years. From the replies received, it appeared that in most cases the particulars required were not recorded or were too fragmentary to give an idea of the total milk consumption or even of its trends. Nevertheless, some useful information was received regarding a few of these cities. The data thus obtained (which, on the whole, correspond broadly with the information secured from other sources) appear at the end of Appendix III.

9. *Butter and cheese.* — For those few countries which publish estimates of national production, per head consumption figures are relatively easy to obtain, although the question may be complicated by variations in stocks from one year's end to another. For a few others, where farm production is small or negligible, it is possible to make an estimate based on factory production figures. In other cases, home consumption of butter and cheese can only be regarded as part of the domestic supply of milk for all purposes.

10. *Meat.* — Most countries now publish statistics of slaughterings either purporting to be complete, or limited to inspected slaughterings, or slaughterings in public abattoirs, or in certain towns. Where annual figures of livestock are available (but examination is necessary to ensure that the enumeration is complete and does not exclude, for example, cottagers' pigs), it is possible to make a rough estimate of slaughterings of the different sorts of stock, on the basis of normal births, natural deaths, imports and exports and changes in stock from one year to another. These estimates can be used to check the probable completeness or otherwise of the official slaughtering figures; calves, sheep and pigs are most extensively omitted. Average carcass weights are sometimes obtainable from the slaughterhouse returns, but in other cases they have to be obtained by indirect means and the possibility of error is then increased. Sometimes the average weight has to be very roughly estimated on the basis of averages in neighbouring countries with approximately similar conditions; such figures can be put forward only with the greatest reserve.

11. In a number of countries consumption per head is calculated officially. Comparison of such figures needs to be made with care inasmuch as in some edible offals and fats (especially lard) are included, in others excluded, while the figures for a number of States relate only to the meat as sold in the retailers' shops, and others exclude some bone or waste and meat used for canning. On the whole, however, it is probable that, imperfect as they may be, greater reliance can be placed upon consumption figures for meat than upon those for any other of the protective foodstuffs.

12. *Eggs.* — Few annual estimates of egg production are made and these must usually be used with caution. Frequently it is found that there are only occasional enumerations or estimates, and these may give the whole of the fowls, irrespective of age, or the adult fowls only, or the number of laying hens. They are apt to vary from time to time in respect of the date of the enumeration, and it is as a rule not easy to determine whether they relate to all fowls or only to those on farms or in rural districts. Hence figures of egg production and consumption are sparse and in most cases subject to a wide margin of error. In view of the rapid changes in the poultry population it is not possible to interpolate for those years in which no estimates of the poultry population are given.

13. *Fruit.* — The chief difficulties in calculating fruit consumption are the lack of knowledge respecting (a) production in private gardens, (b) fruit used for distilling and (c) grapes consumed fresh. Some countries publish annual estimates of fruit production, others only occasional figures and yet others only an infrequent census of the number of trees, from which it may be possible to infer figures of normal production, on the basis of yields in other countries. Little information is available regarding fruit used for preserving and in general all fruit figures must be accepted with reserve.

By means of statistics of imports it is possible to calculate the consumption of certain kinds of fruits, such as bananas and oranges, in those countries which depend entirely on foreign sources for their supplies.

14. As in the case of milk, an attempt was made to obtain data on the quantities of fresh fruit entering a number of large European cities for the purpose of discovering whether it was possible in this way to arrive at the average consumption per head in urban areas. The information received covered only a few towns and, in some cases, was incomplete. The results of these enquiries are given at the end of Appendix III.

15. *Vegetables.* — The task of estimating consumption per head of vegetables is almost impossible. In general, only a few crops are shown in official returns of either acreage or output, and the remainder are either grouped together under a heading of other food crops (which may contain other things than vegetables) or market gardens, or are not shown separately at all. Onions usually and cabbage frequently are separately distinguished, while a few countries give annual statistics of several vegetables. It is sometimes possible, within wide limits, to estimate the yield of vegetables from the acreage of market gardens on the basis of yields per acre in market gardens elsewhere. But, in any case, there is little justification for adding into one total the weights of such diverse vegetables as onions, carrots, cabbage and the rest. Vegetables are taken as including all sorts of vegetables, except peas and beans harvested ripe, and also melons and pumpkins, which are excluded unless there is reason to believe that the crop or part of it is used for food.

Even with all this, however, it is evident that a large part of the harvest of vegetables is not included in the annual figures of acreage and yield. Private gardens attached to farms or residences, agricultural workers' gardens, industrial workers' allotments and, in some cases, holdings below a certain size, escape enumeration and they are important sources of vegetables. It may give a rough indication of consumption if it be assumed that the output recorded officially is for the purpose of supplying the urban portion of the population (and exports if these be important), and that that part of the population dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood (farmers, peasants and workers) grow their own vegetables to an extent at least equal, on a per head basis, to urban consumption. This method can afford only a very rough indication of consumption per head of vegetables, but it is probably a nearer approximation to the truth than could be obtained by spreading the commercially grown supply over the entire population.

16. The enquiries addressed to the statistical offices of some of the larger European towns with the object of ascertaining their receipts of fresh vegetables yielded little information as, in most cases, records are not compiled or, at best, only in an incomplete form. The few details which may be of interest are reproduced at the end of Appendix III.

(b) SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

1. As already explained, the Institute feels that the available information in respect of the protective foodstuffs is so fragmentary that the assembly of all that is available would be almost valueless for the Committee's purpose and it has, therefore, attempted to supplement the official statistics by approximate estimates. A selection of certain European countries was made together with the United States and the Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but in a few cases it was found impossible, in the time at the Institute's disposal, to collect sufficient information, direct or indirect, to warrant the inclusion of the country in the comparative tables.

2. The countries finally selected, with their present population, were as follows: —

COUNTRY	Population (millions)	COUNTRY	Population (millions)
Austria	7	Norway	3
Belgium	8	Poland	33
Bulgaria	6	Roumania	19
Czechoslovakia	15	Sweden	6
Denmark	4	Switzerland	4
Finland	4	United Kingdom	47
France	42	Canada	11
Germany	66	United States	126
Italy	43	Australia	7
Netherlands	8	New Zealand	2

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(1) PRODUCTION.

Milk and Dairy Produce.

3. In Appendix I, Table I are shown estimated figures of milk production for those countries which publish estimates, or for which it is possible to make reasonably close independent estimates. In some cases, there is a fairly wide margin of error in the estimates, owing to lack of authoritative information regarding milk yields, and absolute comparison between the figures for different countries cannot be ventured. There has been an almost universal advance in milk production during the past ten years, and the extent of the development may be illustrated by the following summary table which shows average production in the two quinquennial periods 1925-29 and 1930-34. International comparisons are not strictly accurate, as in some cases, milk fed to stock is included, in others, excluded. But the figures show the trend of production with reasonable accuracy.

TABLE I. — *Average production per annum of milk.*
(million gallons).

COUNTRY	1925/29	1930/34	Production in 1934 (or 1933)
Austria	(a) 442	(b) 545	559
Belgium	604	651	665
Denmark	980	1,200	1,180
Finland	580	620	633
France	2,940	3,150	3,350
Germany	4,277	5,096	5,214
Netherlands	(c) 835	970	980
Norway	270	290	296
Poland	1,870	1,990	1,980
Sweden	920	980	980
Switzerland	598	607	638
Great Britain	1,350	1,474	1,550
Canada	1,450	1,580	1,630
United States	9,760	10,380	10,177
Australia	795	1,049	1,145
New Zealand	625	870	945

(a) 1923 and 1927. — (b) 1930 and 1934. — (c) Rough estimate based on 1921-1930 dairy herd.

There was some slight evidence of decline towards the end of the second quinquennium among countries with a large export trade in dairy products – Denmark, Netherlands and New Zealand all showed a fractional decline in 1934 – but other countries, producing mainly for the home market, continued to expand their milk output.

Butter and Cheese.

4. It is not always possible to obtain a reasonably close estimate of total butter and cheese production, especially in countries in which production on farms is still of importance. The figures in Tables II and III in Appendix I give such figures as are available, complete where possible, but otherwise confined to factory or creamery output. The trend of production is shown in Table II below, giving quinquennial averages:—

TABLE II. — *Average production per annum of butter and cheese.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	Butter		Cheese	
	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34
Belgium	59	64	2	2
Denmark.	157	185	25	26
Finland (a)	21	25	5	5
Germany	273	395	244	329
Italy	44	43	209	224
Netherlands	82	86	124	123
Norway (a)	3	7	13	15
Sweden (a)	40	53	23	27
Switzerland	14	22	66	52
Canada	119	143	67	51
United States	933	991	214	232
Australia	126	181	13	15
New Zealand.	94	142	82	99

(a) Creamery or factory production only. Includes cheese from half cream and skimmed milk.

5. There has been a decidedly upward trend in the production of butter, nearly all countries for which particulars are available showing an advance, but the rate of increase has been checked during the past year or two. Production expanded in all countries during 1925-29 and continued to do so in the early years of the present decade, but for some countries the peak was reached in 1931 or 1932; this was noticeably the case in Denmark, where the national butter output has declined slightly in each year since 1931, although it was still in 1934 above the 1929 level. On the other hand, there has been a continuous expansion in production on the part of those countries which are normally importers of butter, and also on the part of exporting countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, which are favoured in their markets.

6. The trend of cheese production is less definitely indicated, but shows much the same features as butter production. Output in the Netherlands and Switzerland (two of the four leading exporting countries) has declined heavily, that in the former country from 1930, pre-

vious to which there was a steady increase, while in Switzerland the decline set in as early as 1929. On the other hand, production in New Zealand has continued to increase, that country steadily encroaching upon Canada's share of the United Kingdom cheese market, formerly shared between the two.

Meat.

7. Annual figures of meat production are shown in Appendix I, Tables IV, V and VI, and are summarized in Table III below:—

TABLE III. — *Average production per annum of meat.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	Beef & veal		Mutton & lamb		Pork	
	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34
Belgium	117	123	4	3	127	157
Czechoslovakia	171	178	46	48	158	211
Denmark	140	141	—	—	324	438
Finland (a)	51	(a) 57	(a) 12	(a) 8	(a) 44	(a) 49
France	856	839	100	91	(b) 273	(b) 348
Germany	987	1,080	45	41	1,794	2,044
Italy	466	402	62	52	254	203
Netherlands	139	133	8	6	221	245
Norway	37	40	13	14	28	37
Poland	217	238	10	8	332	398
Sweden (a)	101	(a) 93	(a) 7	(a) 4	(a) 138	(a) 150
Switzerland	94	96	2	2	68	83
United Kingdom	635	624	255	277	323	355
Canada	310	289	26	31	367	382
United States	3,396	3,280	291	378	4,971	5,580
Australia	516	371	216	306	49	55
New Zealand	117	117	202	273	26	31

(a) Rough estimate. — (b) Incomplete.

8. Production in the five years 1930-34 in almost all countries exceeded that of the previous quinquennium, the expansion in pork production being particularly noticeable. Comparison of the figures for individual years in Appendix I shows, however, somewhat the same features as have already been observed in the milk and dairy production figures.

Importing countries tended to maintain the increase in their output right up to 1934 but those with substantial export surpluses reached a peak of production in 1931 or 1932 and have since been compelled to limit their meat output. This is, of course, particularly apparent in the pork figures as none of the countries shown in the table, except Australia and New Zealand, is a prominent exporter of beef and mutton.

Eggs and Poultry.

9. Table VII of Appendix I gives figures of annual production of eggs, so far as these are available. The figures do not admit of absolute comparison between country and country, as it is uncertain to what extent they are comprehensive, but the trend of production can be clearly observed.

TABLE IV. — *Production of eggs.*
(millions)

COUNTRY	Average 1925/29	Average 1930/34	1934 (or 1933)
Austria	382	435	—
Belgium	2,206	2,211	2,070
Czechoslovakia	(a) 1,520	(a) 1,740	1,740
Denmark	1,091	1,241	1,356
Finland	130	243	278
Germany	4,980	6,190	6,220
Italy	(d) 4,480	(e) 4,740	5,000
Norway	305	376	391
Switzerland	316	355	—
United Kingdom	3,153	4,415	4,765
Canada	2,742	2,987	2,925
United States	30,924	32,623	31,006

(a) 1930 and 1934 respectively. — (b) 1929 — (c) 1927 and 1932 respectively. — (d) 1926/30. — (e) 1931/34.

10. For several countries figures are available only for isolated years; for others production figures are not published and no more than a rough estimate of production can be made. Since the object of these figures is presumably to show trends of production, it has been considered unnecessary to insert such estimates in the above table.

11. The table shows a clearly defined upward trend over the ten years as a whole, but as with other products, there are signs of a check to the expansion during the course of the last few years, especially in "gold standard" countries with an export surplus, and also in the United States which reached its maximum output in 1931.

12. The annual production of dressed poultry is largely a matter of surmise. A few countries publish figures annually but they are not highly trustworthy. It is probably a sufficient indication of increasing poultry output that the production of eggs has so materially increased, for while some part of that increase is due to greater productivity of laying hens, the major factor is an increase in the number of hens, and an increase in the fowl population almost inevitably means an increase in dressed poultry, partly through the culling of old hens, partly through the production of unwanted cockerels.

Fruit and Vegetables.

13. The trend of production of fruit and yet more of vegetables, cannot easily be indicated statistically. Production is variable, not so much because the potential output, which depends mainly upon the area under orchards and vegetable crops, fluctuates, as because the average yield fluctuates through climatic conditions. This is especially so for fruit. The best indication of development, or the reverse, would be figures of acreage under orchards (or numbers of orchard trees) and vegetable crops, including market and kitchen gardens. But such figures are not available for more than a few countries, and it is usual, but not universal, for private gardens and allotments to be excluded.

14. It is a matter of common knowledge that the commercial production of fruit is expanding in almost all countries, and the same is true of vegetable production. The following table gives such broad indications as are possible of the trend of production based upon quinquennial averages for 1925-29 and 1930-34.

TABLE V. — *Production of fruit and vegetables.*

COUNTRY	Fruit		Vegetables (other than potatoes)	
	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34
	thousands		thousands	
Austria	(a) 288	(a) 340	(b) 250	(b) 259
Bulgaria	(c) 57	(c) 60	(b) 109	(b) 132
Czechoslovakia	(d) 671	(d) 604	(e) 481	(e) 479
France	(c) 406	(c) 447	(f) 874	(f) 1,005
Germany	(a) 1,472	(a) 1,876	(f) 2,742	(f) 2,932
Italy	(a) 791	(a) 928	(b) 1,546	(b) 1,860
Netherlands	(i) 74	(i) 85	(k) 65	(k) 75
Norway	(h) 2,513	(h) 2,810	—	—
Sweden	(n) 7,447	(n) 7,228	—	—
Switzerland	(d) 462	(d) 552	—	—
United Kingdom	(c) 402	(c) 438	(g) 147	(g) 191
United States	(a) 273	(a) 353	—	—
Australia	(a) 388	(a) 451	(l) 73	(l) 78
New Zealand	—	—	(k) 5.4	(k) 7.0

(a) Tons: recorded production of main fruits, except wine grapes. — (b) Tons: recorded production all vegetables except potatoes. — (c) Tons: recorded production of all fruits except grapes. — (d) Tons: recorded production of all fruit. — (e) Tons: recorded production of cabbage, cucumbers and onions. — (f) Tons: production of all vegetables except potatoes and artichokes. — (g) Acres under vegetables other than potatoes (England and Wales only). — (h) Number of fruit trees in 1929 and 1934 respectively. — (i) Acres: area under commercial fruit. — (k) Acres: area of market gardens. — (l) Acres: recorded area under vegetables. — (l) Acres: area under market gardens and truck crops.

15. — The expansion in the production of fruit and vegetables generally is clear from the above table, and it has been accompanied, as is generally known, by a material development in the production of sub-tropical fruits, especially oranges, grape-fruit and bananas. Fruit growing, however, is not capable of very rapid development, and the greater production in the years from 1930 onwards is in part the result of the extension of orchards in the previous decade. It is mainly in importing countries that new plantings have been undertaken since the depression began, and the output of these new plantations has not yet started. Germany, for example, had in 1933 some 40 million fruit trees not yet bearing out of a total of 154 million fruit trees enumerated in the whole country.

Cereals and Sugar.

16. Figures of production of cereals and of sugar during the past ten years are given in full in the *International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics* and have not been repeated in the Appendix here. The quinquennial averages for wheat, rye and beet sugar for the countries to which this memorandum relates are given in Table VI.

TABLE VI. — *Production of wheat, rye and beet sugar.*
(thousands of tons).

COUNTRY	Wheat		Rye		Beet sugar (raw)	
	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34	1925-26/1929-30	1930-31/1934-35
Austria	303	338	503	567	98	172
Belgium	396	394	545	536	266	245
Bulgaria	1,084	1,416	183	242	27	30
Czechoslovakia	1,273	1,438	1,641	1,764	1,161	738
Denmark	278	298	283	239	147	156
Finland	25	49	300	344	3	6
France.	7,804	8,178	891	801	820	1,037
Germany.	3,208	4,559	7,476	7,688	1,730	1,643
Italy	6,139	6,766	163	156	314	347
Netherlands	161	316	396	392	277	235
Norway	17	22	15	11	—	—
Poland	1,621	1,989	6,088	6,360	666	487
Roumania	2,827	2,771	267	343	145	116
Sweden	419	641	490	421	129	225
Switzerland	108	120	41	36	7	7
United Kingdom	1,389	1,371	20	13	184	447
Canada	11,537	9,337	323	227	34	59
United States	22,032	19,252	1,022	782	957	1,252
Australia.	3,643	4,976	1	2	2	5
New Zealand	205	215	—	—	—	—

17. The increase in production on the part of countries which normally import, and the consequent compulsory limitation of production in exporting countries, are matters of common knowledge.

(2) CONSUMPTION.

18. The figures in the immediately preceding section of this report have been designed to show the trend of production of the protective foodstuffs, and also cereals and sugar, during the five years up to the beginning of the economic depression and during the next five years. In this section are shown corresponding figures of consumption so far as they are available, or can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy. The object is again to show trends and to ascertain what has been the effect upon national consumption of the advent of the most widespread industrial and agricultural depression that history records. But these consumption figures have a further objective, namely, to enable comparisons to be drawn regarding the average per head consumption of the protective foodstuffs in different countries.

19. Little trustworthy material is available for such comparisons, or for judging the trend of consumption within individual countries. In a few countries per caput consumption averages are officially computed for one or more of the protective foodstuffs and it is sometimes possible to make independent calculations based upon production estimates and imports and exports but neglecting the question of carry-over of stocks from one year to another. Obviously however, such estimates must be handled cautiously. Production figures, particularly of the protective foodstuffs, are themselves usually subject to a fairly wide margin of error and fre-

quently relate only to a proportion varying from country to country of the total output. While it may be permissible to deduce the trend of consumption from such figures within any one country, the comparison of average consumption in one country with that in another is less justifiable. The difficulties are intensified when domestic consumption constitutes only a small proportion of production, as, for example, in most countries in the case of milk for consumption in liquid form, or, in New Zealand, in the case of mutton and lamb. It is with considerable hesitation that the figures in the following paragraph, and in Appendix II, Tables I–X are submitted, and it is imperative that they should not be regarded as more than a first and purely tentative essay, which further research might cause to be altered in several instances. For the most part, the international comparisons are more or less in accordance with expectations, but in a few instances there are surprising differences which give rise to suspicion as to the reliability of the figures.

Milk and Dairy Produce.

20. In Table VII are shown figures of average consumption per head of milk (including cream), butter and cheese, together with figures representing the aggregate of these products expressed in terms of their liquid milk equivalent. It should be explained that this last column is inserted because, while it is usually possible to estimate with more or less accuracy the quantity of milk remaining for home consumption after the demands of the export trade in dairy products have been satisfied, statistics of utilization of the supply are lacking in a number of countries.

TABLE VII. — *Estimated consumption per head per annum of milk, butter and cheese.*

	Milk (a)		Butter		Cheese		All dairy products (liquid milk equivalent)	
	1925/29 gallons	1930/34 gallons	1925/29 lb.	1930/34 lb.	1925/29 lb.	1930/34 lb.	1925/29 gallons	1930/34 gallons
Belgium	16	17	17	21	6	6	68	80
Denmark	25	36	13	18	11	12	68	92
France	21	23	10	13	11	12	58	69
Germany	26	23	14	16	11	13	74	79
Italy.	5	7	2	2	10	11	21	23
Netherlands	—	30	12	16	12	14	—	80
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	98
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	50
Switzerland	59	58	12	14	22	19	111	112
Great Britain	(b) 22	(b) 23	16	22	8	9	73	89
Canada	—	—	28	31	4	4	—	—
United States.	37	39	18	18	5	4	81	81
Australia	22	22	30	29	5	4	102	102
New Zealand	28	28	33	38	5	8	115	127

(a) Including condensed and evaporated milk in Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom: consumption of these products is unimportant elsewhere. — (b) 1924/25 and 1930/31 respectively.

21. *The trend of consumption.* — There is a slight but barely perceptible upward trend in the consumption of liquid milk, with Denmark showing a very marked rise. Most countries have increased their consumption of butter, and in one or two countries the consumption of cheese has increased. The general advance in the consumption per head of milk in all its forms is rather misleading since it is due mainly to the greater consumption of butter.

22. The greatest changes in consumption shown in Table VII are in those countries with an exportable surplus of dairy products. Thus Denmark and the Netherlands have increased their consumption of milk and the Netherlands shows an increase in its consumption of cheese; butter consumption has expanded in most exporting countries and also in a number of importing countries.

23. It is not possible to make any estimate of variations in the consumption of milk, cheese and butter respectively in Sweden, Norway, Finland or in Poland. The consumption of milk in all its forms is calculated to have increased slightly in each of these countries but no adequate details of trends of production are available.

24. Tables I to IV in Appendix II show the consumption figures from year to year. The trends are not very clearly defined and it is difficult to draw any satisfactory conclusion, largely perhaps because the figures of consumption are subject to a wide margin of error which may itself be the cause of the yearly fluctuations in apparent consumption. However, the tables appear to indicate a fairly constant upward trend in liquid milk consumption throughout the decade in Denmark, and an increase in the United States until 1931, when a decline set in. Consumption of milk appears to have declined also in Switzerland since 1931 but the figures are of too doubtful accuracy for the direction of the trend to be judged with safety.

25. *International comparisons.* — Comparison of the absolute figures of consumption per head in different countries is also a matter of difficulty, especially so far as liquid milk is concerned. In so many cases has it been necessary to estimate total milk supply from unsatisfactory material that in no country is the margin of error in the milk production figures negligible (and this is probably true even when official estimates are available) and in some countries it is considerable. Estimates of the quantity of milk left within the country and the proportion of it used for consumption as liquid milk are generally highly conjectural, especially in such countries as the Netherlands and New Zealand.

26. No figures are available of the consumption of liquid milk in Norway, Sweden and Finland but it is known to be very high. Family budget enquiries conducted in Finland in 1928 showed that town workers and their families consumed as much as 62 gallons per head annually, together with about 24 lbs. of butter and small quantities of cream, while town workers and their families were consuming something over 30 gallons per head in Sweden in 1932-33. Family budget figures relating to urban dwellers are not satisfactory as a guide to a national average in countries in which the bulk of the population is rural but it is probable that nearly one half of the intake of milk in all its forms is consumed as liquid milk in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

27. In addition to the consumption of liquid milk, it is not impossible that the consumption of skimmed milk is of importance in some countries, but particulars are lacking. Skimmed milk seldom appears in family budget enquiries (mainly because these usually relate to urban dwellers), but in most dairying countries the skimmed milk is perhaps retained, or returned to, the farm and some part of it may well be utilized for human consumption by the farmer's family or workers. Dr. Harald Faber in 1924 estimated that the rural population in Denmark consumed about 27 gallons and urban dwellers 11 gallons of skimmed milk per head annually.

Meat.

28. Figures of meat consumption are shown in Appendix II, Tables V-VIII and are summarized in Table VIII below. The figures in most cases include offals, but occasionally they are excluded from individual meats although included in the total of all meat.

TABLE VIII. — *Estimated annual consumption per head of beef, mutton and pork.*

COUNTRY	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Pork, bacon and lard		Total meat except poultry and game	
	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Austria	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	43	39	(a) 6	(a) 5	36	45	85	90
Czechoslovakia	29	28	(a) 7	(a) 7	39	38	75	73
Denmark	45	53	(b) —	(b) —	49	72	93	125
Finland	(c) 33	(c) 34	(c) 8	(c) 5	(c) 29	(c) 29	(c) 70	(c) 68
France	48	46	6	6	18	20	72	72
Germany	39	38	2	1	66	71	107	110
Italy	26	22	4	3	14	11	44	35
Netherlands	41	39	(c) 2	(c) 2	42	50	85	91
Norway	32	32	12	12	24	28	68	73
Poland	15	16	1	1	24	24	40	41
Sweden	42	(c) 34	(c) 2	(c) 3	42	(c) 46	86	(c) 82
Switzerland	56	56	1	1	41	47	98	105
United Kingdom	69	64	27	31	41	46	138	140
Canada	68	61	6	7	78	77	152	144
United States	53	52	6	7	78	78	137	135
Australia	153	102	66	82	18	18	237	202
New Zealand	134	117	79	93	28	26	241	236

(a) Including "other meat". — (b) Included with beef. — (c) Very rough estimate.

Meat consumption figures are on the whole more satisfactory than those for milk, eggs, fruit or vegetables. But they are far from perfect and the above table cannot be unreservedly accepted, since where it has been necessary to estimate domestic meat production there is occasionally a wide margin of error. The more speculative of such estimates are indicated in the table.

29. *Trend of consumption.* — The figures show a number of prominent features, all in accordance with general experience. The downward trend in beef consumption and the upward trend in pork are evident in almost all countries, Denmark's increased beef consumption being exceptional. But, as regards meat consumption as a whole, the quinquennial averages are inconclusive; there seems to be little doubt that consumption in the second period was higher than in the first in Denmark, and it was probably so in Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland, while Australia's decreased consumption is also clearly indicated. But for the rest the differences between the two periods are too slight and the estimates rest upon too insecure a foundation for any conclusion to be safely drawn.

30. *International comparison.* — The international comparison affords no very striking features not already well known. The margin of error in many of the estimates invalidates comparison except on very broad lines. It should be noted that poultry and game are excluded from the meat consumption figures. The inclusion of such meats would add to the figures in all the countries.

Poultry and Eggs.

31. Complete figures of egg production are scanty and it is often a matter of difficulty to determine to what extent official figures of numbers of poultry and estimates of production of eggs are deficient. Poultry keeping among cottagers is common in all countries and there is some risk of erroneous conclusions being drawn, particularly in respect of international comparisons, through this cause. Some of the low per caput consumption figures shown in Appendix II, Table IX, and in Table IX below are probably understatements which need to be checked by further research and enquiry.

TABLE IX. — *Estimated annual consumption per head of eggs.*

	1925/29 No. per head	1930/34 No. per head
Austria	93	98
Belgium	241	236
Denmark	87	86
Finland	(a) 35	(a) 41
France	—	149
Germany	123	129
Italy	112	119
Norway	106	124
Sweden	90	110
Switzerland	132	156
United Kingdom	(b) 149	(b) 172
Canada	286	284
United States	197	199

(a) Probably underestimated. — (b) Including liquid and dried eggs.

32. An upward trend in the consumption of eggs is generally apparent in the above table and it may be accepted as broadly true.

Rough calculations made for a number of other countries based on infrequent estimates of poultry population and assuming a stable yield per hen give much the same results. In Poland, for example, as will be seen from Appendix II, Table IX, it is roughly estimated that the increase has been from 95 to 110 eggs per person and in Czechoslovakia similar figures were arrived at.

33. International comparisons cannot safely be made on the basis of the above figures and those in the Appendix. It would appear that Canada and Belgium are the largest consumers with the United States next, these three countries each consuming 200 or more eggs per head of the population. France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom consume about 150, and those consuming between 100 and 150 include Germany, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand.

Finland's average of 40 per head seems too low, although family budget enquiries in 1928 indicated that egg consumption by working-class householders in towns was below 50 per head.

Fruit.

34. Few countries publish annual figures of fruit production, and for those that do so it is impossible to decide to what extent the figures include fruit grown in private gardens,

whether attached to farm-houses or private dwelling-houses. Moreover, the task of estimating fruit consumption is complicated by the utilization of wine grapes for consumption as fruit and by the practice of distilling or drying other fruits, especially plums. Figures of apple and pear production may include cider fruit to an unknown extent. All these difficulties make it impossible to do more than indicate in very broad terms what appears to be the comparative consumption of fruit in different countries.

35. As regards the trend of consumption, the question is rendered more complex by the variations in the fruit harvests from year to year. Fluctuations in fruit consumption in any country are due primarily to fluctuations in home crops, for light crops are not made good to more than a minor extent by increased imports while heavy supplies arising from bumper crops, though sometimes accompanied by greater exports, are not as a rule reduced more than fractionally by that means.

36. It is common knowledge that the tendency towards increased fruit consumption is almost universal. The interest taken in fruit planting and the steady expansion in imports of sub-tropical fruit in countries in the temperate zone are sufficient evidence of this tendency. Statistical evidence is more scanty but in Table X are shown such figures as can be assembled respecting fruit consumption in 1925-29 and 1930-34. Separate columns are added showing imports of citrus fruits and bananas expressed in terms of volume per head of the population.

TABLE X. — *Estimated consumption per head of fruit.*

	Fresh fruit		Citrus fruit and bananas, (included in previous columns)		Dried fruit	
	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34	1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	7	11	—	—
Belgium	—	(a) 69	12	28	—	—
Bulgaria	(b) 19	(b) 21	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	(c) 75	(c) 106	5	7	0.7	0.5
Denmark	—	—	9	12	7	6
France	(d) 30	(d) 49	13	25	3	3
Germany	73	76	12	15	—	—
Italy	(e) 37	(e) 40	—	—	3	3
Netherlands	—	—	20	28	6	6
Norway	(f) 56	(f) 62	15	21	5	5
Poland	—	—	1.3	1.1	—	—
Roumania	—	—	1.5	1.8	—	—
Sweden	(g) 55	(g) 61	9	15	3	3
Switzerland	(h) 137	(h) 142	15	24	—	—
United Kingdom	75	86	34	33	—	—
United States	(i) 186	(i) 172	—	—	6	6
Australia	(k) 110	(k) 104	—	—	9	8
New Zealand	—	(l) 62	—	27	—	12

(a) Includes dates and figs. — (b) Excludes grapes, consumed as fruit, and melons, which represent up to 7 lb. per head. — (c) Includes fruit used for distillation or drying, and may include cider fruit. — (d) Excludes nuts (13 lb. and 10 lb. respectively) and table grapes, consumption of which was estimated at 11 lb. per head in 1934. — (e) Excludes nuts (27 lb. and 27 lb. respectively). — (f) Estimated normal consumption. — (g) Rough estimate, including nuts 1.2 lb. and 1.4 lb. respectively. — (h) Rough estimate. — (i) Includes canned fruit in terms of fresh fruit, but excludes nuts (7 lb. and 6 lb. respectively). — (k) Includes canned fruit and jam (20 lb. and 16 lb. respectively in the two periods). — (l) Rough estimate, as calculated by the New Zealand Statistical Office.

37. The upward trend in consumption of fruits is clearly indicated in this table, particularly the increase in the consumption of bananas and citrus fruits. The figures are of too doubtful a validity in the case of home-grown fruits for any trend in the consumption of these to be seen, and, in any event, changes in consumption of home-grown fruit must be a matter of time. Only if a country is prepared to import a large proportion of its fruit requirements can it rapidly increase its fruit consumption.

38. The omission of nuts from the fruit consumption figures may be a matter of some importance, since consumption of nuts is relatively heavy in some countries, notably Italy and France. But, even with the addition of nuts and table grapes, the apparent consumption of fruit in France at 70 lb. per head appears very low in comparison with some other countries while consumption in Switzerland is high, partly owing to the tourist trade, but may be over-estimated. While no figures are available of production of home-grown fruit in certain of the countries in the table, it is believed that Finland's and Poland's consumption is low, as home production is not large and imports are small. Denmark, on the other hand, with a recorded total of about 8.5 million fruit trees (apart from bushes) is likely to have a fairly high consumption of fruit.

39. The trend of consumption of bananas and citrus fruits, as shown by year to year figures for those countries which are dependent entirely upon imports for their supplies, is shown in Appendix II Table X. Although the average for the second quinquennium is almost invariably above that for the first, there are very evident signs of a check to the expansion of consumption of exotic fruits. In several countries the apparent consumption of both bananas and citrus fruits was lower in 1934 than in 1930.

Vegetables.

40. The virtual impossibility of comparing the consumption of vegetables from country to country or from year to year has already been emphasized. In the section dealing with production it was sought to show that the acreage of vegetable crops and market gardens, and the output of vegetables, had increased materially during the past decade. This, so far as it goes, may be regarded also as evidence of increasing consumption, for international trade in vegetables is of minor importance. Nor can much more than this be attempted. Consumption in Italy is officially estimated at 93 lb. per head, but, if allowance is made for private production, it is not unlikely that the figure would be doubled. In the U. S. A. the official figures show a per head consumption of 149 lb. by urban residents. Rough calculations made on the basis of recorded output of vegetables suggest that consumption is high (over 150 lb. per annum) in Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia, but comparatively low in Norway, Germany and New Zealand (but the evidence is very unsatisfactory). The family budget enquiry in Sweden in 1932-33 suggested a consumption of vegetables of no more than 25-30 lb. per head among urban residents.

Wheat.

41. The following comparative figures of average consumption of wheat are extracted from the report on wheat consumption made by the Wheat Advisory Committee.

TABLE XI. — *Average consumption of wheat per head.*

	(bushels of 60 lb.)		
	1922/3-1926/7	1927/8-1931/2	1932/3-1934/5
Austria	3.45	3.89	3.30
Belgium	5.86	5.40	5.15
Bulgaria	3.89	5.37	5.87
Czechoslovakia	3.56	4.13	3.50
Denmark	2.50	2.60	2.50
Finland	1.45	1.65	1.60
France	7.10	6.89	6.71
Germany	2.36	2.56	2.27
Italy	6.46	6.44	5.86
Netherlands	3.60	3.80	3.85
Norway	2.27	2.53	2.75
Poland	1.62	1.84	1.66
Roumania	3.69	4.03	3.26
Sweden	2.30	2.60	2.80
Switzerland	4.60	4.96	4.88
United Kingdom	5.32	5.01	4.88
Canada	4.57	4.30	4.01
United States	4.24	4.11	3.71
Australia	5.12	4.84	4.95
New Zealand	5.24	5.34	5.53

Sugar.

42. Per head consumption of sugar, according to the annual figures published in *World Sugar Statistics* (a) are shown below:

TABLE XII. — *Per head consumption of sugar (raw basis).*

	1925/29	1930/34
	lb.	lb.
Austria	68	61
Belgium	57	62
Bulgaria	12	10
Czechoslovakia	60	56
Denmark	116	120
Finland	54	51
France	53	57
Germany	55	52
Italy	21	18
Netherlands	72	68
Norway	67	70
Poland	27	23
Roumania	14	12
Sweden	81	95
Switzerland	88	98
United Kingdom	104	110
Canada	(b) 98	94
United States	(b) 114	103
Australia	(b) 117	107

(a) F. O. Licht G. m. b. H., Magdeburg. — (b) Average 1928-1929.

II. — WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF PROTECTIVE AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

1. The foregoing sections of this Report have shown, so far as the available information allows, the trend of production and of consumption of the various protective foodstuffs in a number of countries in Europe and elsewhere. The Institute was also asked to assemble wholesale and retail prices of the same foodstuffs in the various countries, with a view to showing the relationships between such prices and production and consumption.

2. In Appendices IV and V are shown, for all the countries considered, the following series of prices:—

(a) Wholesale prices of each of the protective foodstuffs, and wheat, flour and sugar, from 1925 to 1934, expressed as percentages of the price in 1928, together with the general index number of wholesale prices adjusted to the same base.

(b) Retail prices of the protective foodstuffs, and flour, bread and sugar expressed as indices on a 1928 base, with the index number of the cost of living adjusted to the same base.

(3) From these figures it may be possible to examine the interaction of prices and production, and prices and consumption, but the problem is somewhat complex, and the Institute has not found it possible, in the short time at its disposal, to do more than assemble the figures for the information of the Committee. The variations in prices, both wholesale and retail, are fundamentally the result of changes in supply. The upward trend of consumption in exporting countries is the reflection of increased supply (frequently caused by the damming of the normal outlets from exporting countries), and the increase in supply is to some extent the cause of falling wholesale prices. For most of the protective foodstuffs, a check in export trade is not followed immediately by an adjustment of production to meet the reduced purchases by foreign countries. This is partly because adjustment in production can only be brought about by the immediate sacrifice of capital — by the slaughter of productive stock or the destruction of trees. If it is to be achieved less drastically it is a matter which must be spread over a fairly long period of time.

4. Where interruption to export trade takes the form of rising import duties or merely of declining prices in importing countries, there may indeed be a tendency to expand production and exports in the hope of making up in quantity for the falling values, and this may continue until enough producers have been driven out of business, or forced to contract their output, to counter-balance the increased endeavour on the part of the remainder. Thereafter, production will begin to decline. But where export trade is limited by the imposition of quotas, and the absolute regulation of the volume of traffic, the only courses open to producers are to expand their exports to any markets which may still be unregulated or to dispose of larger quantities in their domestic market, or to control production. The first and second courses will inevitably lead to lower prices and the ultimate effect is again likely to be a check to production, until the balance between supply and demand is righted.

5. But, although this is theoretically the course that events may be expected to take, it is not unusual for measures to be adopted to meet the situation in other ways. Production may be subsidized, enabling it to be maintained at a higher level than market prices would normally

warrant; or exports may be subsidized with the same effect, provided that importing countries do not control the volume of imports; or national consumption may be subsidized, in which case the output may be maintained and the supplies retained at home instead of being exported.

6. Accompanying nearly all changes in the internal and export prices of foodstuffs during the recent depression have been these questions of subsidy. In addition, the analysis of prices in relation to production and consumption must take account of internal adjustments of costs, of government measures of financial assistance, and of the relative profitability of other forms of agricultural enterprise.

7. Similarly, it is not practicable to examine adequately the relation between retail prices and consumption without at the same time taking into consideration changes in incomes from salaries and wages, the profits of industrial enterprise, and also the effect of changes in the prices of alternative or competitive foodstuffs.

8. It is for these reasons that the prices in Appendices IV and V have been expressed as indices of the prices in 1928 and that the indices of wholesale prices and of the cost of living have also been inserted. A fall in wholesale prices of any group of products greater than the fall in general prices may be expected *ceteris paribus* to lead to a diversion of production into other channels, while a fall less than that of wholesale prices generally may be expected to result in some increase in production as producers will tend to concentrate on the least unprofitable lines. Similarly, if the retail price of any commodity declines to a greater extent than the cost of living, there will be higher consumption of that commodity and *vice versa*.

9. Even such crude comparisons, however, cannot easily be made especially when information is lacking in respect of other factors affecting production and consumption. But this assembly of statistics in the Appendices is the first necessary step towards a study of the problem.

III. — MEASURES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The question of financial assistance, direct or indirect, given by Governments to agriculture, presents an interest for the Committee on Nutrition from two points of view. Its interest lies, firstly, in the consideration of the actual and potential effects such assistance may have upon the production and consumption of different foodstuffs, and more particularly, of protective foods, and secondly, in ascertaining, at least approximately, the cost of the measures of assistance to the State.

The present statement confines itself to some outstanding facts for a few countries and does not pretend to be exhaustive. It is based upon such information as is at the moment available and provides no comments. It often has to refer to provisions without giving the actual figures of the expenditure incurred or budgeted for, with the result that the financial cost of the measures cannot be ascertained or can only be roughly guessed at from circumstantial evidence. It is with these necessary qualifications that the data collected are given here by way of examples of the nature and the costs of a policy of Government intervention which would appear to be gaining ground continually.

The measures considered in the present statement are those involving financial assistance to agricultural producers either direct from Government funds, or indirect, from the proceeds of special contributions imposed upon certain groups of the community. These latter, of which the deficiency payments under the British Wheat Act and the rental and benefit payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the United States are the outstanding examples, though they do not come from the regular Budget, must be considered as a special form of Government financing, based on *ad hoc* taxation.

In view of the object pursued by this note, its scope is confined to measures of assistance bearing upon the production and marketing of foodstuffs. Thus, for instance, rental and benefit payments on cotton or tobacco in the United States are not included.

UNITED STATES.

The decision of the Supreme Court, by which the Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional, rendered the situation in the United States very uncertain. Accordingly, one can speak here only of what has been done under the A. A. A. roughly to the end of 1935, while it was still in operation.

The measures of agricultural relief which interest us here consist mainly in the putting into effect of adjustment programmes for the commodities produced in excess of the demand by means of agreements stipulated by the Federal Government with the farmers; in the elimination of surplus products from the market by purchase on account of the Federal Government or of special relief agencies created and financed by it, and finally, in the steps taken by the Government through the A. A. A. and relief organisations, to assist farmers stricken by the great drought of 1934.

An interesting aspect of certain of these measures was that the commodities and the live stock eliminated from the market with a view to relieving congestion or to improving the position in the drought-stricken areas, were largely handed over to the organisations created for the relief of unemployment, or otherwise were made available for improving the nutrition of school children, etc.

In this way the actual cost to the Federal Government of the measures taken with a view to eliminating surplus products from the market was often greatly reduced, since in any case assistance to the unemployed, for instance, would have to be given in some form or other. Thus, from the setting up of the A. A. A. in 1933 up to November 1st 1935, the total amount spent by it on the removal and conservation of agricultural commodities and on drought relief reached \$ 204,156,727, but of this total about \$ 187,540,000 was in the nature of recoverable advances to Government relief organisations. From this figure one can judge of the large extent to which measures of agricultural assistance in the United States under the New Deal were combined with measures of unemployment relief in its nutritional aspect.

The commodities purchased and handed over for unemployment relief included hog products, dairy products and sugar. Under the drought relief scheme in 1934, cattle, sheep and goats were similarly used.

Though complete figures concerning the total cost of these various measures for the whole period of their application are not available, the following data will convey an idea of their importance. As mentioned above, only the measures bearing upon the production of foodstuffs will be dealt with here.

Wheat.

The wheat adjustment programme was first applied to the 1934 crop. The total amount of benefit payments made on that crop was \$ 98,600,000. The amount of benefit payments on the 1935 crop, according to preliminary estimates, would be \$ 101,600,000. The actual payments for the first quarter of 1935-36 (July-September) reached \$ 36,809,250.

The total amount of processing and related taxes collected in the course of the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 in connection with the wheat adjustment programme reached \$ 234 millions.

Hogs and Corn.

An emergency hog-buying programme was put in operation in August 1933 and was discontinued in May 1934. Between December 1933 and May 1934 hog products were also purchased for relief purposes. A large part of the live hogs purchased was also converted into dry salt pork for distribution to needy unemployed families.

The total cost of the hogs (approximately 1,400,000 heads) and of hog products (equivalent to about 600,000 hogs) to the Government amounted to about \$ 13,500,000. Of this, about \$ 11 millions came from the proceeds of the processing tax, and the rest out of the funds of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The corn-hog adjustment programme was put in operation in 1934. It involved a 20 to 30 per cent. reduction in the corn acreage and a 25 per cent. reduction in the number of hogs, as compared with the average figures for the years 1932 and 1933.

The total payments to farmers under the corn adjustment programme up to the end of the fiscal year 1934-35 reached \$ 111,838,933 and under the hog adjustment programme

\$ 203,696,300. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year (July-September 1935) another \$ 57,313,078 was added to the outlay.

The total amount of processing tax collected in connection with the corn-hog adjustment programme reached about \$ 265 millions.

Dairy Products.

A programme for the removal of surplus butter and cheese was put in operation in August 1934. The necessary funds to the amount of \$ 11,250,000 were advanced by the Government, subject to later repayment out of the processing tax to be imposed. The butter thus purchased was distributed through relief organisations to the unemployed. Besides this, additional purchases were made for such distribution by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration out of its funds.

The Jones-Conelly Cattle Act of 7 April 1934 authorised the appropriation of \$ 200 millions for the adjustment of the dairy and beef cattle industry and the removal of surplus. Of the amount authorised by the Act, \$ 100 millions were actually appropriated.

The La Follette amendment to the Jones-Connelly Act authorised the additional appropriation of \$ 50 millions for advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for relief purposes and for the elimination of diseased stock. The whole sum was appropriated.

Sugar.

The benefit payments to sugar-beet growers covered the 1934 and 1935 crops. Sugar-cane adjustment programmes were also put in operation in Louisiana and Florida, but no figures as to the total expenditure incurred in benefit payments on these agreements are available. The total benefit payments made on both beet and cane sugar up to the end of the fiscal year 1935 amounted to \$ 17,844,145, and another \$ 14,599,171 was added to it during the first quarter of the current fiscal year (July-September 1935). The total amount of processing tax and related taxes collected in connection with the sugar adjustment programmes up to the end of May 1935 reached \$ 61.5 millions.

Rice.

The adjustment programme for the rice industry was announced in March 1935. The amount collected in processing and related taxes for the financing of the programme up to the end of May 1935 was \$ 17.8 millions. The figures of actual expenditure in benefit payments to growers are not available.

Peanuts.

An adjustment programme was offered to growers late in 1934 to cover the 1935 crop. The payments to growers on this programme and the diversions scheme associated with it were expected to total over \$ 5 millions. The amount levied in the form of processing tax in connection with this measure up to the end of May 1935 reached about \$ 3.4 millions.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Wheat.

The assistance given to wheat growers under the Wheat Act, 1932, in the form of deficiency payments making up for the difference between the standard price of 45 shillings a quarter and the average market price obtained, resulted in a considerable increase in the cultivation and sales of wheat and a consequent proportionate reduction of deficiency payments. The payments to farmers are made out of the so-called Wheat Fund formed by the quota payments levied from millers in respect of their output of flour.

The total amounts of deficiency payments reached £ 7,178,500 in respect to the 1933 crop and £ 6,813,000 in respect of the 1934 crop.

Milk.

In virtue of the Milk Marketing Act, 1934, from April 1st 1934 advances have been made out of public funds to the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales for supplementing prices received by farmers for the milk sold for manufacturing purposes. The total advances made to the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales in respect of milk sold for manufacture into cheese and of milk manufactured into cheese on the farm amounted to a total of £ 1,842,787 up to 15 March 1936. Similar advances are made to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, as well as to the Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland, but exact figures as to the total of these advances are not at the moment available.

The Government, in virtue of the Milk Act, 1934, contributes on a pound per pound basis to a milk publicity fund for a period of two years, within the limit of £ 500,000 a year, sharing the expenses with the Milk Marketing Board. A condition of the grant was the submission by the Milk Marketing Board of an approved scheme of milk supply to children in schools at a reduced price.

The scheme for England and Wales came into operation in October 1934, school children being enabled to obtain milk at 1 ½ d. per pint. The amount spent on this scheme up to November 1935 reached £ 491,268.

A similar scheme for supplying milk to school children was put in operation within the area covered by the Scottish milk marketing scheme in November 1934.

Cattle.

The Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1934, passed with a view to assisting the home cattle breeder pending agreement with the Dominions and Argentina for a restriction of their imports of meat to the United Kingdom, provided for the constitution of a special Cattle Fund. The object of the Fund was that of paying subsidies to producers for live cattle and carcasses sold. The application of the Act, originally limited to a short period, was extended by a further enactment in 1935. As it now stands, it is extended to the end of June 1936.

Up to August 1935 payments out of the Fund were made in respect of a total of 1,395,659 animals and reached the figure of £ 3,326,820.

Sugar.

The original Act, under which a subsidy was given on home grown beet sugar, lapsed in September 1934, and a new British Sugar (Subsidy) Act, 1934, extended the subsidy until the end of August 1935. In 1935, the subsidy was again extended. The total amount paid in subsidies in 1933-34 reached £ 3,388,692 and in 1934-35, £ 4,445,000.

FRANCE.

In France, direct subsidies to agriculture play a relatively unimportant part. The Government mostly relies on regulating imports and on the control of production and marketing. Measures of direct financial assistance are in force in the case of wheat and wine. Those actually in operation are described below.

Wheat.

With regard to wheat, assistance is given in the absorption of surpluses, for which purpose a special fund was constituted in 1933, formed of the proceeds of a levy on millers (Law of 10 July 1933) and of a special tax paid by the producers themselves (Law of 28 December 1933), as well as of some other contributions of minor importance. The fund is used for controlling the supply throughout the agricultural year and for eliminating from the market the carry-over before the new crop comes to market. The fund, the figure of which is not at the moment available, remained after the change in the wheat market regulations brought about by the Law of 24 December 1934, and was increased by a supplementary grant of 1,500,000,000 francs.

The new system of wheat market control introduced by the law of 24 December 1934 also authorised the Government to grant subsidies to the French colonies, if that was necessary to prevent excessive exports of their wheat to France.

Though these measures obviously involve considerable expense, their actual cost cannot at present be given.

Wine.

The situation was dealt with by the Decree-Law of 30 July 1935, which provided for the "voluntary" reduction of the total area of vineyards by 150,000 hectares, an indemnity being given to the growers at the rate of 7,000 francs per hectare destroyed. If the area provided for were not destroyed voluntarily by 1 March 1936, the reduction would become compulsory and the indemnity would be reduced by 50 per cent. The decree also sought to raise the prices of wine by fixing the prices of alcohol derived from wine and from residues of pressed grapes, and by providing for State purchases at these prices of 325,000 hectolitres of the former and 300,000 hectolitres of the latter.

AUSTRALIA.

Wheat.

Following upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Wheat, Flour and Bread Industries, which presented its final report in February 1935, a sum amounting to £ 4,000,000 was allocated by the Commonwealth Government for financial assistance to wheat growers. The sum was formed in part by contributions out of general revenue and in part out of the proceeds of an excise duty on flour.

BELGIUM.

Wheat and Other Cereals.

The Royal Order of 24 August 1935 gave wheat growers a premium of 550 francs per hectare and growers of spelt, rye, meslin, and barley one of 200 francs per hectare. The total cost of this subsidy is unknown, but for wheat alone, of which about 150,000 hectares were sown in 1934, the amount of the subsidy, even should there be no increase in the area, should be well over 80 million francs: a sum which may be considered as an absolute minimum.

LATVIA.

Wheat.

Since 1930, the Government has bought all the crop from the farmers at fixed prices, varying according to season, but calculated so as to make wheat growing pay. This naturally involves considerable expense from public funds, but the actual cost of such assistance cannot be ascertained.

Butter.

The Government, also since 1930, fixes the prices of butter, and the maintenance of these prices involves considerable expense for the Treasury.

Bacon and Lard.

With regard to these, the Bacon Export Company, created in 1934 and controlled by the Government, buys bacon and lard from the producers at fixed prices, generally above those current on the export markets, the deficiency being made good out of public funds. The same Company was empowered, in 1935, to buy cattle, sheep and poultry for export and was entrusted with the control of the meat market, thus concentrating in its hands a large part of the Government resources destined for the assistance of agriculture.

Sugar.

The sugar industry is concentrated under the control of the State, which pays fixed prices for all the sugar beet supplied to the factories under contracts. These prices are considerably higher than those current, at which the factories buy non-contract beet. The Government thus subsidises organised beet growing to an extent varying according to market conditions. In 1934, the fixed contract prices were 37 lats per ton, as against current non-contract prices of 28 lats. In 1935, the prices were 34 and 30 lats respectively.

Potatoes.

Potato prices are controlled by the State Spirit Monopoly, which fixes the quantities of potatoes to be bought and the prices every year in advance, in such a way as to assist the growers.

It may be seen that, though no figures as to the cost to the State of all these measures are available, practically all the vital branches of agricultural production are controlled by the Government, which must bear a relatively very heavy burden.

ARGENTINA.

Cereals.

The Committee for the Control of Cereals, established in 1933, draws on a special Exchange Fund, constituted from the profits earned on the operations of purchase and sale of foreign exchange, in order to make up the difference between the price it pays for wheat, maize and flax seed to producers and the prices ruling on the export markets. The subsidy thus given the growers plays an important part in determining the situation of Argentine agriculture. In 1933-34, 52 per cent. of the wheat crop passed through the Committee. The total deficit of the Committee covered out of the Exchange Fund in 1934 amounted to 8,883,000 paper pesos, of which the net losses accounted for 5,885,000 paper pesos, the rest being absorbed in administrative expenses and other charges.

BRAZIL.

Coffee.

The National Department of Coffee, constituted in 1932 for the control of the coffee industry, eliminates from the market the poorer qualities of the coffee produced. Of the 17,270,000 bags of 60 kgs. produced in 1935, the Government bought, for destruction in the course of 1936, a total of 4,000,000 bags. The cost of these operations, which have been going on since 1931, cannot be ascertained exactly, but it is certainly very considerable.

NETHERLANDS.

Live Stock and Animal Products.

In the Netherlands, financial assistance to agriculture is generally given out of a special *Crisis Fund* constituted by the proceeds of taxes imposed upon transactions in agricultural produce for this purpose. From this Fund come the sums necessary for the elimination from the market of surpluses of *cattle, pigs, butter and eggs*, as well as the subsidies paid to farmers who agree to reduce their production of *cheese*, etc. The exact cost of these measures is not known. In the case of butter, however, an approximate estimate for the year 1933 shows that the amount expended on the withdrawal, storage and export of surplus butter should be put at over 2 millions of florins.

Cereals.

There exists a monopoly of the importation of cereals and products, and a monopoly tax is levied on the products imported. The total amount of this tax reached 8 million florins in 1933. The sale prices of imported cereals, including the monopoly tax, are so calculated as to insure the home cereal growers standard minimum prices for their crops. In some instances, subsidies are given to producers with the same object. Figures as to the total cost of the subsidies are not available.

Vegetables and Fruit.

In 1933, market gardening was granted by the Treasury a subsidy of 5 million florins, and in 1934, the subsidy was increased to 8.8 millions. In the course of 1934, the control of the industry was handed over to the Central Organisation for Vegetables and Fruit, which was given the monopoly of importation of these products, so as to provide it with means for subsidising home production. Treasury subsidies were discontinued. The costs incurred by the Organisation in subsidies are not known, but some idea of the expenditure under this head may be obtained from the figures of Treasury grants for the preceding years given above.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Dairy Products.

In 1935, the Union Government launched a scheme for increasing home consumption of dairy products, of which the production was rapidly overtaking the demand. The plan involved the distribution of milk to school children and of butter to relief organisations. The amount budgeted for financing the scheme in 1935-36 was £ 93,000, and for 1936-37 it was expected that a larger sum would have to be provided.

DENMARK.

Cattle and Meat.

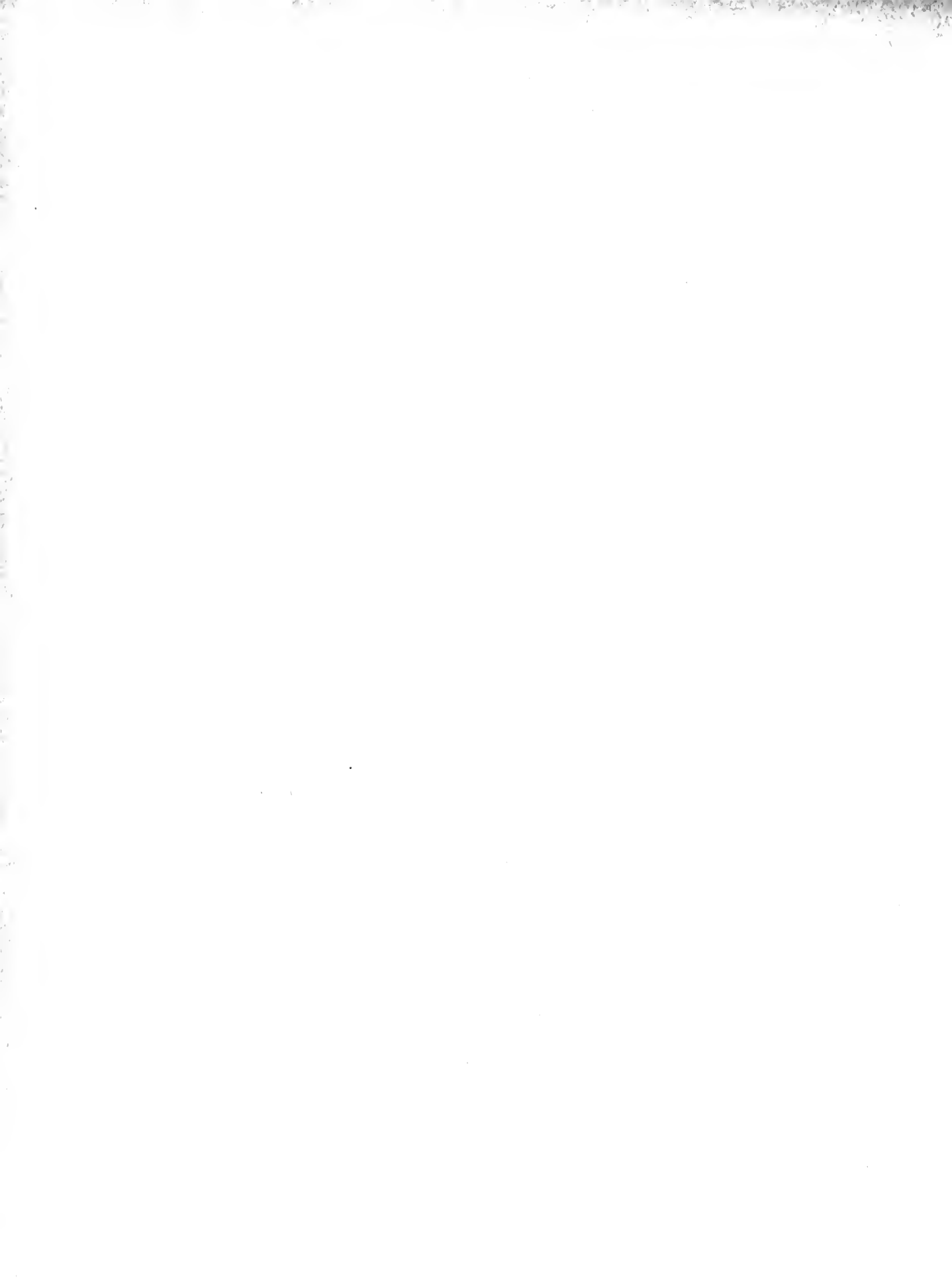
By of the Law of 31 October 1934, the Minister of Agriculture was authorised to levy a special tax upon slaughtered cattle, with a view to constituting out of the proceeds a fund for the control of the cattle and meat market. Of this fund 2 million kroner are earmarked for the purchase of meat for distribution in relief work, and 5 millions of kroner for the purchase of stock affected by tuberculosis.

NORWAY.

Cereals.

The Grain Monopoly, established in 1929, pays bonuses to the home grower, with a view to encouraging production, which is much below the country's needs. The bounties paid on wheat and rye, as well as on barley, were increased in 1934 by an Act of Parliament, and in 1935 the credits were again increased. The Grain Monopoly purchase prices for home grown wheat, rye, barley and oats were accordingly raised so as to provide larger bonuses to the growers. The cost of these measures of assistance cannot be given in the absence of the necessary particulars.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX I. — GENERAL TABLES OF PRODUCTION

TABLE I. — *Production of milk.*
(million gallons).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	(a) 402	—	481	—	—	531	—	—	—	559	(b) 442	(b) 545
Belgium	570	605	610	615	620	630	630	660	670	665	604	651
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 225	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 1,200
Denmark	(d) 790	950	1,010	1,030	1,110	1,190	1,230	1,210	1,190	1,190	980	1,200
Finland	550	566	590	608	590	613	616	623	610	633	580	620
France	2,950	2,760	2,950	3,000	3,030	3,060	3,060	3,120	3,170	3,350	2,940	3,150
Germany	3,850	3,960	4,400	4,620	4,554	4,774	5,040	5,170	5,280	5,214	4,277	5,096
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,050
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	910	—	—	1,020	980	—	(e) 970
Norway	263	265	268	279	276	279	284	293	296	296	270	290
Poland	—	—	1,890	—	1,850	1,920	2,030	2,040	1,980	1,980	(b) 1,870	1,990
Roumania	402	402	392	385	392	378	380	388	—	—	395	(e) 382
Sweden	—	—	920	920	—	980	980	980	980	980	(b) 920	980
Switzerland	572	616	594	616	594	572	572	616	638	638	598	607
Great Britain	1,290	1,320	1,360	1,390	1,390	1,400	1,430	1,470	1,520	1,550	1,350	1,474
Canada	1,440	1,460	1,480	1,450	1,430	1,510	1,580	1,590	1,600	1,630	1,450	1,580
United States	9,260	9,600	9,820	9,940	10,190	10,260	10,480	10,470	10,510	10,180	9,760	10,380
Australia	862	773	747	802	821	829	931	1,038	1,081	1,145	795	1,049
New Zealand	555	595	605	650	720	740	780	905	980	945	625	870

(a) 1923. — (b) Two years only -- (c) Very rough estimate. — (d) 1922, Faber's estimate. — (e) Three years only.

TABLE II. — *Production of butter.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	59.1	60.5	60.8	63.5	68.7	66.3	(a) 59	64
Denmark	139	150	159	163	176	187	192	185	182	180	157	185
Finland (b)	17.6	19.8	21.9	20.9	23.8	26.4	27.5	25.5	23.4	24.0	21	25
Germany	224	230	291	316	305	340	387	404	424	418	273	395
Italy	—	49.2	44.3	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.5	43.1	44.3	(c) 44	43
Netherlands	74	82	84	84	85	86	84	84	87	89	82	86
Norway (b)	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	5.9	7.8	8.7	9.0	3	7
Sweden (b)	31.5	37.9	41.3	40.6	47.1	53.8	53.0	50.5	54.1	—	40	(c) 53
Switzerland	12.3	13.3	12.8	14.6	15.4	15.7	15.7	22.5	25.1	28.5	14	22
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Canada	120.3	121.5	121.4	115.2	115.5	126.5	147.0	143.3	145.4	153.9	119	143
United States	900.6	950.0	927.0	921.4	964.0	944.7	980.7	1009.1	1032.2	990.5	933	991
Australia	140.2	122.0	112.7	125.0	129.4	133.7	174.4	187.4	201.3	210.1	126	181
New Zealand	77.2	86.9	90.4	99.4	114.4	117.1	124.0	148.8	161.9	157.0	94	142

(a) 1929 only. — (b) Creamery output only. — (c) Four years only.

TABLE III. — *Production of cheese.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2	2
Denmark	—	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	28	27	25	26
Finland (a)	5.4	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.6	4.7	5.4
Germany	217	219	251	269	265	295	320	337	353	340	244	329
Italy	—	198.4	210.1	213.9	215.3	218.4	221.3	224.3	227.2	226.4	(b)209	224
Netherlands	111	120	124	130	133	135	131	117	119	114	124	123
Norway (a) (c)	13.9	12.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.5	15.6	14.8	15.3	—	13.4	(b)15.0
Sweden (a) (c)	19.1	21.3	22.9	24.3	27.7	24.9	27.8	29.8	26.3	—	23.1	(b)27.2
Switzerland	64.5	69.7	64.6	69.7	60.2	55.6	50.2	48.9	54.5	49.4	66	52
Great Britain	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	50
Canada	79.3	76.9	61.8	64.7	53.2	53.5	51.3	54.3	50.0	44.8	67	51
United States	221.6	212.2	201.7	214.8	217.5	223.4	219.8	216.1	242.7	258.5	214	232
Australia	14.0	12.9	11.9	14.1	13.5	13.5	14.8	14.0	16.5	17.2	13	15
New Zealand	76.0	78.2	77.5	89.1	89.1	97.9	89.1	103.6	106.8	95.7	82	99

(a) Factory output only. — (b) Four years only. — (c) Includes skimmed milk, cheese and whey-cheese.

TABLE IV. — *Production of beef and veal.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria (a)	86	91	91	89	89	77	79	76	—	—	89	(b) 77
Belgium	98	132	109	119	126	114	107	126	144	124	117	123
Bulgaria (c)	9.3	10.3	11.1	13.1	12.7	11.0	12.2	13.2	14.4	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	134	161	182	198	182	167	176	188	174	183	171	178
Denmark (d)	(e)146	—	—	—	140	135	137	—	146	146	(f) 140	(g) 141
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(h) 51	(h) 57
France	—	—	786	889	894	836	751	805	887	917	(b) 856	839
Germany	903	925	927	1037	1144	1062	1041	1069	1045	1184	987	1080
Italy	—	410	477	501	478	379	392	413	423	402	(g)466	402
Netherlands	131	130	137	149	150	119	109	131	157	149	139	133
Norway	34	36	38	38	38	36	40	43	42	41	37	40
Poland	—	—	202	216	234	229	243	260	247	211	217	238
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	(i)101	—	—	—	—	(i) 93	—	—	(i)101	(i) 93
Switzerland	(k) 87.2	91.2	—	98.1	100.3	96.0	90.7	96.0	96.5	103.1	(g) 94	96
United Kingdom	611	609	636	653	665	641	608	586	610	674	635	624
Canada	309	306	306	309	310	302	269	265	272	339	310	289
United States	3,637	3,758	3,434	3,079	3,072	3,084	3,121	3,011	3,398	3,788	3,396	3,280
Anustralia	592	507	512	514	453	372	344	345	387	406	516	371
New Zealand	128	113	129	114	103	95	94	114	139	141	117	117

(a) *Cattle and Beef* Survey Imperial Economic Committee. — (b) Three years only. — (c) 13 chief towns only. — (d) All meat other than pork. — (e) 1922 - Faber's estimate. — (f) 1929. — (g) Four years only. — (h) 1927/28 and 1932/33 respectively. — (i) Rough estimates for 1924-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (k) 1921.

TABLE V. — *Production of mutton and lamb.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Belgium	3.4	3.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.3
Bulgaria (a)	8.1	7.4	7.5	8.6	7.5	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia (b)	39.4	45.7	47.0	51.3	48.4	44.9	49.2	50.0	46.3	50.8	46.4	48.2
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 12	(c) 8
France	—	—	98.0	105.0	97.0	94.0	86.0	95.0	95.0	86.0	(d) 100.0	91.0
Germany	56.2	49.2	39.8	40.2	40.1	41.9	42.9	39.4	42.6	37.7	45.1	40.9
Italy (e)	—	61.7	64.1	64.8	59.1	57.9	52.4	50.3	51.0	50.4	(f) 62.4	52.4
Netherlands	7.8	7.9	9.6	8.7	7.8	5.7	5.3	6.2	8.6	6.0	8.4	6.4
Norway	12.5	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	13.0	13.8	14.5	14.4	14.1	13.1	14.0
Poland	—	—	11.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	(d) 10.0	8.0
Roumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	(g) 6.8	—	—	—	—	(g) 4.0	—	—	(g) 6.8	(g) 4.0
Switzerland	(h) 2.3	2.0	—	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	(f) 1.9	1.8
United Kingdom	227.0	242.0	269.0	273.0	262.0	244.0	253.0	287.0	311.0	289.0	255.0	277.0
Canada	21.5	24.9	25.9	27.3	29.0	29.7	32.4	32.5	30.2	30.5	25.7	31.1
United States	267.0	287.0	288.0	300.0	312.0	366.0	392.0	392.0	385.0	357.0	291.0	378.0
Australia	166.0	216.0	213.0	225.0	260.0	270.0	280.0	305.0	346.0	327.0	216.0	306.0
New Zealand	186.2	198.6	203.3	201.9	222.7	256.9	293.9	288.3	248.9	275.6	202.5	272.7

(a) 13 chief towns: includes goat. — (b) All meat other than beef, veal and pork. — (c) 1927/28 and 1932/33 respectively. — (d) Three years only. — (e) Includes goat. — (f) Four years only. — (g) Rough estimates 1924/28 and 1932/33 respectively. — (h) 1921.

TABLE VI. — *Production of pigmeat.*
(thousand tons).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Belgium	119	123	131	139	123	144	162	151	154	175	127	157
Bulgaria (a)	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.7	5.4	5.6	5.1	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	171	167	144	154	153	189	226	202	196	243	158	211
Denmark	(b) 167	—	—	—	324	390	516	—	477	371	(c) 324	(d) 438
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) 44	(e) 49
France	—	—	246	276	298	305	355	357	346	375	(f) 273	348
Germany	1,517	1,577	1,911	2,059	1,905	1,967	2,085	1,941	1,997	2,228	1,794	2,044
Italy	—	265	257	244	251	219	247	185	194	171	(d) 254	203
Netherlands	226	196	244	247	194	221	294	286	223	203	221	245
Norway	22	28	30	29	32	34	35	35	35	44	28	37
Poland	—	—	326	342	329	339	440	408	384	418	(f) 332	398
Sweden	—	—	(g) 138	—	—	—	—	(g) 150	—	—	(g) 138	(g) 150
Switzerland	(h) 62	62	—	72	75	68	77	91	88	93	(d) 68	83
United Kingdom	342	288	310	354	322	294	325	373	385	400	323	355
Canada	363	357	378	373	364	333	391	421	389	374	367	382
United States	4678	4690	4861	5349	5277	4979	5041	5198	6799	5888	4971	5580
Australia	46	49	53	49	50	48	55	55	58	59	49	55
New Zealand	22	24	27	28	28	24	23	28	36	42	26	31

(a) 13 chief towns. — (b) 1922 - Faber's estimate. — (c) 1929 only. — (d) Four years only. — (e) Rough estimates, 1927-28 and 1932-33. — (f) Three years only. — (g) Rough estimates 1924/28 and 1932/33 respectively. — (h) 1921.

TABLE VII. — *Production of eggs.*
(millions).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	(a) 325	—	369	381	397	—	430	440	—	—	(b) 382	(c) 435
Belgium	1,805	—	2,354	2,354	2,310	2,200	2,415	2,300	2,070	2,070	(d) 2,206	2,211
Bulgaria	—	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	(e) 1,520	—	—	—	(b) 1,740	—	—
Denmark	1,007	1,064	1,096	1,127	1,160	1,210	1,307	1,331	1,356	—	1,091	(d) 1,241
Finland (f)	117	119	123	130	160	181	212	260	286	278	130	243
Germany	4,190	4,400	4,970	5,530	5,810	6,140	6,200	6,150	6,240	6,220	4,980	6,190
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,510	4,590	4,870	5,000	(g) 4,480	(h) 4,740
Netherlands (f)	—	—	—	—	1,875	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,000	—	1,875	2,100
Norway	—	—	310	305	300	—	342	—	394	391	(b) 305	(b) 376
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) 4,000	—	—	—	—	—
Roumania	—	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	2,285	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	295	310	325	335	355	355	355	—	—	(d) 316	(b) 355
United Kingdom	2,717	2,902	3,148	3,395	3,601	3,894	4,209	4,491	4,716	4,765	3,153	4,415
Canada	2,476	2,598	2,758	2,913	2,967	3,006	3,092	3,000	2,913	2,925	2,742	2,987
United States	27,910	30,148	31,761	32,523	32,276	33,529	34,442	32,308	31,828	31,006	30,924	32,623

(a) 1923. — (b) Three years only. — (c) Two years only. — (d) Four years only. — (e) Rough estimate. — (f) Probably underestimated. — (g) 1926/30. — (h) 1931/34.

APPENDIX II. — GENERAL TABLES OF CONSUMPTION

TABLE I. — *Consumption of milk, including cream, butter and cheese in terms of milk.*
(gallons per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	68	74	79	83	80	73	(a) 68	80
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 40	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 83
Denmark	—	66	60	69	76	75	87	97	101	102	(c) 68	92
Finland (d)	133	136	138	147	137	140	140	145	145	151	138	144
France	57	53	58	59	62	67	68	69	69	70	58	69
Germany	68	68	76	79	79	81	81	79	79	77	74	79
Italy	—	22	22	21	22	22	22	23	24	24	(c) 20	24
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 90	(b) 83	—	(b) 80
Norway (d)	92	92	95	97	94	97	96	99	100	—	94	(c) 98
Poland	—	—	48	—	32	40	40	60	58	52	(e) 40	50
Roumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	(g) 21
Sweden (d)	—	—	135	135	—	130	142	146	143	—	(e) 135	(c) 140
Switzerland (f) 110	115	108	115	109	113	114	110	110	113	111	112	112
Great Britain	71	72	72	74	76	79	85	88	93	98	73	89
United States	79	82	81	81	81	82	83	82	80	78	81	81
Australia	101	104	101	103	101	102	99	100	100	107	102	102
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 115	(b) 127

(a) 1929. — (b) Very rough estimate. — (c) Four years only. — (d) No allowance made for milk fed to stock. — (e) Two years only. — (f) 1921. — (g) 1930-32.

TABLE II. — *Consumption of milk and cream.*
(gallons per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	17	20	17	(a) 16	17
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 34
Denmark (c) 22.5	22	16	29	33	27	37	38	37	37	41	25	36
France	22	19	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	21	23
Germany	26	26	27	26	26	25	23	23	22	23	26	23
Italy	—	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	(e) 5	7
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(f) 32	(f) 28	—	30
Switzerland (g) 58	61	59	60	59	61	61	57	57	55	55	59	58
Great Britain (d)	20	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States (d).	35	36	37	38	39	39	40	39	38	37	37	39
Australia (d)	22	23	22	22	22	22	21	22	22	23	22	22
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28

(a) 1929. — (b) Rough estimate; consumption in three large towns in 1933 was 28 gallons. — (c) 1922: Faber's estimate. — (d) Including condensed and evaporated milk. — (e) Four years only. — (f) Very rough estimate. — (g) 1921.

TABLE III. — *Consumption of butter.*

(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	17.2	19.2	21.5	22.8	21.8	(a)18.1	(b)17.2	20.6
Denmark	12.0	13.1	12.4	11.9	13.0	13.4	14.8	18.7	21.1	19.8	12.5	17.7
France	9.6	9.2	10.5	10.4	11.3	12.8	12.9	13.5	13.3	14.0	10.2	13.3
Germany	11.5	11.7	14.1	15.4	15.4	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.5	16.3	13.6	16.4
Italy	—	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	(c) 2.5	2.3
Netherlands	10.6	12.8	12.6	12.8	13.0	14.3	16.1	19.1	16.7	16.1	12.4	16.5
Switzerland (d)	11.0	11.9	12.0	12.6	12.8	13.2	14.3	14.3	13.9	15.6	12.1	14.3
Great Britain	15.8	16.0	15.9	16.8	17.7	18.7	20.9	21.7	23.5	25.2	16.4	22.0
Canada	27.4	28.0	28.4	28.5	29.3	30.6	30.8	30.5	30.2	31.1	28.3	30.6
United States	17.9	18.2	17.8	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.6
Australia	28.7	29.8	29.9	30.1	29.6	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.3	31.0	29.6	29.4
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	37.7

(a) Rough estimate. — (b) 1929. — (c) Four years only. — (d) 1921.

TABLE IV. — *Consumption of cheese.*

(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.3	(a)6.5	(b)6.1	6.4
Denmark	—	10.7	12.7	10.4	11.0	13.0	13.2	11.9	10.9	11.7	(c)11.2	12.1
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.7	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.0	11.2	12.5
Germany	10.4	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.4	12.8	11.0	12.9
Italy	—	9.6	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.6	11.0	10.8	(c)10.1	10.6
Netherlands	12.1	12.1	9.3	12.3	11.9	13.0	13.7	12.1	15.9	15.2	11.5	14.0
Switzerland (d)	24.3	24.3	18.6	24.0	17.9	19.4	17.4	17.6	19.6	18.7	21.8	18.5
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5
Canada	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
United States	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4
Australia	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.0
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	8.5

(a) Rough estimate. — (b) 1929. — (c) 1926-29. — (d) 1921.

TABLE V. — *Total meat consumption.*
(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Belgium	85	85	84	84	85	88	93	88	90	90	85	90
Czechoslovakia	72	74	74	79	78	76	77	72	67	75	75	73
Denmark (a)	125	—	—	93	93	104	104	126	146	145	(b) 93	125
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 70	(c) 68
France	—	—	70	73	73	70	70	72	74	75	(d) 72	72
Germany	103	98	109	115	112	109	109	107	107	119	107	110
Italy	—	42	45	45	43	36	37	35	36	34	(e) 44	35
Netherlands	87	84	86	87	81	82	91	92	98	—	85	(e) 91
Norway	62	68	70	70	71	70	73	73	71	77	68	73
Poland	—	—	37	41	41	39	42	42	40	41	(d) 40	41
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d) 86	(f) 82
Switzerland (g)	102	98	—	98	96	96	105	106	107	110	(e) 98	105
United Kingdom	137	135	139	141	137	137	144	142	140	139	138	140
Canada	148	150	154	153	153	146	148	149	137	141	152	144
United States	138	136	138	138	136	132	135	136	140	140	137	135
Australia	245	233	247	246	214	200	188	190	217	213	237	202
New Zealand	249	258	232	232	234	211	278	231	216	246	241	236

(a) Faber's estimate 1922, includes offal. — (b) Two years only. — (c) Rough estimates for 1927-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (d) Three years only. — (e) Four years only. — (f) Rough estimate for 1932-33. — (g) 1921.

TABLE VI. — *Consumption of beef and veal.*
(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria (a)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	—	—	35.0 (a)	30.0
Belgium	44.8	45.2	42.3	39.2	41.4	39.0	39.0	39.2	41.4	38.1	42.6	39.3
Czechoslovakia	26.9	28.4	29.8	31.1	30.9	28.5	27.4	28.7	26.4	27.4	29.4	27.7
Denmark (c) (d)	70.0	—	—	44.3	44.7	47.4	36.9	45.3	63.1	74.0	(b) 44.5	53.3
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) 33.0	(e) 34.0
France	—	—	46.0	48.0	49.0	45.0	43.0	45.0	48.0	49.0	(b) 48.0	46.0
Germany	38.1	38.2	38.2	40.2	42.9	38.7	36.5	37.2	36.1	40.5	39.5	37.8
Italy	—	23.1	26.7	27.8	26.2	20.7	21.2	22.0	22.5	21.2	(f) 25.9	21.5
Netherlands (i)	40.6	41.9	41.0	39.7	42.6	38.8	34.8	38.8	43.2	36.8	41.2	38.5
Norway	30.1	30.9	32.0	32.8	32.3	30.5	32.4	33.9	32.9	32.0	31.6	32.3
Poland	—	—	13.8	15.4	16.5	15.6	16.3	17.8	16.8	14.1	(b) 15.2	16.1
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(g) 42	(g) 34.0
Switzerland (h)	57.1	56.9	—	56.7	55.1	55.4	58.9	54.0	56.4	56.9	(f) 56.4	56.3
United Kingdom	69.4	70.9	70.2	68.9	68.0	66.5	65.3	60.9	62.8	65.3	69.5	64.2
Canada	70.2	69.6	67.6	65.8	66.6	65.8	57.8	56.0	56.1	68.7	68.0	60.9
United States	56.0	56.2	53.2	50.3	50.6	49.1	49.1	47.8	52.2	60.0	53.3	51.6
Australia	172.0	150.0	166.0	155.0	121.0	104.9	94.5	92.5	107.0	110.1	152.8	101.8
New Zealand	145.0	143.0	137.0	132.0	115.0	110.0	107.0	107.0	129.0	133.0	134.0	117.0

(a) *Cattle and Beef Survey*, Imperial Economic Committee. — (b) Three years only. — (c) All meat other than pork. — (d) 1922: Faber's estimate. — (e) Rough estimates for 1927-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (f) Four years only. — (g) Rough estimates for 1924-28 and 1932-33. — (h) 1921. — (i) 1921-25.

TABLE VII. — Consumption of mutton and lamb.

(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Belgium (a)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	7.1	6.8	5.5	4.4	5.5	4.6	5.9	5.4
Czechoslovakia (a)	6.7	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4
Denmark (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 8.0	(e) 5.0
France	—	—	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	(d) 6.0	5.8
Germany	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4
Italy (e)	—	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	(h) 3.5	2.8
Netherlands	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	—	2.0	(d) 1.5
Norway	11.6	12.3	12.3	12.5	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.5	12.1	11.9
Poland	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	(f) 0.7	0.6
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(g) 1.5	(g) 2.5
Switzerland (c)	(h) 1.5	1.8	—	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	(d) 1.5	1.3
United Kingdom	25.6	26.2	27.8	28.2	27.7	28.6	30.6	31.5	31.9	30.3	27.1	30.6
Canada	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.7
United States	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	5.5	6.8
Australia	56.0	65.0	62.0	73.0	75.0	78.6	76.5	79.9	91.7	84.3	66.0	82.2
New Zealand	77.3	87.9	66.0	73.3	91.1	76.4	144.4	97.4	62.6	84.6	79.1	93.1

(a) Meat other than beef and pork. — (b) Included in beef. — (c) Rough estimates for 1927-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (d) Four years only. — (e) Including goat. — (f) Three years only. — (g) Rough estimates for 1924-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (h) 1921.

TABLE VIII. — Consumption of pork and bacon.

(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Belgium	34.4	34.0	36.4	39.2	36.2	41.9	48.7	44.3	43.2	47.6	36.0	45.1
Czechoslovakia	38.1	38.3	37.1	40.1	39.7	40.4	41.8	36.2	34.1	39.9	38.7	38.5
Denmark (d)	38.0	—	—	48.9	48.7	56.9	67.3	81.4	82.7	70.5	(b) 48.8	71.8
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 29.0	(c) 29.0
France (g)	—	—	18.0	19.0	18.5	19.5	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.5	(e) 18.5	20.4
Germany	63.0	58.3	68.8	73.1	67.5	69.1	71.0	68.0	69.7	77.0	66.1	71.0
Italy	—	15.0	14.3	13.4	13.9	11.9	13.4	9.9	10.4	9.0	(b) 14.1	10.9
Netherlands	45.0	40.1	42.7	45.1	36.3	41.3	54.3	51.9	53.8	—	41.8	(b) 50.3
Norway	20.0	24.4	25.9	25.2	26.8	27.4	28.2	26.8	26.6	33.7	24.5	28.5
Poland	—	—	22.6	25.4	23.4	22.5	25.8	23.1	23.1	26.3	(e) 23.8	24.2
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(f) 42.0	(f) 46.0
Switzerland (g)	43.4	39.2	—	39.9	39.9	40.6	44.3	50.9	49.4	51.6	(b) 40.6	47.4
United Kingdom	42.1	38.1	40.6	43.9	40.9	42.0	48.1	50.0	45.3	43.3	41.1	45.7
Canada	72.5	74.7	80.4	81.0	79.6	72.9	83.2	85.6	74.6	66.4	77.7	76.5
United States (d)	76.5	73.9	79.5	82.6	79.6	76.3	78.6	81.2	81.2	73.0	78.4	78.1
Australia	17.5	18.0	19.2	17.9	18.0	16.7	17.0	17.4	18.6	18.7	18.1	17.7
New Zealand	27.1	27.2	28.8	26.8	28.1	24.6	26.5	26.4	24.5	27.9	27.6	26.0

(a) 1922: Faber's estimate. — (b) Four years only. — (c) Rough estimates for 1927-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (d) Probably underestimated through omission of farm slaughterings. — (e) Three years only. — (f) Rough estimates 1924-28 and 1932-33 respectively. — (g) 1921.

TABLE IX. — Consumption of eggs.

(number per head).

COUNTRY	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	
											1925/29	1930/34
Austria	—	—	95	94	91	—	104	92	—	—	(a) 93	(b) 98
Belgium	232	—	251	—	—	267	251	235	222	207	241	236
Bulgaria.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 90	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 100	(c) 115
Denmark (d)	75	70	73	97	107	98	93	—	77	77	87	(e) 86
Finland (f).	33	33	34	36	41	48	49	43	34	32	35	41
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	(g) 154	—	—	(g) 143	—	(b) 149
Germany	108	110	124	135	137	141	134	134	119	117	123	129
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	122	117	120	(h) 112	(i) 119
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	(f) 80	—	(f) 120	—	—	(b) 100
Norway	—	—	111	105	103	—	113	—	130	130	(a) 106	(a) 124
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	(c) 95	(c) 110
Roumania	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(k) 90	(k) 110
Switzerland (l)	107	128	—	133	136	144	161	162	158	158	(e) 132	156
United Kingdom	133	140	151	160	162	175	179	169	165	172	149	172
Canada	268	278	291	299	296	299	297	285	271	268	286	284
United States (m)	181	197	201	203	204	202	211	199	188	184	197	199

(a) Three years only. — (b) Two years only. — (c) Very rough estimate. — (d) 1922: Faber's estimate. — (e) Four years only. — (f) Probably under estimated through the exclusion of non-commercial output. — (g) Rough estimate by French Federation of Poultry Producers. — (h) 1926-30. — (i) 1931-34. — (k) Rough estimate for 1927 and 1932 respectively. — (l) 1921 and 1934. — (m) Converted from lbs. at 7.5 per lb.

TABLE X. — Consumption of imported citrus fruit and bananas.

(lb. per head).

COUNTRY	Citrus fruit						Bananas					
	Average		1931	1932	1933	1934	Average		1931	1932	1933	1934
	1925/29	1930					1925/29	1930				
Austria	7.3	12.3	14.3	9.0	9.7	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	9.0	19.4	19.4	19.1	21.8	20.2	2.9	5.7	8.1	9.9	6.8	6.8
Czechoslovakia	4.7	6.6	7.0	5.5	7.0	5.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	—	0.2	0.4
Denmark	6.2	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.1	3.3	5.5	6.2	4.2	3.1	2.0
France	7.7	11.9	12.1	13.6	18.0	18.5	4.8	9.7	11.2	11.9	10.6	9.0
Germany	9.7	14.3	11.9	10.3	11.4	11.2	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Netherlands	14.3	19.4	18.3	20.5	24.0	16.5	5.3	7.9	8.8	10.6	7.9	8.1
Norway	10.8	15.2	13.9	15.2	16.3	16.9	5.1	6.6	6.8	5.9	4.2	5.1
Poland	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roumania	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	5.3	10.3	11.0	10.1	12.8	13.2	3.5	5.1	4.6	3.5	2.6	2.6
Switzerland	11.4	16.2	17.4	17.2	22.2	20.0	3.3	4.8	5.3	6.2	5.7	3.1
United Kingdom	22.5	27.1	28.4	26.0	31.7	28.8	11.9	13.2	14.3	15.2	14.1	15.0

APPENDIX III. — SOURCES AND METHODS OF COMPILATION OF THE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN EACH COUNTRY CONSIDERED

I. — AUSTRIA.

Milk and Dairy Products.

Regular annual estimates of the number of milk cows in Austria are not available but some indications for the years 1923 and 1930 are to be found in the Census results while for two other years, 1927 and 1934, there are official estimates. These are as follows:

<i>Number of milk cows.</i>			
(thousands).			
1923	1,075	1930	1,207
1927	1,150	1934	1,210

The production of milk in these four years was respectively 402, 481, 531 and 559 million gallons the total yield per cow rising from 370 gallons to at least 460 gallons. The production of 1934 is estimated to have been utilized as follows:

66	million	gallons	for	stock	feeding
303	»	»	for	direct	human
121	»	»	for	the	manufacture
66	»	»	for	the	manufacture
3	»	»	for	the	production
					of
					condensed
					and
					powdered
					milk.

The consumption per head, based on deliveries of fresh milk at Vienna in 1934, was about 31 gallons per annum. Consumption in towns of more than 4,000 inhabitants was estimated to have been about 38 gallons in 1934 and that in places of less than 4,000 inhabitants about 56 gallons. The average consumption per head for the whole country is approximately 44 gallons. The production of butter and cheese in 1934 was 22,000 tons and 30,000 tons respectively, which, after allowance is made for imports and exports gives an average consumption per head of 6.2 and 9.5 lb. respectively.

Meat.

It is extremely difficult to form estimates of the meat consumption per head in Austria. Live stock censuses were taken only in 1923 and 1930 and the available information on slaughtering, except for Vienna, does not cover slaughterings other than those in public abattoirs.

The following are estimates of per capita meat consumption in Vienna.

Meat consumption in Vienna.

(lb. per head).

	1928	1930	1933
Beef	32.6	28.4	21.2
Veal	0.4	0.4	0.2
Pork	19.8	28.4	33.5
Other meat (smoked)	2.2	1.8	1.8
Total	55.0	59.0	56.7

Eggs.

Official statistics of egg production are available. According to the Census of 1923, there were 5 million laying hens in the country and in 1929 the number had increased to 5,300,000. Egg production in these two years was 325 and 397 million respectively while in 1932, the latest year for which an estimate is available, the production was 440 millions. The apparent consumption is slightly more than 90 per head.

Fruit and Vegetables.

The following are official estimates of the production of fruit (stone fruits, kernel fruits, berries, chestnuts, nuts and hazel-nuts) and vegetables (cabbage, garlic and onions, beans, peas and lentils).

Production of fruit and vegetables.

(thousand tons).

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fruit and nuts	165	431	316	336	191	259	304	396	184	557
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	224	202	261	261	304	302	271	218	249	254

2. — BELGIUM.

Milk and Dairy Products.

Production of milk since 1929 and numbers of dairy cows each year are available, and, since 1929, an estimate of the utilization of the milk. The figures are as shown in Table I. (production from 1925 to 1928 estimated on the basis of the number of cows).

Butter and Cheese.

Annual estimates of the output of butter are published, and from these figures, together with those of net imports, consumption figures may be calculated. The quantity of milk used for cheese and condensing, etc., since 1929 has also been estimated officially. Production of condensed whole milk is relatively unimportant and an allowance of 5 per cent for that purpose would appear to be ample, and, taking one pound of cheese as equivalent to one gallon of milk, the output of whole-milk cheese may be estimated approximately.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Butter production (thousand tons)	59.1	60.5	60.8	63.5	68.7	66.3
Cheese production (thousand tons), estimated.	1.70	1.76	1.80	1.86	1.71	2.00

Consumption figures have been calculated from the above data, but estimates of consumption have also been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (at the request of the Market Supply Committee of the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture) and estimates for butter made by the Flemish Farmers' Union are also published in *Le Paysan* in February of each year.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Butter consumption (lb.):</i>						
Farmers' Union	—	19.1	21.5	22.4	19.8	19.0
Ministry of Agriculture	—	19.6	22.1	22.9	20.5	18.9
Calculated	17.2	19.2	21.5	22.8	21.8	—
<i>Cheese consumption (lb.):</i>						
Ministry of Agriculture	—	6.4	6.25	5.8	5.8	6.0
Calculated	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.5

Meat.

The figures of slaughter of live stock in Belgium are published regularly and purport to be comprehensive. A rough calculation based on the number of ewes and sows, and on birth and death rates as in England and Wales (rather lower birth rates than in Denmark) suggest that the figures are probably fairly complete. The production and per head consumption of meat are estimated by the General Office of Statistics (Table II).

Eggs.

Numbers of laying hens and production of eggs in Belgium are given in Table III. These are approximate estimates taken from the *International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics*. Consumption of eggs, as furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, since 1930 (with estimates based on the above-mentioned figures for 1925 and 1927), are as follows:—

	1925	1927	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Consumption of eggs per head (No.)	232	251	267	251	235	222	207

Fruit and Vegetables.

There are no figures available of production of fruit and vegetables, but approximate figures furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture give the following details:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production of fresh fruit</i> (000 tons).	184.5	147.5	172.0	177.0	177.0
<i>Consumption per head:</i>					
Temperate (a) (lb.)	39.6	36.3	35.3	42.2	49.5
Exotic (b) (lb.)	26.2	28.6	30.1	28.8	27.9
Total (lb.)	65.8	64.9	65.4	71.0	77.4

(a) Includes nuts. — (b) Includes dates and figs.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of milk.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of dairy cows (ooo)	856	892	902	908	912	926	931	942	947	963
Total milk (million gallons)	570	605	610	615	620	630	630	660	670	665
For human consumption	—	—	—	—	132	134	135	141	161	139
For animals	—	—	—	—	75	76	77	80	54	80
Consumption per head (gallons)	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	17	20	17

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Slaughter of livestock (thousands):</i>										
Cattle	336	430	349	414	449	384	350	439	444	412
Calves	329	399	348	397	404	334	332	362	358	351
Sheep	150	157	162	181	191	162	150	143	165	140
Pigs	1,292	1,364	1,458	1,501	1,299	1,518	1,764	1,671	1,643	1,984
<i>Weight of meat (thousand tons):</i>										
Beef and veal	98	132	109	119	126	114	107	126	144	124
Mutton	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
Pork	119	123	131	139	123	144	162	151	154	175
<i>Consumption (lb. per head):</i>										
Beef and veal	44.8	45.2	42.3	39.2	41.4	39.0	39.0	39.2	41.4	38.1
Pork	34.4	34.0	36.4	39.2	36.2	41.9	48.7	44.3	43.2	47.6
Other meat	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	7.1	6.8	5.5	4.4	5.5	4.6
Total	84.7	84.7	84.2	84.1	84.7	87.7	93.2	87.9	90.1	90.3

TABLE III. — *Egg production.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of laying hens (millions)	19.0	—	22.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	21.0	20.0	18.0	18.0
Egg production (millions)	1,805	—	2,354	2,354	2,310	2,200	2,415	2,300	2,070	2,070

3. — BULGARIA.

Milk.

There are no adequate statistics of milk production, and cows, buffaloes, goats and ewes are all used for the purpose. The census of 1926 (none has been taken since) gave the following figures:—

<i>Cows:</i>	
for breeding and milk	230,000
for breeding and milk and draught	229,000
<i>Buffalo cows:</i>	
for breeding and milk	62,000
for breeding, milk and draught	87,000
<i>She goats</i>	1,028,000
<i>Ewes</i>	6,676,000

The milk yield is problematical. Statistics relating to cooperative and other dairies in 1934 show that the quantity of milk delivered to the dairies averaged from 80 to 90 gallons per cow, about 50 gallons per buffalo, 7 gallons per goat and 5 gallons per ewe, with maxima in any group of dairies of 330 gallons for cattle, 150 for buffaloes, 14 for goats and 9 for ewes. There is no doubt that much of the milk produced is retained by producers for their own consumption and for the production of cheese.

Average yields in Roumania work out at about 150-160 gallons per cow, and 14 gallons per ewe, and these are not unreasonable averages to apply to the live stock in Bulgaria. Averages of 160 gallons of milk per cow or buffalo, 30 gallons for goats and 15 for ewes would give a total output of about 230 million gallons, or 40 gallons per head of milk for all purposes, including liquid consumption, butter and cheese. The figure cannot be regarded as more than a guess until more authoritative information is obtained. Much of the milk is used for cheese, and some for butter, but there are no means of estimating the proportion of milk for any purpose.

Meat.

No official estimates are available of the total meat output in Bulgaria but figures are published of the number of animals slaughtered and of the quantity of meat produced annually in the 13 chief centres of the Kingdom and (for 1933 only) of the slaughter and meat production in 100 towns and 165 villages. The figures of meat consumption are expressed as per head of the population in Table I.

The figures for 1933 may be further analysed as follows:

	In 16 chief towns	In 84 other towns	In 165 villages
Population (thousands)	619	543	442
<i>Slaughter (thousands):</i>			
Cattle	63	28	7
Calves	70	24	9
Sheep	214	179	69
Lambs	756	378	126
Goats	16	29	13
Kids	60	91	36
Pigs	69	17	7
<i>Meat produced (tons):</i>			
Beef	10,171	3,684	885
Veal	4,241	1,306	438
Mutton and lamb	8,312	4,865	1,796
Goat and kid	669	1,039	445
Pork	5,114	1,277	523
<i>Per head (lbs):</i>			
Beef	37	15	4 ½
Veal	15	5	2
Mutton	31	20	9
Goat	2	4	2
Pork	19	5	2 ½
Total	104	49	20

Consumption in the chief towns may be accepted as approximating to the quantities shown and town slaughter may provide some of the meat for adjacent areas, while, on the other hand, meat from outside may be brought into the towns. But it seems evident that meat

consumption in smaller towns, in villages and in the countryside must be very much higher than the figures shown. Farm slaughter of sheep and lambs, kids and pigs is likely to be heavy and a proportion of this meat would be marketed in the smaller towns and villages. With a live stock population in 1926 of 2,265,000 cattle and buffaloes (including 600,000 for breeding), 10,250,000 sheep and goats (including 7,700,000 ewes and she goats) and 1,000,000 pigs (including 140,000 sows), production for slaughter might be expected to amount to something like half a million cattle and calves, 7 million sheep and goats and a million pigs, which would give an average consumption for the whole country of about 15 lb. of beef and veal, 20 lb. of mutton and lamb and nearly 30 lb. of pork and lard, a total of 65 lb. per head, apart from goat meat and poultry.

Eggs.

Production in 1926 was estimated at about 682 million eggs from 9,140,000 fowls. Exports in that year were 206 millions (reckoning 1,750 eggs to the quintal), leaving about 476 million for home consumption or about 87 per head of the whole population. Bulgaria is mainly agricultural, and small holdings are included in the census, so the figure of about 90 per head is likely to be reasonably close. Exports have since expanded as follows:—

1927	million	219	1931	million	392
1928	»	186	1932	»	330
1929	»	222	1933	»	275
1930	»	336	1934	»	254

Fruit.

Annual estimates of fruit production are available, and should be fairly complete in view of the character of the statistics. The production and exports in recent years are shown in Table II. There is also a large production of grapes, mainly for wine, although there is an increasing export of fresh grapes. Exports of other fruit (including dried prunes converted to fresh basis at 3½:1) have been as shown in Table II.

Short crops are not made good by imports, so that the above-mentioned figures represent fruit consumption, apart from a very small importation of citrus fruit (about half a pound per head per annum). Not all the fruit is consumed as such, however, for there is a considerable output of brandy made from prunes and other fruit. But even if all were consumed as fruit, the above figures would give an annual consumption averaging only 20 lb. per head. Consumption of fresh grapes may add to this and there is a production of melons, water melons and pumpkins, which represents some 7 lb. per head of the population annually, but some of this no doubt goes to stock.

Vegetables.

The acreage under and production of vegetables are increasing, the figures being as shown in Table III (the items included are onions, cabbage, tomatoes and "other vegetables"). Neither exports nor imports are of importance. The figures give an average of 44 lb. per head for the period 1925-29 and slightly over 50 lb. for 1930-33. Neither potatoes nor dried vegetables such as the pulses are included. Private gardens might materially raise the average.

General.

An enquiry was conducted into the standard of living of certain classes of the population (mainly in towns) in 1925. Some of the figures are shown in Table IV.

Consumption of milk and cheese is likely to be heavier in the rural districts than in the towns. Meat figures agree fairly closely, if allowance is made for the addition of bacon and lard to the budget figures and for the fact that the national averages are dressed carcass weights, including waste, bone and fat. Fruit consumption is also in fairly close agreement, since the heavy consumption of dried prunes converted to a fresh basis would bring the totals for the last two columns to 26 lb. and 13 lb. respectively. Eggs in the family budget are too high owing to the date of the enquiry. The figures support the view that the calculated average of 44 lb. for fresh vegetables was too low.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925 (a)	1926 (a)	1927 (a)	1928 (a)	1929 (a)	1930 (a)	1931 (a)	1932 (a)	1933 (a)	1933 (b)
<i>Number slaughtered (thousands):</i>										
Bullocks and male buffaloes . . .	64	73	80	43	44	35	38	37	40	60
Cows and female buffaloes . . .										
Calves and young buffaloes . . .	24	26	32	34	32	40	52	64	70	103
Sheep and lambs	876	803	848	926	831	880	880	903	962	1,722
Goats and kids . .	81	73	85	97	82	88	82	83	72	246
Pigs	38	42	49	50	45	43	73	83	69	93
<i>Meat produced (tons):</i>										
Beef	8,077	9,068	9,585	11,474	11,104	8,749	9,237	9,429	10,127	14,740
Veal	1,235	1,247	1,485	1,581	1,567	2,234	2,998	3,749	4,229	5,985
Mutton and lamb.	7,373	6,714	6,864	7,797	6,799	8,196	7,941	7,836	8,445	15,174
Goat	680	606	681	808	657	782	649	719	628	2,153
Pork	2,977	3,342	3,792	3,321	3,129	3,736	5,404	5,641	5,110	6,914
<i>Meat consumption per head (lb.) .</i>										
	79.1	78.9	80.9	86.6	78.0	76.5	81.4	81.8	81.8	62.8

(a) 13 chief towns. — (b) 100 towns and 165 villages.

TABLE II. — *Fruit production and exports.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
<i>Area (000 acres).</i>	31.4	32.6	34.3	35.1	37.6	38.5	39.8	39.5	39.3	
<i>Production (tons):</i>										
Plums	51,670	22,833	42,124	22,440	11,417	46,257	28,542	55,706	23,129	
Other fruit	35,136	20,865	33,856	22,637	20,176	28,935	13,976	22,538	22,637	
Total	86,806	43,698	75,980	45,077	31,593	75,192	42,518	78,244	45,766	
<i>Exports (tons):</i>										
Fresh fruit and nuts . .	591	1,476	3,051	1,181	1,378	4,429	5,315	2,657	2,559	
Dried (on fresh basis) . .	197	98	1,181	492	98	787	492	—	2,559	
Balance	86,019	42,124	71,748	43,698	30,117	69,977	36,711	75,587	39,663	

TABLE III. — *Vegetables.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Area (ooo acres)	26.9	28.6	29.3	28.7	34.8	30.7	31.8	33.7	34.6
Production (ooo tons)	91.0	104.3	99.2	104.2	145.9	118.1	123.2	133.9	152.6

TABLE IV. — *Annual consumption: March 1925 enquiry. (a)*

	Calculated national average	Civil servants and professional men.				Civil servants, artisans and labourers	Labourers only
		2 in family	3 or 4 in family	5 or 6 in family	7 or more in family		
Milk (gallon)	15	14	11	7	5	10.5	8
Butter (lb.)	2	5.3	3	2.1	1.2	3	0.5
Cheese (lb.)	20	20	17	12	8.5	17	13.5
Meat (lb.)	90	91	58	36	26	60	69
Bacon (included in meat)	—	3	3	2	1	3	4 1/2
Lard (included in meat)	—	18	12	8	6 1/2	13	14
Eggs (No.)	87	200	121	78	45	123	78
Onions (lb.)	44	72	52	40	28	56	48
Fresh veg. (lb.)							
Cabbage (No.)	—	12	7	6	5	9	9
Potatoes (lb.)							
Fruit (lb.)	20	3	2	1	1	2	0.3
Prunes (lb.) (fresh basis)							
Grapes (lb.)	4 1/2	3	3	3	2 1/2	3	2
Oranges (No.)							
Fish (lb)	—	13	8	5	4	8	7
Poultry (No.)	—	6	3	2	1	3	3

(a) Per unit of consumption: per head figures would be appreciably lower.

4. — CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Milk and Dairy Products.

The numbers of dairy cows and of goats (but ewe milk is also consumed) in certain years were as follows:

	1925	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cows (thousands)	2,331	2,434	2,465	2,477	2,517
Goats (thousands)	1,118	—	—	844	891

No figures are available as to milk production, but figures showing the quantity of milk delivered at Prague, Brno and Bratislava on one day in certain months in recent years have been published and are as follows:—

	Quantity in thousand litres		
	Prague	Brno	Bratislava
One day in March, 1932	315	—	—
June, 1932	327	—	—
September, 1932	311	—	—
December, 1932	315	—	—
January, 1933	327	93	60
April, 1933	353	92	62
July, 1933	304	92	58
October, 1933	330	90	54
February, 1934	325	94	56
May, 1934	341	101	59
August, 1934	295	95	57
November, 1934	316	98	55

The period is too short and the dates too diverse to afford any clear indication of trend of consumption. It is stated in the Statistical Year Book that the average consumption is .35 litres in Prague, .33 litres in Brno and .39 litres in Bratislava. The average in country districts, especially on farms is probably higher, say .5 litres. This would give an average consumption of whole milk for the whole country of .44 litres per day, or about 34 or 35 gallons per head per annum.

Butter and Cheese.

An analysis of the use of milk delivered to creameries in 1933 and 1934 has recently been published by the Statistical Office. Deliveries to the creameries totalled 114 million gallons in 1933 and 116 million gallons in 1934 but this can be only a small proportion of the total output. Milk sold by the creameries and dairies as liquid milk amounted to about 43 million gallons in each of these years (just about enough to supply the three large towns) and the quantities of other products made were:

	1933	1934
Butter (tons)	11,500	11,500
Cheese (tons)	21,700	22,100

together with small quantities of condensed milk, dried milk, etc.

Dr. Milan Hodza states that 90 per cent of the butter production is made in farms, and an addition of perhaps 20 per cent might be made to the cheese figures for farm production (though it may be more). But on this basis, total production of butter is about 115,000 tons and of cheese about 26,000 tons, and consumption per head of butter may be reckoned at about 18 lb. and of cheese at roughly 4 lb. The figures are highly conjectural, but they are equivalent to a total milk output for the country of between 1,200 and 1,250 million gallons (reckoning butter at 2 1/2 gallons and cheese at .0.75 gallons per lb.) or about 440 gallons per cow.

Meat.

Production figures (official), including fat, are shown in Table I., together with the average per head consumption, after allowance has been made for external trade.

Eggs.

Only three censuses of poultry have been taken in the past ten years: in December, 1925, when there were 16 million hens (apart from other poultry, which are of minor importance); in May, 1930 when fowls totalled 27 million, nearly 16 million being old birds, and on July 1st., 1935, when the farm population totalled 30.3 million, of which adult hens numbered 15.3 million. On the basis of the 1930 census, this might be raised to 17.4 million for the whole country. At an average of say, 100 eggs per adult bird (assuming one in twenty to be cocks), production in 1930 would be about 1,520 million, while at the same rate per bird production in 1935 would be 1,740 million. Total imports are small, and on this basis consumption per head may be put at rather over 100 eggs per annum in 1930 and 115 per head in 1935, but the figures are highly conjectural.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Returns of production of fruit and of certain vegetables are made annually (the vegetables included are carrots, onions, cabbage and cucumbers). In addition there is a large acreage under market and kitchen gardens. The figures are shown in Table II.

Vegetables are not imported or exported to a significant extent and consumption of cabbage, cucumbers, onions and carrots has varied between 70 and 90 lb. per head, assuming all are used for human consumption. There is no information as to the output of market and kitchen gardens, some part of which may be devoted to potatoes and small fruit. But this may easily account for a further 80 to 100 lb. per head in vegetable consumption.

The results of the calculations and estimates given above may be compared with figures of consumption obtained at an enquiry among 800 families in 1930-31, and among families of farmers in 1930-32, as shown in Table III.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons):										
Beef	134.4	161.0	181.6	197.7	182.4	166.9	175.8	187.9	174.4	183.2
Pork	170.7	167.3	144.2	153.7	152.9	188.8	225.8	202.4	196.4	242.8
Other	39.4	45.7	47.0	51.3	48.4	44.9	49.2	50.0	46.3	50.8
<i>Consumption per head</i> (lbs):										
Beef	26.9	28.4	29.8	31.1	30.9	28.5	27.4	28.7	26.4	27.4
Pork	38.1	38.3	37.1	40.1	39.7	40.4	41.8	36.2	34.1	39.9
Other	6.7	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.5
Total (a)	71.7	74.3	74.3	79.2	78.3	76.2	76.8	72.4	67.4	74.8

(a) Excluding poultry and game which might raise consumption by a further 3 to 4 lb. per head.

TABLE II. — *Production of fruit and vegetables.*

(Thousand tons).

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Fruit Production:</i>										
Apples and pears . .	251.1	361.7	245.8	408.7	113.8	155.4	357.9	406.0	295.9	339.7
Plums and other stone fruit	451.0	552.8	199.4	461.5	132.3	150.1	251.0	357.6	153.4	239.1
Bush fruit and nuts .	28.1	16.3	12.6	17.6	4.0	18.7	22.7	25.1	24.0	25.5
Total	730.2	930.8	557.8	887.8	250.1	324.2	631.6	788.8	473.3	804.3
<i>Vegetable production:</i>										
Cabbage	513	381	461	316	436	359	397	458	377	414
Cucumbers	42	28	34	30	69	45	67	70	29	51
Onions	19	16	16	18	28	21	26	30	25	28
Carrots	—	—	—	—	23	11	19	18	16	24
<i>Area under kitchen and market gardens</i> (000 acres)										
	—	—	—	—	—	245	245	273	250	252

TABLE III. — *Family consumption of foodstuffs.*

	Calculated Figures 1931	Labourers 1930/31	Subordinate employees 1930/31	Employees 1930/31	Farm households		
					per unit of consumption (a)		
	per head	per head	per head	per head	1930	1931	1932
Beef (lb.)	27.4	23.8	27.4	32.5	} (c) 64	(c) 77	(c) 71
Pork, bacon and lard (lb.)	41.8	37.7	40.3	36.4			
Mutton, horse and smoked meat (lb.)	7.6	6.3	7.6	9.1			
Poultry and game (lb.)	—	7.6	10.7	16.1	17.6	19.8	24.3
Milk (galls)	34.35	28.7	30.7	34.5	59.2	57.8	57.8
Butter (lb.)	18	7.1	9.7	14.5	—	—	—
Eggs (Number)	120	133	165	207	140	147	166

(a) Per unit of consumption; per head figures would be lower. — (b) Including cream and skimmed and buttermilk. — (c) Including charcuterie.

5. — DENMARK.

Milk.

Official estimates are available since 1928 of milk production, and of utilisation for butter, cheese and condensed milk. An estimate can be made of the milk required for the cream exported. Of the balance, the quantity retained on farms (for stock feeding or household consumption), and the quantity sold for town consumption are also available. For the years before 1928 similar estimates can be made on the basis of milk, butter and cheese production (the latter approximate). The proportion of the milk retained on farms which is fed to stock was taken by Faber (R. S. S. Journal, January 1924) at three fifths; human consumption accounts for the other two-fifths. A more satisfactory method may be to vary the quantity according to the number of dairy cows and sows (each representing 20 gallons per head according to Faber's figures for 1909). The balance should give a rough idea of the quantity available for consumption as milk, cream or ice-cream. (See Table I).

The figures given in Table I are rough estimates, the margin of error in the per caput consumption figures being particularly great because of the small proportion of the total supply consumed in liquid form; but it is interesting that Faber in 1922 estimated that milk consumption averaged 20 gallons in towns and 19 gallons in rural districts, while the inclusion of cream raised the general average to 22.5 gallons. This supports the lower figures of the earlier years of the decade, while the quantity of milk sold off farms for human consumption has increased so rapidly in recent years that there is no reason to doubt the approximate accuracy of the later estimates. In 1934 milk sold for consumption represented about 31 gallons per head of the whole population, while two-fifths (the proportion taken by Faber) of the quantity retained on farms, would represent an additional 9 gallons per head of the whole population.

In addition to consumption of milk, there is, or was in the past, a substantial consumption of skimmed and butter-milk. This was estimated by Faber at about 27 gallons per head per annum by the rural and 11 gallons per head by the town population, or an average for the whole country of 18 gallons per head. (This only absorbed 7 ½ per cent of the whole of the skimmed and buttermilk produced). It may be that consumption has since fallen, but there is little evidence one way or the other. It is stated by the Danish Agricultural Council that 95 per cent of the skimmed milk is returned to the farmer, and of the

remaining 5 per cent, some is condensed for export or is made into cheese; there is certainly a balance left for maintaining a reasonably high town consumption of skimmed milk and butter-milk.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter and cheese production being virtually limited to factories and creameries, are known with fair precision, though there is some approximation about the cheese figures. Exports are, of course, also known. The total production figures, and per head consumption, extracted from the Danish Statistical Year Book, with estimates for earlier years, are as given in Table II.

Meat.

Figures of production and consumption of meat in Denmark in recent years extracted from the Year Books are as given in Table IV.

Faber in 1922 allowed for an additional production of 32,000 tons of edible offals, of which 23,000 were for home consumption. This would increase home consumption in that year to 125 lb. of meat of all kinds, including some poultry. It is not clear from the Year Book whether offal is included in the later production and consumption figures, but in any case the rise in consumption in recent years is striking and brings the total to well above the pre-war figure of 122 lb. per head.

Eggs.

Approximate estimates are made in the Statistical Year Book of production and consumption of eggs, by weight. Converting these figures to numbers at the conventional rate of 1600 eggs per quintal, gives a production of 1,115 million in 1929, and of 1,300 million for each year from 1931 to 1934, with consumption varying around 100 per head in each year from 1928 to 1931, 63 in 1932 and rising again to 77 in 1933 and 1934.

Only two official censuses have been taken recently, in 1929 when there were 10,544,000 laying hens and in 1933 when laying hens numbered 12,325,000. In each year egg yields were taken at 110 per laying hen (Faber in 1922 calculated it at 108). The yield is low for an agriculturally developed country like Denmark (the yield in England in 1930 was 120 per head), and some increase might have been expected between 1929 and 1933. The relevant statistics of fowls are as shown in Table III.

Not too much reliance can be placed on any of these estimates, but the resemblance between Faber's estimate of 75 per head in 1922 (this was based upon an assumed increase in the 1909 consumption figure) and the results for 1926 and 1927 is noticeable. The 1929 figure appears to be well founded, as it agrees fairly closely with the official estimate, and the later figures are not dissimilar from the official estimates. But the low apparent consumption in 1932 (when export prices were low) suggests that the numbers of hens in that year may be an underestimate.

No allowance is made in these estimates for eggs not enumerated in the returns. It is not known to what extent poultry on holdings of less than .55 hectares were excluded from the enumeration in 1929 and 1933, but it is not improbable that the consumption figures shown are a material understatement.

Fruit.

No figures of fruit production are available, but, according to the census of 1929, the total numbers of trees were as follows:

	Commercial Orchards (Thousands)	Total (Thousands)
Apple	856	3,984
Pear	183	1,483
Stonefruit	336	2,973
Bushes	1,083	11,695

Imports of fruit into Denmark, converted to a per head basis, are given in Table 5.

TABLE I. — *Milk.*

	1922 (a)	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of dairy cows (ooo) (b)	1,311	1,480	1,514	1,541	1,579	1,608	1,676	1,739	1,800	1,718
Total milk yield (million gallons)	790	950	1,010	1,030	1,110	1,190	1,230	1,210	1,190	1,190
Used for butter, cheese, condensed milk and cream exports	672	837	886	909	970	1,050	1,057	1,032	1,000	984
Fed to stock	44	36	37	38	38	41	45	50	50	46
For human consumption (gallons)	22.5	22	16	29	33	27	37	38	37	41

(a) Faber's estimates. — (b) Excluding heifers in calf.

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of butter and cheese.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (ooo tons):										
Butter	139	150	159	163	176	187	192	185	182	180
Cheese	—	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	28	27
<i>Consumption</i> (lb.):										
Butter	12.0	13.1	12.4	11.9	13.0	13.4	14.8	18.7	21.1	19.8
Cheese	—	10.7	12.7	10.4	11.0	13.0	13.2	11.9	10.9	11.7

TABLE III. — *Meat production and consumption.*

	1922 (a)	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (ooo tons):										
Pork and lard	167	—	—	—	324	390	516	—	477	371
Other meat	146	—	—	—	140	135	137	—	146	146
<i>Consumption</i> (lb.):										
Pork and lard	38.0	—	—	48.9	48.7	56.9	67.3	81.4	82.7	70.5
Other meat	70.0	—	—	44.3	44.7	47.4	36.9	45.3	63.1	74.0
Total	108.0	—	—	93.2	93.4	104.3	104.2	125.7	145.8	144.5

(a) Faber's estimates.

TABLE IV. — *Poultry and eggs.*

	1922	(b) 1926	(b) 1927	(b) 1928	1929	(b) 1930	(b) 1931	(b) 1932	1933
Number of fowls (thousands)	19,184	20,300	20,890	21,480	22,075	23,125	25,200	(d) 26,000	26,625
Number of laying hens (thousands)	(a) 9,300	9,670	9,960	10,250	10,544	11,000	11,880	(d) 12,100	12,325
Production of eggs (million) (c)	972	1,064	1,096	1,127	1,160	1,210	1,307	(d) 1,331	1,356
Egg Exports (million)	735	830	841	787	786	862	974	1,105	1,070
Balance (million)	237	234	255	340	374	348	333	(d) 226	286
Per head (No)	75	70	73	97	107	98	93	(d) 63	77

(a) Faber's figures. — (b) Interpolated. — (c) At 110 per laying hen. — (d) Probably underestimated.

TABLE V. — *Imports of fruit per head of population (a).*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fresh fruit (lb.)	6.0	11.7	16.0	10.8	13.8	11.1	16.4	7.0	(a) 4.2	3.3
Dried Fruit (lb.)	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.7	4.8	5.9	4.6

(a) Excluding citrus fruit and bananas (see Appendix II, Table X). — (b) Heavy exports of apples in this year.

6. — FINLAND.

Milk.

The numbers of cows are published annually and figures are available of the annual yield of milk per cow on holdings belonging to members of registration societies. These show a yield ranging between 520 and 600 gallons per cow during the past 10 years, with a rising tendency. The average for the whole country is unlikely to be so high as for the recorded cows, but how much lower it should be placed is difficult to say. In Sweden the average yield in 1924-28 was found to be 32 per cent below the average for registered cows, which would give Finland an average of 360 to 410 gallons per cow — too low in view of the large proportion (over one-fifth in 1930-31) of recorded cows in the total. A mean of these two extremes (520-600 and 360-410) would give an average of about 475 gallons per cow, and if this is adopted, with annual variations in accordance with the varying yields of recorded cows, the total yield of milk and the quantity retained for human and animal consumption, after allowing for external trade, would be roughly as shown in Table I. It will be appreciated that there is a considerable margin of error in these figures.

The amount of milk left for consumption within the country works out at much the same figure as in Sweden (perhaps a trifle higher) and this is borne out to some extent by the family budget enquiries conducted a few years ago in both countries.

Production of butter and cheese in creameries is given in Table II, but the quantity so made is only sufficient to meet export trade and leaves a very small domestic consumption.

The recent decline in the production of butter and the increase in that of cheese has been accompanied by a corresponding change in exports, butter having diminished and cheese increased.

Meat.

Figures of inspected slaughterings are available, but are far from complete, except for cattle. Rough calculations based on the live stock figures of recent years suggest a slaughter in 1932-33 of about 1,050,000 cattle and calves, 500,000 sheep and ewes and 625,000 pigs. Similar figures for 1927-28 would suggest the slaughter in that year of some 950,000 cattle and calves, 780,000 sheep and 550,000 pigs. As regards the proportion of calves, young and old, to total cattle slaughtered and average carcass weights, we may perhaps take the Swedish proportions and weights. Rough estimates of meat output in the two years, and, after allowing for import and export trade, per caput consumption, would then be as follows:

	Production		Consumption per head.	
	1927/28 thousand tons	1932/33	1927/28 lb.	1932/33 lb.
Beef	31.0	34.2	20.1	20.6
Veal	20.4	22.8	12.7	13.7
Mutton	12.2	8.0	7.6	4.8
Pork	44.2	49.4	29.0	28.6
Total . . .	107.8	114.4	69.4	67.7

The decreasing consumption with increasing output is due to Finland's change from a meat importing to a meat exporting country.

Eggs.

The numbers of adult fowls (over 6 months old on 1st. September) have increased rapidly in the past 10 years. It is not known whether the census represents all fowls or whether allowance should be made for birds on smaller acreages than 1.25 acres, and for cottagers' poultry, etc. Output of eggs per adult fowl may be taken at about 95 per annum or much the same as in Sweden; though there is, no doubt, as in Sweden, a tendency for yield to increase, no allowance can be made in the absence of any definite indication to this effect. Numbers of fowls over six months old, and output of eggs may be estimated as shown in Table III.

It is unlikely that egg consumption in Finland can be at so low a level and it seems evident that a large proportion of the poultry is not included in the annual enumeration. Moreover, by the beginning of September, when the census is taken, many of the old birds have no doubt been disposed of to make way for the younger stock. It is evident from the family budget enquiry of 1928 that the consumption in towns is low, but even the lowest income group was then averaging 45 eggs per head, and it is reasonable to suppose that rural consumption would be rather higher.

Fruit and Vegetables.

There is little information. Fruit grown in Finland is not extensive, and imports are small, representing only about 8 lb. of fresh and less than 2 lb. of dried fruit per head of the population in 1929 and appreciably less than these quantities in 1933 and 1934. Home production (mainly apples and berries) cannot be stated.

General.

The estimates of consumption given below may be compared with the family budget enquiry in towns and industrial centres conducted in 1928. The figures of consumption are given in that enquiry per "normal household" of 3.4 consumption units (labourers and minor officials). It has been assumed that this represents 4.5 persons per normal household (on the basis of the Swedish enquiry) and the same figures have been taken for civil servants although there is some possibility of error here.

Food consumption: family budget enquiry, 1928.

	Average consumption as calculated 1928	Workmen (reckoned on a per head basis)	Minor Officials	Servants Civil
Milk and cream	galls. —	62	64	65
Butter	lb. —	23.5	21.7	19.1
Cheese	" —	1.9	3.0	4.1
Total (as milk)	galls. 147	120	117.0	113.0
Margarine	lb. —	7.2	11.7	18.3
Eggs	No. 36	45	59	82
Fruit	Value —	(Mk.) 48	(Mk.) 72	(Mk.) 129
Vegetables other than potatoes	" —	(Mk.) 29	(Mk.) 39	(Mk.) 56
Potatoes	lb. —	52.4	51	52
Beef	" 33	17.6	21.2	36.6
Pork	" 29	14.6	11.5	11.4
Other meat and sausages (a)	" 7	23.4	27.7	34.3
Total meat	69	55.6	60.4	82.3

(a) Included under beef and pork in calculated figures.

There is nothing in these figures inconsistent with the calculated averages which may be accepted as approximately correct, with the reservation, however, that the calculated consumption figure for eggs is somewhat too low and that for milk too high.

TABLE I. — *Production of milk.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of cows (thousands)	1,295	1,292	1,283	1,302	1,220	1,269	1,294	1,294	1,266	1,260
Estimates of milk production (million gallons)	550	566	590	608	590	613	616	623	610	633
Amount per head retained in the country (gallons) (a)	133	136	138	147	137	140	140	145	145	151

(a) For human and animal consumption.

TABLE II. — *Butter and cheese production (a).*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Butter (thousands tons)	17.6	19.8	21.9	20.9	23.8	26.4	27.5	25.5	23.4	24.0
Cheese (thousands tons)	5.4	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.6

(a) Creamery output only.

TABLE III. — *Eggs.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of adult fowls (thousands)	1,239	1,258	1,298	1,363	1,688	1,907	2,227	2,741	3,009	2,975
Estimated output of eggs (millions)	117.0	119.5	123.3	129.5	160.4	181.2	211.6	260.4	285.9	277.6
Consumption per head (No.)	33	33	34	36	41	48	49	43	34	32

7. — FRANCE.

Milk and Dairy Products.

The numbers of cows of all kinds in France are published annually and for 1925 and 1926 the numbers of milking cows and the output of milk was obtained, cows in milk representing 92 per cent and 91 per cent respectively of the total cows in these two years. The average yield of milk in the two years was slightly under 400 gallons per milking cow, or 360 gallons for all cows. There is also an annual production of goats' and ewes' milk, amounting to about 80 million gallons in 1925. Rather less than one-quarter of the cows' milk in 1925 and 1926 was used for feeding to calves. On this basis it is possible to arrive at rough estimates of annual milk production, although the figures are subject to a fairly wide margin of error. Estimates of milk production made for certain years by the General Confederation of Milk Producers and the National Federation of Dairy Cooperative Societies are also given and confirm the independent calculations. (see Table I).

Average consumption figures for milk, butter and cheese are available from the French Economic Council and are given in Table II.

Meat.

Figures are available of the annual slaughterings of stock and the quantity of meat produced. They exclude the quantities of meat produced by slaughterings on farms, which escape the slaughtering tax, but this is not likely to be a serious omission, except perhaps for pigs. Quantities produced since 1927 are as shown in Table III.

Estimated consumption, as published in the Imperial Economic Committee's survey of the beef trade (revised for later years in accordance with the production figures in Table III), is as given in Table III.

Eggs.

There are no official figures of egg production or of the number of poultry. According to estimates made by the French Federation of Poultry Producers, the consumption was, in round figures, about 6,450 millions in 1931 and 6,000 millions in 1934, representing per caput averages of 154 and 143 respectively in those years.

Fruit.

Fruit production and consumption (excluding grapes and cider fruit) since 1925 is shown in Table IV. As in other countries, the figures are not complete as they exclude production in private gardens. The consumption figures have been calculated by the French Economic Council without allowance for this omission. Similar figures have also been calculated independently showing the analysis of the consumption figures with fresh and dried fruit and nuts respectively, since nuts constitute a large proportion and the total. The two series of figures are in fairly close agreement.

Vegetables.

Production of Jerusalem artichokes, peas and beans (picked green) and of all other vegetables classed as market garden crops (of which the most important are carrots, onions, tomatoes, sauerkraut, cabbage, artichokes and asparagus) since 1925 are as shown in Table V.

So large a proportion (about 40 per cent) of the French population is dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, that the consumption figures in Table V must be a considerable understatement. They are useful as indicating how consumption has increased.

The French Agricultural Department estimates that 50 per cent of the potatoes grown are used for human consumption, giving the extraordinarily high figure of over 400 lb. per head per annum, a figure which cannot be accepted without confirmation.

TABLE I. — *Production of milk.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
No. of cows (thousands)	7,590	7,701	7,971	8,118	8,196	8,288	8,275	8,451	8,572	8,653
Estimated production (a) of milk (million gallons)	2,950	2,760	2,950	3,000	3,030	3,060	3,060	3,120	3,170	—
Estimates of French Producers' Cooperatives (b)	2,794	—	—	—	2,930	—	3,080	3,130	3,190	3,350
Quantity for consumption as milk or dairy produce (mill. gallons) .	2,320	2,120	2,300	2,340	2,370	2,390	2,390	2,440	2,480	2,620

(a) Includes goat and ewe milk estimated at 80 million gallons throughout. — (b) Estimates of General Confederation of Milk Producers and National Federation of Dairy Cooperative Societies.

TABLE II. — *Consumption of milk, butter and cheese.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Milk (gallons)	a) 22.0	a) 18.9	20.7	21.1	21.8	22.5	22.6	23.1	23.4	23.4
Butter (lb.)	a) 9.6	a) 9.2	10.5	10.4	11.3	12.8	12.9	13.5	13.3	14.0
Cheese (lb.)	a) 11.0	a) 10.8	11.0	11.7	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.0

(a) Estimated from utilisation figures and external trade.

TABLE III. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production (thousand tons):</i>										
Beef	—	—	541	620	630	588	509	537	593	614
Veal	—	—	245	269	264	248	242	268	294	303
Pork	—	—	246	276	298	305	355	357	346	375
Mutton and lamb	—	—	98	105	97	94	86	95	95	86
Horse meat	—	—	39	41	50	54	55	48	51	47
Total	—	—	1,169	1,311	1,339	1,289	1,247	1,305	1,379	1,425
<i>Consumption per head (lb.):</i>										
Beef and veal	—	—	46	48	49	45	43	45	48	49
Pork (a)	—	—	18	19	18.5	19.5	21	21	20	20.5
Mutton and lamb	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Other meat	—	—	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Total	—	—	72	75	76	73	73	75	76	77

(a) The figure is probably incomplete owing to the exclusion of farm slaughter. It includes imported lard, consumption of which averaged over 2 lb. per head in 1927, 2 lb. in 1928, about 1.5 lb. in 1929 and 1930, and 1 lb. in subsequent years until 1934, when it fell to less than 0.5 lb.

TABLE IV. — *Production and consumption of fruit.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production (thousand tons):</i>										
Fruit	277	295	517	234	708	329	401	449	393	661
Nuts (do. do.)	271	220	247	232	342	195	211	188	181	245
<i>Consumption per head (lb.):</i>										
Fruit (a)	—	—	53	44	73	54	63	69	63	82
Fresh fruit (b)	22	23	35	24	48	38	46	52	44	63
Dried fruit (b)	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Nuts (b)	13	11	12	12	18	10	11	10	10	13
Total (b)	37	36	50	39	69	51	60	65	56	78

(a) Estimates furnished to the Market Supply Committee by the British Commercial Counsellor in Paris. Table grapes are excluded throughout. Consumption of table grapes was estimated at 11 lb. per head in 1934. — (b) Independent calculations.

TABLE V. — *Production of vegetables and consumption per head.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production (thousand tons):</i>										
Jerusalem artichokes	2,496	1,670	2,750	1,604	2,155	2,525	2,375	2,371	2,120	2,189
Peas and beans (green)	214	219	284	204	221	245	185	195	189	213
Other vegetables	—	—	593	571	850	671	757	809	878	883
Imports (net) fresh and preserved	—	—	-82	-48	-15	-20	+13	+118	+115	+190
<i>Consumption per head (lb.):</i>										
Jerusalem artichokes	—	—	150	88	117	136	127	127	113	117
All other vegetables	—	—	43	40	57	50	51	60	63	69

8. — GERMANY.

Figures are available of estimated milk production in recent years. For earlier years the number of dairy cows and goats are available for rough computations to be made. The figures include milk for stock feeding.

Annual estimates of meat production are available while the *Reichsstelle für Eier* has made estimates of egg production. For butter, cheese, fruit and vegetables, comprehensive official figures for all the years considered are not available but the production and consumption of these and other agricultural commodities have been estimated by Dr. Hans v. d. Decken in *Deutschlands Versorgung mit landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen (Institut für Konjunkturforschung)* from which many of the statistics contained in the tables have been taken.

TABLE I. — *Production of foodstuffs.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Milk:</i>										
Number of dairy cows (a) (thousands)	6,635	6,732	6,892	7,060	7,019	7,112	7,264	7,371	7,647	7,682
Milk production (million gallons) . . .	3,850	3,960	4,400	4,620	4,554	4,774	5,040	5,170	5,280	5,214
<i>Butter</i> (ooo tons) . . .	224	230	291	316	305	340	387	404	424	418
<i>Cheese</i> (ooo tons) . . .	217	219	251	269	265	295	320	337	353	340
<i>Meat</i> (ooo tons):										
Beef and veal . . .	903	925	927	1,037	1,144	1,062	1,041	1,069	1,045	1,184
Mutton and lamb . .	56.2	49.2	39.8	40.2	40.1	41.9	42.9	39.4	42.6	37.7
Pork	1,517	1,577	1,911	2,059	1,905	1,967	2,085	1,941	1,997	2,228
<i>Eggs:</i>										
Number of laying hens (millions) . .	51.1	52.8	57.8	62.1	64.6	68.2	68.9	68.3	69.3	69.1
Production of eggs (millions)	4,190	4,400	4,970	5,530	5,810	6,140	6,200	6,150	6,240	6,220
<i>Poultry</i> (ooo tons) . .	56	59	61	64	68	74	70	71	74	70
<i>Fruit</i> (ooo tons) . . .	1.835	1.427	1.629	1.552	2.266	1.185	2.451	1.555	1.697	2.490
<i>Vegetables</i>	2.704	2.742	2.773	2.745	2.748	2.857	2.902	2.897	3.000	2.903

(a) Excluding cows used for both draught and milk. — (d) Including cider fruit. — (e) Chiefly plums and cherries.

TABLE II. — *Annual per capita consumption of foodstuffs.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Milk (gallons)	25.7	26.3	26.7	25.9	25.8	24.6	22.9	22.7	22.3	22.8
Butter (lb.)	11.5	11.7	14.1	15.4	15.4	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.5	16.3
Cheese (lb.)	10.4	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.4	12.8
<i>Meat:</i>										
Beef and veal (lb.) . .	38.1	38.2	38.2	40.2	42.9	38.7	36.5	37.2	36.1	40.5
Mutton and lamb (lb.)	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
Pigmeat (lb.)	63.0	58.3	68.8	73.1	67.5	69.1	71.0	68.1	69.7	77.0
Total meat (lb.) . .	103.1	98.4	108.6	114.9	111.9	109.4	109.0	106.7	107.3	118.8
Eggs (number)	108	110	124	135	137	141	134	134	119	117
Poultry (lb.)	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Vegetables (lb.) . . .	109.6	108.9	110.0	110.2	110.2	111.3	110.2	108.9	110.7	107.6
Fruit (lb.)	76.3	61.3	68.1	68.3	89.9	55.3	93.3	67.5	70.1	95.5

9. — ITALY.

Milk and Dairy Products.

According to the live stock census, there were 2,388,600 milk cows in 1930. The average production of the years 1930-34 was estimated at about 920 million gallons, to which is to be added about 130 million gallons of sheep and goat milk. Of this total, 230 million gallons were utilized for animal feeding, 270 million gallons for direct consumption and the remaining 550 million gallons for the manufacture of butter and cheese.

The *Comitato Centrale del latte*, on the basis of a special enquiry, has estimated the quantity of milk destined for direct consumption and the quantity of butter and cheese produced in each of the years 1926 to 1934.

Meat.

The *Istituto Centrale di Statistica* has estimated the consumption of meat on the basis of consumption taxes which are in force in practically all Communes of the Kingdom. Since these taxes are levied partly per head, partly according to live weight and partly according to slaughtered meat weight, it has been necessary to use a series of approximate coefficients to determine the total quantity of meat produced.

Eggs.

The average per head consumption has been approximately calculated by the *Istituto Centrale di Statistica* on the basis of estimated production, imports and exports.

Fruit and Vegetables.

The annual statistics give particulars of the production of fruit and vegetables, but exclude figures of production in gardens, etc.

The vegetables included in the totals of Table III are asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, teasel fennel, celery, artichokes, onions, garlic, melons, watermelon, vegetables for shelling, field and nursery tomatoes.

The fruits included in the totals of Table III are table grapes, apples, pears, quinces, pomegranates, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, etc.

TABLE I. — *Production of milk for human consumption, butter and cheese and consumption per head.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production:</i>									
Milk for human consumption (million gallons)	214	211	218	224	226	255	285	316	319
Butter (thousand tons)	49.2	44.3	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.5	43.1	44.3
Cheese (thousand tons)	198.4	210.1	213.9	215.3	218.4	221.3	224.3	227.2	226.4
<i>Consumption per head:</i>									
Milk (gallons)	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.5
Butter (lb.)	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Cheese (lb.)	9.6	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.6	11.0	10.8

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production (thousand tons):</i>									
Beef	410.2	477.1	500.9	477.6	379.2	392.3	412.9	423.1	401.9
Pork	264.7	256.6	243.8	250.5	218.7	246.9	184.5	194.5	171.2
Mutton and goats' meat	61.7	64.1	64.8	59.1	57.9	52.4	50.3	51.0	50.4
Horse flesh	11.7	12.4	14.2	16.6	13.5	12.1	12.3	12.8	12.8
<i>Consumption per head (lb.):</i>									
Beef	23.1	26.7	27.8	26.2	20.7	21.2	22.0	22.5	21.2
Pork	15.0	14.3	13.4	13.9	11.9	13.4	9.9	10.4	9.0
Mutton and goats' meat	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Horse flesh	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	42.3	45.3	45.6	44.2	36.5	38.1	35.3	36.3	33.6

TABLE III. — *Production, exports and consumption per head of fresh fruit and vegetables.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons)									
Fresh fruit	830	756	734	843	692	858	1,083	1,032	976
Fresh vegetables	1,545	1,341	1,285	2,015	1,752	1,693	1,843	1,934	2,076
<i>Net exports</i> (thousand tons):									
Fresh fruit	162	116	119	140	179	163	210	198	119
Fresh vegetables	100	111	100	100	155	169	136	141	119
<i>Consumption per head</i> (lb.):									
Fresh fruit	37.7	35.9	34.2	38.6	28.0	37.5	46.7	44.3	45.0
Fresh vegetables	81.6	68.8	65.7	105.4	87.1	82.5	91.5	95.2	102.7

10. — NETHERLANDS.

Milk.

The numbers of milk cows (excluding calving heifers) in 1921, 1930, 1933 and 1934, were as follows:—

1921	1,086,000
1930	1,299,000
1933	1,452,000
1934	1,394,000

No estimates of milk production are published, but taking the yield per cow to be the same as in Denmark, the output of milk would be:—

	1930	1933	1934
Total output of milk (million gallons)	910	1,020	980
Used for butter, cheese, milk exports, condensed milk (million gallons)	782	750	751

On this basis consumption of milk and cream per head may be reckoned at roughly 17 gallons in 1930, 32 in 1933 and 28 in 1934. This may be compared with an approximate estimate of 29.5 gallons in 1933, furnished by the Milk Crisis Central to the Market Supply Committee. But the figures are too speculative to be accepted without reserve, especially in view of the striking variations. A slight error in the conversion factor used or in an estimated milk yield would result in a substantial error in the estimate of the quantity remaining for consumption as liquid milk. (See Table I).

Meat.

Complete figures of slaughterings are available together with an official estimate for beef and veal consumption. In the absence of precise information respecting the average slaughter weight of pigs and sheep (the latter, however, are unimportant), it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of production and home consumption of pork and mutton. For the sheep perhaps, no great error will arise from taking an average weight of about 50 lb. For pigs, export of bacon to the United Kingdom probably means a slaughter weight (dead weight) of about 160 lb., while for export to Germany a heavier weight of, say, 220 lb., might be the rule — in both cases there is retained some part of the edible offal and possibly of the lard. As regards slaughter for

home consumption, the average weight might be taken at 160 to 180 lb., or much the same as in other countries of Northern Europe, but there is a large element of conjecture about the figure.

Total slaughtering for food purposes and estimated weights of meat produced (very rough estimates) are given in Table II. Cattle slaughtered is taken at 540 lb. and calves at from 88 to 115 lb., according to the average weights determined from the slaughter of stock subject to tax, while sheep are taken at 50 lb., and pigs at 180 lb, including lard. The figures shown in Table II differ somewhat from those in the British Imperial Economic Committee's Beef Survey, mainly because they include an allowance at the full carcass weight for animals slaughtered for export, whereas some part of the output (edible offal in particular) is retained for home consumption. The figures also give a slightly higher per capita consumption of beef and veal than the official figures. The latter are shown in Table III together with approximate figures of home consumption of other meats. The figures cannot be regarded as other than approximate but they show the usual trend and thus may be regarded as not unreasonable.

Eggs.

The only estimates of egg production are rough figures of 2,000 million eggs in a number of recent years including 1930 when there were just under 13 million adult fowls (presumably on farms), an average of about 150 per fowl. Exports of eggs averaged 600,000 quintals in 1925-29, rising to a maximum of 860,000 quintals in 1931 and falling to 570,000 in 1933. At 1,600 eggs per quintal, this would leave only 625 million eggs for home consumption in 1931, or a matter of less than 80 eggs per head, while in 1933 consumption would have been 1,000 million, or over 120 per head. In the absence of more authoritative figures of production it is difficult to accept these estimates, which suggest a low consumption of eggs in the country.

Fruit and Vegetables.

There are no figures of production of fruit and vegetables available and any estimate of production would be extremely hazardous, especially if it were to be used to arrive at an estimate of home consumption. The most that can be done is to indicate the development of the area under fruit and vegetables in recent years. The official figures are shown in Table IV. The area under private gardens is fairly stable at about 93,000 acres, but there is no information as to the extent of the production of fruit and vegetables therein.

As regards consumption, an indication of the increase in imported sub-tropical fruits and dried fruits is given in the official figures reproduced in Table IV.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of butter and cheese.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production (thousand tons):</i>										
Butter	74	82	84	84	85	86	84	84	87	89
Cheese	111	120	124	130	133	135	131	117	119	114
Margarine	130	132	139	138	131	126	109	67	63	62
<i>Consumption per head (lb.):</i>										
Butter	10.6	12.8	12.6	12.8	13.0	14.3	16.1	19.2	16.8	16.1
Cheese	12.1	12.1	9.3	12.3	11.9	13.0	13.7	12.1	15.9	15.2
Margarine	--	16.3	17.9	18.5	20.3	19.6	18.1	13.4	11.2	11.9

TABLE II. — *Estimated slaughtering and production of meat.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Slaughter</i> (ooo):										
Cattle	411	413	446	494	486	382	343	417	523	478
Calves	614	652	714	766	836	615	554	639	691	765
Sheep	350	355	428	391	351	257	237	280	383	280
Pigs	2,810	2,440	3,041	3,077	2,415	2,746	3,660	3,559	2,777	2,526
Horses	34	42	33	43	48	47	33	21	20	24
Goats	21	20	21	18	17	15	11	8	8	9
<i>Production</i> (a) (ooo tons)										
Beef	99	100	108	119	117	92	83	101	126	115
Veal	32	30	29	30	33	27	26	30	31	34
Mutton	8	8	10	9	8	6	5	6	9	6
Pork	226	196	244	247	194	221	294	286	223	203
Other meat (b)	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	2	2
Total	369	339	395	410	357	351	412	425	391	362

(a) Including edible offal. — (b) Excluding poultry and game.

TABLE III. — *Meat consumption per head.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
					(lb.)					
Beef and veal	40.6 (a)	41.9	41.0	39.7	42.6	38.8	34.8	38.8	43.2	36.8
Mutton and lamb (b) . .	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	—
Pork (c)	45.0	40.1	42.7	45.1	36.3	41.3	54.3	51.9	53.8	—
Other meat	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	—
Total	87.5	83.9	85.8	86.9	81.1	82.0	90.7	91.9	98.1	—

(a) 1921-25 average. — (b) Underestimate as exports of other meat are included in mutton. — (c) No allowance made for variations in exports of lard.

TABLE IV. — *Fruit and vegetables: (A) Area under cultivation and (B) Consumption of Sub-Tropical fruits.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
(A) <i>Area</i> (thousand acres):										
Market gardens	61.8	63.3	65.5	66.7	70.2	72.4	72.7	77.5	76.1	74.9
Commercial fruit	70.9	72.4	73.9	76.4	76.8	83.0	83.9	84.5	85.5	87.0
(B) <i>Consumption per head</i> (lb.):										
Oranges and lemons	—	13.8	12.0	13.3	13.2	17.9	17.2	19.1	22.6	15.4
Bananas	—	4.5	5.0	5.5	7.2	8.0	8.8	10.5	8.0	8.1
Currants and raisins . . .	—	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5

II. — NORWAY.

Milk and Dairy Products.

The number of milk cows in Norway and the estimated production of milk for all purposes is shown in Table I.

The average yield per cow has risen from about 330 gallons in 1927-28 to 360 gallons in 1934-35. The average is rather low, but no doubt a fair quantity of milk is fed to stock.

It has been found in England that the average yield of milk per cow (including milk fed to stock) is below 400 gallons on farms which are not producing solely for the sale of milk.

There is only a small export of manufactured milk products from Norway, representing approximately 10 million gallons annually in recent years (rather less in earlier years when the country was a net importer of butter and cheese). Total consumption of milk within the country in all its forms (including butter) may thus be reckoned at about 94 gallons per head in the period 1925-29 and 98 gallons in 1930-34. The difference is too small to be regarded as significant. It should be noted that some of the skim milk, the by-product of the butter output, is consumed as human food, especially in the form of cheese. It is not known whether consumption of skimmed milk in liquid form is important but it may well be so in rural areas.

There is little information about the utilization of the milk supply. About 37 per cent of the total was sent to creameries in 1933, the proportion having risen from just under 30 per cent in 1925. Production of butter and cheese in creameries has been as shown in Table II.

Meat.

Figures are available showing the slaughterings of livestock under control in each year and the quantity of meat produced. These slaughterings cover only a proportion of the total. Figures are also available for certain years of meat production in the rural communes. These figures are completely representative. In Table III is shown output of the various kinds of meat in the rural communes, figures for intervening years (1925-26, 1926-27, 1928-29, 1930-31 and 1932-33) being estimated on the basis of controlled slaughterings in those years.

Allowing for imports and exports, this would give a per capita consumption as in Table IV. The low consumption of meat is made up by heavy consumption of fish.

Eggs.

The census of 1928-29 places egg production at 17,700 metric tons, equivalent to 305 million eggs. For certain years production in rural communes is available. From the a mean of 1927-28 and 1929-30 (1928-29 is not available), it appears that about 1060 metric tons of eggs may have been produced other than in rural communes in 1928-29. It is doubtful whether non-rural production has increased as rapidly as elsewhere but some slight increase may perhaps be allowed for, say, to a total of 1100 metric tons in 1933. Estimates of egg production are given in Table V.

Fruit.

The total numbers of fruit trees in Norway according to official statistics are:—

	1924	1929	1934
Apples	1,184,000	1,181,000	1,354,000
Pears	279,000	279,000	303,000
Plums	534,000	534,000	613,000
Cherries	519,000	519,000	540,000
<i>Currant bushes:</i>			
Red and white	3,275,000	3,275,000	3,396,000
Black	1,394,000	1,394,000	1,367,000

Figures of total production are available for 1933 and 1934, and figures recording the percentage of a (normal) crop harvested, suggest a method of arriving at the normal.

	Normal Crop		Recorded Crop	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
	(Thousand tons)			
Apples.	16.1	17.0	31.7	12.0
Pears	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.4
Plums	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.1
Cherries	4.4	4.6	4.6	3.8
Soft Fruit	17.7	17.8	16.7	17.1
Total	47.8	49.3	63.6	41.4

Imports of fruit during the two quinquennial periods 1925-29 and 1930-34 were as follows.

	1925/29	1930/34	1933	1934
		(Thousand tons)		
Citrus fruit.	13.8	19.7	20.9	21.8
Bananas	6.3	7.3	5.5	6.4
Other fruit (apples, etc.)	4.4	3.2	2.3	2.5
Total	24.5	30.2	28.7	30.7
Dried fruit.	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8

From these figures it may be calculated that consumption per head of fresh fruit of all kinds (including any used for preserves, but excluding blueberries and cranberries) was about 57 lb. in 1934 and 80 lb. in 1933. On a "normal" basis, consumption in the 1925-29 quinquennium (when the "normal" crop was presumably slightly lower) would perhaps be 56 lb. per head and in the 1930-34 quinquennium 62 lb. per head. Consumption of dried fruits in the earlier period averaged 5.0 lb. per head and in the latter 4.6 lb. per head. Consumption of fresh fruit varies mainly with home production, as deficiencies are made good to only a minor extent.

Vegetables.

On the same basis it is possible to get estimates of production of vegetable crops. The totals for 1933 and 1934 and for normal crops in those years are as follows:—

Production (ooo tons)	Actual		Normal	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Cabbages.	35.9	51.7	42.5	47.5
Carrots	17.2	16.1	29.0	18.2
All other vegetables.	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.8
Total	58.3	73.9	76.7	71.5

The chief vegetable imports are onions (2,800 tons in 1933 and 1934). Average consumption per head was about 46 lb. in 1933 and 59 lb. in 1934. It does not seem likely that these are complete figures.

TABLE I. — *Production of milk.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Numbers of:</i>										
Milk cows (000)	773	783	791	799	755	763	777	796	810	793
Goats (000) (a)	276	290	290	293	324	333	344	343	343	338
<i>Milk production:</i>										
Cows' (million gallons) (b)	257	259	262	273	269	272	277	286	289	287
Goats' (million gallons) (b)	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7

(a) All goats. — (b) Year ending 20th June in following year. Figures for 1925-26, 1926-27, 1928-29, 1930-31 and 1932-33 are estimated on the basis of the mean of average yields in adjacent years.

TABLE II. — *Milk and dairy products - Production in creameries.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Butter:</i> (thousand tons)	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	5.9	7.8	8.7	9.0
<i>Cheese:</i>										
Full cream	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	—
Half and quarter (milk)	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.9	—
Skimmed (milk)	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	—
Goat (milk)	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	—
Other (milk) (a)	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	—
Total cheese	13.9	12.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.5	15.6	14.8	15.3	—

(a) Includes sour whey cream cheese and sour whey skimmed milk cheese.

TABLE III. — *Production of meat (a).*

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
	(b)	(b)		(b)		(b)		(b)		
	(thousand tons).									
Beef and veal	34.0	36.0	37.8	38.5	37.8	36.3	40.4	42.7	41.6	40.6
Pork	22.0	28.5	30.4	29.0	32.0	33.8	35.1	35.1	35.1	44.3
Mutton and lamb	12.5	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	13.0	13.8	14.5	14.4	14.1
Goat	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Horse	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	71.9	81.0	84.8	84.4	85.5	86.3	92.6	95.6	94.4	102.3

(a) In rural communes. — (b) Estimated.

TABLE IV. — *Consumption of meat.*

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35 (a)
	(lbs per head).									
Beef and veal	30.1	30.9	32.0	32.8	32.3	30.5	32.4	33.9	32.9	32.0
Pork	20.0	24.4	25.9	25.2	26.8	27.4	28.2	26.8	26.6	33.7
Mutton and lamb	11.6	12.3	12.3	12.5	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.5
Other meat (b)	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total (b)	64.4	70.2	72.8	73.1	73.3	72.2	75.3	75.5	73.9	79.8

(a) Subject to revision from 1935 trade returns. — (b) Excluding poultry and game.

TABLE V. — *Production and consumption of eggs.*

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
Estimated production of eggs (million eggs)	—	—	310 (a)	305	300	—	342	—	394	391
Exports (millions) (b)	—	—	—	5	10	—	20	—	23	—
Consumption per head (No.).	—	—	111	105	103	—	113	—	130	130

(a) Census. — (b) Mean of two calendar years: 1 quintal-1700 eggs.

12. — POLAND.

Milk.

A census of live stock is now taken annually and figures of cows are available for certain years before 1929. From an enquiry made in 1929 it appeared that cows in rural communes constituted 96 per cent of the total. Total milk production was estimated in 1934 (1935 Year Book) at 8,978 million litres, or about 310 gallons per cow. The enquiry into cooperative dairies in 1929 showed that cows belonging to members of the societies numbered 519,000 and milk delivered to the creameries totalled 574.3 million litres, or an average of only about 240 gallons per cow. Not all the milk produced is delivered to the creameries however; in some districts the average quantity of milk delivered per cow falls as low as 90 gallons, in others it rises to as much as 560 gallons. On the whole it may tentatively be accepted that the average milk yield is about 310 gallons, apart from milk fed to stock. (This is rather a low average and needs confirmation as it is based solely on the reference in the 1935 Year Book of Statistics). On this basis the number of dairy cows and the total milk supply would be as shown in Table I.

If these figures are correct, it is possible to arrive at an estimate of the quantity of milk left in the country for consumption in the form of butter, cheese, cream or milk. Deducting exports of butter and cheese (on the basis of 2 ½ gallons and 1 gallon respectively per lb.) it is found that, whereas 77 per cent of the milk was retained at home in 1927, in 1929 the proportion was only 54 per cent, in 1930 and 1931 rather over 60 per cent, but in 1932 and 1933, owing to the decline in the export trade, the proportions were as high as 98 and 95 per cent respectively. In 1934 the proportion fell to 86 per cent.

The estimates are admittedly rough but they suggest that consumption of milk in Poland in the form of liquid milk, cream, butter and cheese, amounted to about 48 gallons per head in 1927, 32 gallons in 1929, 40 gallons in 1930 and 1931, while in 1932, 1933, and 1934, it was 60, 58 and 52 respectively. In addition, there is of course, a considerable output of skimmed milk, some part of which may be used for human consumption as milk or cheese.

Meat.

Complete production figures of meat are available since 1928, including animals slaughtered not under veterinary control. For 1927 an approximate estimate can be made on the basis of uninspected slaughtering during the last three months of the year, when the collection of these figures was first started. Production figures since 1927 on this basis are given in Table II.

Figures of meat consumption per head are also published, and are shown in Table III. The figures appear to be complete.

Eggs.

There is little information, but laying hens were estimated at 50 million in 1931, as compared with a total fowl population of only 35 million in 1924. At a rate of, say, 80 per head, there would be a total output of 4,000 million. Exports in the period up to 1931 totalled almost 1,000 million annually (at an average of about 1,800 per quintal), leaving home consumption at slightly under 100 per head annually. Before the war the egg output was estimated at 3,000 million from a fowl population of 50 million, or 60 eggs annually per bird. Exports amounted to 1,000 million, leaving almost 2,000 million for home consumption. Since 1929 exports have fallen and 380 millions, in 1934. (990 million in 1930, 866 million in 1931, 670 million in 1932 and 425 millions in 1933). There is no information as to variations in numbers of laying hens or average yield per bird, but if these have remained unchanged, egg consumption in 1933 would be about 110 per head.

Fruit and Vegetables.

There is no information yet traced to enable estimates to be made. In view of the agricultural nature of the country's population and the low meat and dairy produce consumption, it may be assumed that there is a fairly heavy consumption of vegetables. In a report published in 1923 by the Ministry of Agriculture (1) it was stated that the production of fresh vegetables had shown a general development before the war and that in post-war Poland cabbage, onions, beetroot, salads, beans and peas, carrots, cucumbers were being grown.

In the same report it is pointed out that fruit growing in Poland is widespread, but is particularly concentrated in the river valleys where apples, plums, pears, cherries and mulberries are grown. But the commercial orchards are few, most of the production being in small orchards growing fruit for local consumption.

TABLE I. — *Dairy cows and total milk supply.*

	November				June					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of dairy cows (thousands)	—	—	6,100	—	5,969	6,191	6,551	6,573	6,431	6,452
Total milk production (million gallons)	—	—	1,890	—	1,850	1,920	2,030	2,040	1,980	1,980

TABLE II. — *Production of meat.*

(thousand tons).

	1925	1926	1927 (a)	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Beef	—	—	150	168	185	174	183	208	194	158
Veal	—	—	52	48	49	55	60	52	53	53
Pork	—	—	326	342	329	339	440	408	384	418
Mutton and Lamb	—	—	11	10	9	9	9	7	7	9
Horse	—	—	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1

(a) Estimated.

(1) *Etat de l'agriculture en Pologne*, Etienne Krolkowski.

TABLE III. — *Consumption of meat.*
(lb. per head).

	1925	1926	1927 (a)	1928	1929	1930	1931 (a)	1932 (a)	1933	1934
Beef	—	—	10.3	12.3	13.4	12.3	12.8	14.3	13.3	10.6
Veal	—	—	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Pork	—	—	22.6	25.4	23.4	22.5	25.8	23.1	23.1	26.3
Mutton	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Horse	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Total	—	—	37.4	41.6	40.7	38.9	42.7	42.2	40.5	41.0

(a) Estimated.

13. — ROUMANIA.

Milk.

The numbers of cows in milk are published annually. Milk yields are low and have been estimated (1) at about 700 litres per cow and 65 litres per ewe. The total output in 1930 was estimated at 1,040 million and 580 million litres of cow and ewe milk respectively. If these averages be applied each year, together with averages of 130 litres for she goats for buffalo (not of great importance) the output of milk would be as follows:

TABLE I. — *Milk output.*
(million gallons)

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cow	250	242	236	231	236	225	224	231	—
Goat	10	10	9	8	8	8	10	10	—
Ewe	142	150	147	146	148	145	146	147	—
Total	402	402	392	385	392	378	380	388	—

This quantity of milk (external trade in milk and its products is unimportant) is sufficient to provide only 23 gallons of milk per head of the population in the first quinquennium and 21 gallons per head in 1930-32; and this low figure includes milk consumed as liquid milk, butter and cheese. The figures are so low that they must be accepted with the greatest reserve.

Meat.

The slaughterings and output of meat for public consumption are published annually but the figures appear to be far from complete, except perhaps for cattle. The total production of meat from public slaughter-houses is only sufficient to furnish about 22 lb. of meat per head of the population, but rough calculations suggest that this is very much below the actual figure, although the data are not sufficient to enable estimates to be made. It was estimated (2) in 1933 that beef and veal production amounted to roughly 88,000 tons and mutton and lamb to 66,000 tons, and these figures support independent calculations that have been made. After allowing for exports (which had dwindled to insignificance by 1933) an output of meat of this magnitude would provide about 10 ½ lb of beef and 8 lb. of mutton and lamb per head. With

(1) M. Filotti: *Productiunea si industria laptelui in România: Viata Agricolă*, May 1932.

(2) Dr. Justin Braghinà: *Bogălia animală a Românie: Economia natională*, February 1935.

a pig population of roughly three million, including nearly 1 million sows, the output of pork, even if the bulk of the slaughterings were of light weight, should be considerably more than the combined output of beef and mutton; in fact, even a moderate estimate would suggest an annual disappearance of something approaching 10 million pigs.

Eggs.

Fowls numbered 32 million in 1926-27 and 51 million in 1934. The production of eggs was estimated at 2285 million in 1933, and on the same basis, production in 1926-27 might be estimated at about 1,500 millions. Exports of eggs in 1926-27 amounted to about 170 millions (at 1750 per quintal) and in 1933 to 160 millions, although they had been materially higher than this in the intervening years (namely 300 millions in 1930). Consumption per head on this basis was approximately 80 in 1926-27 and 110 in 1933, although this last figure is exceptionally high on account of the loss of export trade.

Fruit.

There is little information available respecting the production and consumption of fruit. The output of plums averaged 421,000 tons annually in 1925-29 and about 400,000 tons from 1930-1933, representing about 50 lb. per head. Plums constitute about 64 % of all fruit trees in Roumania, the figures for 1927 and 1932 being as follows:

TABLE II. — *Fruit trees.*
(thousands).

	1927	1932
Plums	48,286	54,633
Apples	7,814	9,343
Pears	3,412	3,650
Nuts	3,625	5,314
Cherries	7,976	6,239
Others	2,979	4,180

No production figures are published for fruits other than plums.

Vegetables.

Production of vegetables, as officially recorded, in recent years has been as follows. The varieties included are onions, cabbages, melons, pumpkins (40 % of the output, this being the proportion understood to be normally used for human consumption), and other vegetables.

TABLE III. — *Production of vegetables.*
(thousand tons).

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Onions	93	98	118	116	112	101	112	—
Pumpkins	509	478	609	532	800	885	810	—
Melons and watermelons	252	198	304	310	546	408	385	—
Cabbage	367	284	299	285	296	286	277	—
Other vegetables	53	67	84	94	104	90	87	—
Total	1,274	1,125	1,414	1,337	1,858	1,770	1,671	—

The averages work out at 1,271,000 tons and 1,659,000 tons respectively, or about 160 and 200 lbs. per head in the two periods, but it will be noticed that between 60 and 70 % of the total is made up of pumpkins, melons and watermelons.

14. — SWEDEN.

Milk.

The estimated numbers of cows (of all kinds) in Sweden in recent years have been as follows:—

	1925	1926	(a) 1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cows (thousands) . . .	—	—	1,874	1,865	—	2,033	2,037	1,925	2,039	1,931

(a) Census.

Figures for 1927 and 1932 were obtained from a census in September; for other years estimates were made in June; the result of the 1932 census, which proved to be 118,000 below the estimate for that year (though there was a difference of three months in the dates) suggests that estimates in other years may also be too high. The 1930-31 estimates were made before the result of the 1932 census was available and actually there was so small a difference between the estimates for the four years 1930-33 that it would seem reasonable to adopt a uniform figure of 1,925,000 throughout and also in 1934.

Output of milk per cow can only be estimated very approximately. For tested herds the yield is as high as 770 gallons annually, having increased from about 710 in 1925-29. But this average is far too large for the whole of the herds. A more probable figure may be deduced from the numbers of cows belonging to members of cooperative dairy associations and the quantity of milk and cream supplied to the cooperative dairies. This averaged about 490 gallons per cow from 1926 to 1928 and 510 gallons in 1932 and 1933. The total milk delivered includes some milk from non-members but, on the other hand, not all the milk produced is delivered to the creamery. On the whole, the averages might be taken as calculated at 490 and 510 gallons respectively. The average of 490 gallons for 1926-28 compares well with the 480 gallons found as the average yield per cow in 1924-28 in an enquiry conducted by the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture.

On this basis, milk production would have been about 920 million gallons in 1927 and 1928 and about 980 million gallons annually from 1930 to 1934.

On the basis of 2 ½ gallons of milk to 1 lb. of butter (external trade in milk and cheese is insignificant), Sweden's butter exports would have absorbed about 98 million gallons in 1927 and 1928, 147 million gallons in 1930, 107 million in 1931, 74 million in 1932 and 94 million in 1933 and consumption of milk in all its forms (liquid, butter, cheese and cream) would on this basis be about 135 gallons per head annually in 1923-28, 130 gallons in 1930, 142 in 1931, 146 in 1932 and 143 in 1933. The figures, however, are too high as no allowance has been made for milk fed to stock.

The total quantity of milk and cream (as milk) delivered to creameries and the quantity of butter and cheese made are given in Table I.

Information received from the Milk Propaganda organisation in Stockholm suggests a probable consumption of milk of 1 litre a day for farmers and farm workers and 0.65 litres for the remainder of the population, giving an average for the whole country of about 63 gallons per head, while butter consumption is estimated at 9 kilos (19.8 lb.) per head, i. e. a total milk equivalent of 113 gallons per head, excluding consumption in the form of cheese.

The figures may also be compared with the 1922-23 and 1932-33 family budget enquiry, for industrial workers, agricultural workers and middle classes (the figures have been converted to a per head basis).

	Industrial workers		Agricultural workers 1920	Middle classes	
	1922-23	1932-33		1922-23	1932-33
Milk (galls.):					
Whole	33.4	31.5	39.3	37.8	32.7
Skimmed	2.4	1.1	19.6	6.0	6.5
Butter (lb.)	18.2	20.6	14.5	22.9	24.9
Margarine (lb.)	10.5	19.2	3.8	11.1	17.8
Cheese (lb.)	8.2	11.1	2.9	8.8	12.1

These figures are a good deal lower than the Propaganda organisation estimates of liquid milk consumption. However, they take no account of consumption on farm households or of the probable increase in liquid milk consumption in agricultural workers' families since 1920. It is possible that the estimate of 63 gallons includes skimmed milk and/or cheese.

Meat.

Annual figures relating to meat production in Sweden are not published. Figures of inspected slaughterings of stock are available but, from an examination of these in relation to the numbers of breeding and other stock in the country, it would appear that a considerable proportion of the annual disappearance of stock is not covered by inspected slaughterings. The figures are given in Table II.

Official estimates of the livestock population in the country suggest that, after allowing for probable births and natural deaths, the slaughter for food purposes would have been in 1932-33 in the neighbourhood of 350,000 to 400,000 cattle, about 1,200,000 calves, 250,000 to 300,000 sheep and 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 pigs. These estimates are very rough and are based on the 1932 census figures and on the assumption that the numbers of stock of all descriptions were unchanged between that year and the next. The official estimates suggest a slight decline in the numbers of cattle and sheep, and an increase in pigs, which would cause, however, only a little alteration in the estimated slaughterings. On the basis of an average carcass weight per animal of 360 lb. for cattle, 60 lb. for calves (most of the calves are slaughtered young) 35 lb. for sheep and 180 lb. for pigs (which are the weights ascertained in the agricultural enquiry of 1924-28), one might hazard the following estimates of meat supply in 1932-33 as compared with the Swedish Academy estimates for 1924-28.

	1924-28	1932-33
	Tons	
Beef	65,800	56,000- 65,000
Veal	35,300	30,000- 35,000
Mutton and lamb	6,800	4,000
Pork	138,500	140,000-160,000
Other meat	4,000	..
	250,400	226,000-264,000

The pronounced increase in inspected slaughterings of all animals except sheep would suggest an increase in meat output and incline one to the view that even the upper limit of the range shown above is on the low side. But it is possible that the proportion of inspected slaughterings, on the whole, has materially increased.

Exports of pork products totalled about 20,000 tons and the average supply available for home consumption may be *very roughly* estimated for 1932-33 at 20-24 lb. of beef, 11-13 lb. of veal, 1.5 lb. of mutton and lamb and 42 to 50 lbs. of pork - at most a consumption

of 88 lb. per head, and at least about 75 lb. These results may be compared with the results of the family budget enquiries referred to above. These figures are, of course, net weights as bought in the shops and represent rather larger quantities on an average carcass weight basis.

	Industrial labourers		Agricultural labourers 1920	Middle classes	
	1922-23	1932-33		1922-23	1932-33
Beef (lb.)	14.1	11.4	5.6	15.6	10.7
Veal (lb.)	6.1	9.3	1.8	10.3	11.1
Mutton (lb.)	3.1	1.1	0.9	5.1	2.1
Pork (lb.)	15.0	20.1	33.0	16.5	18.6
Preserved meat (mainly pork) (lb.)	6.6	6.8	9.9	6.1	4.9
Total	44.9	48.7	51.2	53.6	47.4

The figures would suggest that the lower of the extremes given in the preceding paragraph are nearer to the truth than the upper limits, but the 1924-28 enquiry gave somewhat similar figures to those calculated for 1932 and a total consumption per head of 88 lb.

Eggs.

Official estimates are available for only two years, the production of eggs in 1927 being assessed at 600 million and in 1932 at 750 million, in each year the average yield per laying hen being reckoned at 100 eggs per annum. If these figures are correct, consumption per head would have been below 90 eggs in 1927 and only 110 in 1932. Family budget figures are as follows:—

	Industrial labourers		Agricultural workers 1920	Middle classes	
	1922-23	1932-33		1922-23	1932-33
No of eggs	141	193	63	197	210

So great a disparity can only be explained by the omission of a considerable proportion of production from the estimates. Consumption in farm households may be assumed to be as large as in towns, and an annual consumption approaching 200 per person would seem to be indicated. The evidence points to an increase in per head consumption in recent years.

Fruit.

There are no estimates of fruit production available, but the numbers of trees were ascertained in 1927 and 1932 to be as follows:—

	1927 (thousands)	1932
Apple	4,218	4,082
Pear	1,290	1,176
Cherry and plum	1,939	1,970

Taking the average yield of trees in England and Wales and the "normal" crops in Norway, (England 36, 22, 36 and 48 lb. respectively for apple, pear, plum and cherry and Norway 28, 25, 24 and 19 lb. respectively) suggests a normal fruit output of 80,000 to 120,000 tons of tree fruits annually, but it is not known how complete the figures are. They are equivalent to an average of 31-44 lb. per head in the earlier year and of 29-42 lb. in the later. Imports of fresh fruit (mainly oranges, bananas, apples and pears) and of dried fruit and nuts have amounted to the averages shown in Table III per head of the population.

Irrespective of variations in home production, there has been a steady rise in imports of fruit from 13.3 lb. per head in 1925 to 33.2 lb., in 1931, with subsequent years showing a

decline. The average for 1925-29 was 20.8 lb. and for 1930-33 27.8 lb. per head. With home production added the total may be put at roughly 52-65 lb. in 1925-29 and 57-70 lb. in 1930-33.

These figures may be compared with the 1932-33 family budget enquiry which also covered vegetables.

Consumption per head (adjusted from "normal household" figures).

Fruit	Working class families lb.	Middle class families lb.
Apples and pears	23	35
Oranges	11	17 ½
Berries	17 ½	21
Other fresh fruit	3 ½	7
Total	55	80
Dried and preserved fruit	7	10
Cabbage	3 ½	5 ½
Onions and cucumbers	3	5
Carrots, turnips and beetroot	11	11 ½
Other vegetables	5 ½	12
Total	23	34
Potatoes	191	162

Consumption of vegetables in the towns appears to very low. It is possible that it is supplemented by home grown produce.

TABLE I. — *Total quantity of milk and cream (as milk) delivered to creameries and the quantity of butter and cheese made.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Milk sent to creameries (million gallons)	318	360	386	392	438	477	477	475	483	—
Butter made (thousand tons)	31.5	37.9	41.3	40.6	47.1	53.8	53.0	50.5	54.1	—
Cheese made (thousand tons):										
full cream	10.5	13.1	15.4	16.5	19.6	18.4	21.5	24.1	21.5	—
Other	8.6	8.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	6.5	6.3	5.8	4.8	—
Total	19.1	21.3	22.9	24.3	27.7	24.9	27.8	29.8	26.3	—

TABLE II. — *Inspected slaughterings of stock (thousands).*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1936	1932	1933	1934
Cattle	202	189	199	228	243	263	227	246	251	—
Calves	453	484	512	573	596	622	620	650	660	—
Sheep	190	183	183	192	180	167	167	166	159	—
Pigs	669	794	1,115	1,081	986	1,232	1,437	1,394	1,352	—

TABLE III. — *Consumption of imported fresh fruit, dried fruit and nuts.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fresh fruit (lb.)	11.4	18.0	18.4	20.6	22.3	22.8	29.8	24.7	22.3	—
Dried fruit (lb.)	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.0	—
Nuts (lb.)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	—

15. — SWITZERLAND.

Milk and Dairy Products.

Annual production figures for milk (including goats' milk which accounts for approximately 2.25 per cent of the whole), together with the uses to which it is put, are available, and the aggregate quantity of butter, cheese and condensed and new milk. From these and external trade figures consumption per head is calculated each year by the Swiss Farmers' Union. Consumption and production of milk, butter and cheese each year are shown in Table I.

Meat.

Figures of inspected slaughterings are available annually and the Swiss Farmers' Union makes annual estimates of the total meat production and per head consumption. The latter are given in Table II.

Poultry and Eggs.

Estimates of the production and consumption of poultry are issued regularly by the Swiss Farmers' Union and are given in Table III.

The numbers of poultry and estimated egg production in certain years (fowls, turkeys and guinea fowl) were as follows:—

	Poultry	Eggs
1926	4,116,000	295,000,000
1929	4,700,000	335,000,000
1931	4,864,000	355,000,000

In view of the small sizes of holdings included in the agricultural returns, it is not likely that a large number of poultry escape enumeration, but possibly 10-15 per cent should be added. Consumption figures from year to year, including imports which represent some 40 per cent of the total supply, are as follows:—

1921	107	1930	144
1926	128	1931	161
1927	—	1932	162
1928	133	1933	158
1929	136	1934	158

Fruit.

Production figures since 1925 are given in Table IV. An analysis of normal utilization in the period 1912-22, when the crop averaged 527,000 tons, showed that 44.5 per cent was consumed fresh, 2.3 per cent exported (exports less imports), 1.3 per cent preserved and the remainder used for cider, distillation or industrial manufacture. Recently, imports of fruit (of kinds grown in Switzerland) have tended to exceed exports, and it may be tentatively assumed that 46 per cent of the homegrown fruit is consumed as fresh fruit, to which must be added imports of exotic fruits. If these proportions are correct, the consumption of fresh fruit of home origin was about 119 lb. per head in 1925-29 and 114 lbs. in 1930-33. The high rate of consumption is caused to some extent by tourists staying in the country.

Consumption of exotic fruits, as calculated by the Swiss Farmers' Union is, as follows:—

Exotic Fruits (namely citrus and bananas).

1921	12.6	1930	28.2
1926	19.2	1931	36.4
1927	—	1932	24.5
1928	21.2	1933	28.9
1929	20.5	1934	24.3

Total fruit consumption per head, including all fruit on the above basis, is thus:—

1925-29	lb. 137
1930-34	” 142

Vegetables.

Annual figures of acreage and production of vegetables in Switzerland are not collected regularly but the Swiss Farmers' Union in 1933 published a report on vegetable production in 1931.

	Production 1931 tons
Cabbage, etc.	52,200
Green peas	14,800
Runner beans	32,500
Other vegetables	(a) 119,000
Total	218,500

(a) Including cabbage lettuce 29,500 tons, spinach 13,800 tons, onions 13,800 tons, and carrots, radishes, celery, leeks, beetroots, cucumbers, tomatoes and kohlrabi between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each.

The total consumption of vegetables in 1931, including, imports amounted to 284,900 tons and was thus equivalent to about 157 lb. per head.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of milk.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production:</i>										
All milk (million gallons)	572	616	594	616	594	572	572	616	638	638
Butter (thousand tons)	12.3	13.3	12.8	14.6	15.4	15.7	15.7	22.5	25.1	28.5
Cheese (ooo tons)	64.5	69.7	64.6	69.7	60.2	55.6	50.2	48.9	54.5	49.4
Condensed or dried milk (ooo tons)	35.9	39.5	43.4	44.3	43.5	42.8	39.4	15.7	11.8	6.3
<i>Consumption:</i>										
Liquid milk (gallons)	58.1	61.1	59.0	59.6	59.0	61.1	61.1	57.0	56.9	56.0
Butter (lb.)	11.0	11.9	12.0	12.6	12.8	13.2	14.3	14.3	13.9	15.6
Cheese (lb.)	24.3	24.3	18.6	24.0	17.9	19.4	17.4	17.6	19.6	18.7

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1921	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons)										
Beef and veal	87.2	91.2	—	98.1	100.5	96.0	90.7	96.0	96.5	103.1
Mutton and lamb	2.3	2.0	—	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Pork	62.2	61.8	—	71.8	75.3	67.9	77.0	90.5	88.3	93.4
Goat	2.0	1.6	—	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
<i>Consumption</i> (lb. per head)										
Beef and veal	57.1	56.9	—	56.7	55.1	54.4	58.9	54.0	56.4	56.9
Mutton and lamb	1.5	1.8	—	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1
Pork	43.4	39.2	—	39.9	39.9	40.6	44.3	50.9	49.4	51.6
Goat	1.1	0.9	—	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
Total	103.1	98.8	—	99.8	97.2	97.4	105.6	107.1	107.8	110.3

TABLE III. — *Production and consumption of poultry.*

	1921	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons)	2.3	2.8	—	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.7
<i>Consumption</i> (lb. per head)	2.4	3.3	—	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2

TABLE IV. — *Production of fruit.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Apples (ooo tons)	162	276	293	221	456	108	541	315	207	502
Pears (ooo tons)	45	146	200	77	280	50	201	162	108	374
Cherries and plums	21	27	28	25	43	18	39	40	19	64
Nuts	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	—	3
Total	230	450	524	324	781	178	785	520	334	943

Average production 1925-29 462,000 tons
 Average production 1930-34 552,000 »

16. — UNITED KINGDOM.

An estimate of milk production, based on the size of the milk herd, is made annually in England and Wales. Information on the average yield per cow was secured in the Census years 1925 and 1930-31 and provides the coefficients for computing the milk output in other years. Estimates for Scotland and Northern Ireland can be calculated in the same way. The utilization of the milk supply and the quantity consumed fresh cannot be ascertained precisely as annual estimates of the farm production of butter and cheese and of the total quantities of these products manufactured within the country are not available. Total home production of butter and cheese in 1934 is roughly estimated to have been 47,000 tons and 50,000 tons respectively. The consumption of liquid milk is estimated to have been about 20.5 gallons per head in 1924-25 and rather over 21 gallons in 1930. Consumption of butter, on the assumption that the increase in factory butter making has been counterbalanced by a corresponding decline in farm production, has increased in the last five years from 18.7 lb. to 25.2 lb. per head while that of cheese averages about 9 lb.

Official estimates are available of the production of home grown meat and the consumption per head. These are given below in Table II.

The annual production of eggs on farms is known while rough estimates were made in the Census years of the production of smallholdings, gardens, etc. Total production and consumption per capita can thus be broadly estimated. Estimates of the quantity of poultry produced within the country are also available and show an increase of over 50 per cent during the ten years 1925-34.

Statistics of the production and consumption of fruit and of the area under vegetables are given in Tables V and VI.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of milk in Great Britain (a).*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (million gallon) (b)	1,290	1,320	1,360	1,390	1,390	1,400	1,430	1,470	1,520	1,550
<i>Consumption per head:</i>										
Milk, including butter and cheese in terms of milk (gallons) . .	71	72	72	74	76	79	85	88	93	98
Butter (lb.)	15.8	16.0	15.9	16.8	17.7	18.7	20.9	21.7	23.5	25.2

(a) Years ending May. (b) Excluding milk fed to stock.

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of meat the United Kingdom.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (thousand long tons):										
Beef and veal	611	609	636	653	665	641	608	586	610	674
Mutton and lamb	227	242	269	273	262	244	253	287	311	289
Pigmeat	342	288	310	354	322	294	325	373	385	400
<i>Consumption per head</i> (lb.):										
Beef and veal	69.4	70.9	70.2	68.9	68.0	66.5	65.3	60.9	62.8	65.3
Mutton and lamb	25.6	26.2	27.8	28.2	27.7	28.6	30.6	31.5	31.9	30.3
Pigmeat	42.1	38.1	40.6	43.9	40.9	42.0	48.1	50.0	45.3	43.3
Total meat	137.1	135.2	138.6	141.0	136.6	137.1	144.0	142.4	140.0	138.9

TABLE III. — *Egg production and consumption in the United Kingdom.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (millions)	2,717	2,902	3,148	3,395	3,601	3,894	4,209	4,491	4,716	4,765
<i>Consumption per head</i>										
(number) (a)	118	123	133	144	143	154	158	149	148	150
(number) (b)	133	140	151	160	162	175	179	169	165	172

(a) Shell eggs. (b) All eggs, including shell-egg equivalent of retained imports of egg products.

TABLE IV. — *Estimated production and consumption of dead poultry in the United Kingdom.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (ooo cwt.)	989	1,053	1,103	1,148	1,197	1,259	1,315	1,404	1,547	1,636
<i>Consumption per head</i> (lb.)	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0

TABLE V. — *Production and consumption of fresh fruit in the United Kingdom.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (000 cwt.)	9,665	4,871	9,644	5,911	10,064	10,015	4,907	5,836	8,603	14,470
<i>Consumption per head of all fresh fruit</i> (lb.)	74.4	74.5	75.9	68.5	81.8	85.0	80.1	79.0	88.5	95.6

TABLE VI. — *Recorded area under vegetables (excluding potatoes) in England and Wales (1).*
(thousand acres).

1925	134	1930	167
1926	145	1931	184
1927	138	1932	191
1928	154	1933	198
1929	165	1934	217

(1) On holdings exceeding one acre in extent.

17. — CANADA.

The total production of milk and the output of butter and cheese in farms and factories are estimated annually. Per capita consumption of fresh milk cannot be ascertained exactly owing to the absence of details of the utilization of milk.

The production of meat is estimated officially on the basis of inspected and other slaughterings. Consumption per head is also given in the annual statistics.

Annual estimates of total egg and poultry production are available, together with estimates of the per head consumption of these commodities.

It is impossible to estimate the total production of vegetables. According to the census returns, the area of vegetables grown for sale on farms increased from 33,000 acres in 1920 to 104,000 acres in 1930. This acreage, however, takes no account of the area of vegetables grown for home use on farms, the output of which exceeds that grown for sale. It also excludes vegetables grown elsewhere than on farms. The two figures quoted, however, are interesting as an indication of the expansion in the commercial production of vegetables and, more particularly, of the growth in the vegetable canning industry as the increase is most marked in such crops as tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, peas and asparagus.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of milk and dairy products.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production:</i>										
Milk (million gallons)	1,440	1,460	1,480	1,450	1,430	1,510	1,580	1,590	1,600	1,630
Butter (thousand tons).	120.3	121.5	121.4	115.2	115.5	126.5	147.0	143.3	145.4	153.9
Cheese (thousand tons).	79.3	76.9	61.8	64.7	53.2	53.5	51.3	54.3	50.0	44.8
<i>Consumption per head:</i>										
Butter (lb.)	27.4	28.0	28.4	28.5	29.3	30.6	30.8	30.5	30.2	31.1
Cheese (lb.)	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production</i> (ooo tons)										
Beef and veal	309	306	316	309	310	302	269	265	272	339
Mutton and lamb	21.5	24.9	25.9	27.3	29.0	29.7	32.4	32.5	30.2	30.5
Pigmeat	363	357	378	373	364	333	391	421	389	374
<i>Consumption per head</i> (lb.):										
Beef and veal	70.2	69.6	67.6	65.8	66.6	65.8	57.8	56.0	56.1	68.7
Mutton and lamb	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.3
Pigmeat	72.5	74.7	80.4	81.0	79.6	72.9	83.2	85.6	74.6	66.4
Total meat	148	150	154	153	153	146	148	149	137	141

TABLE III. — *Production and consumption of poultry and eggs.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production:</i>										
Poultry (ooo long tons)	43.2	43.6	43.2	45.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	51.0	48.8	49.1
Eggs (millions).	2,476	2,598	2,758	2,913	2,967	3,006	3,092	3,000	2,913	2,925
<i>Consumption per head:</i>										
Poultry (lb.)	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.9
Eggs (No.)	268	278	291	299	296	299	297	285	271	268

18. — UNITED STATES.

Production. — Comprehensive national statistics of the production of milk, meat and eggs are available and complete series are given in the Tables of this section and in Appendix I. The factory output of butter, cheese and other dairy products is computed regularly while the Census returns and the estimates of the quantity of milk retained on farms provide a means of arriving at farm production of butter and cheese. Dressed poultry production is not known but the numbers of chickens raised and the number on farms at the date of the annual enumeration give some indications of the trends in this branch of agriculture.

The total output of vegetables and fruit is not known, the available statistics relating in most cases only to the commercially grown portion of the crops. The area under commercial truck crops grown for consumption in all farms has increased, according to the Census returns, from 1,424,000 acres in 1919 to 2,812,000 acres in 1929. No recent estimate of the remaining output of farms and of the production of private gardens is available and it is doubtful whether the quantity sold would represent half the total.

The statistics of fruit production usually cover only the production of the principal producing States and thus exclude a considerable proportion of the total supplies. The recorded production of the main kinds of fruit for the years 1925-1934 gives the following totals:

(ooo tons).	
1925	6,850
1926	9,360
1927	5,990
1928	8,850
1929	6,580
1930	8,420
1931	9,620
1932	7,620
1933	7,530
1934	7,790

Consumption. — Complete figures showing the per head consumption of all foodstuffs, including fruit and vegetables, have been calculated by the Department of Agriculture and are reproduced in the Tables.

TABLE I. — *Production and consumption of milk and dairy products.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production:</i>										
Milk (million gallons)	9,260	9,600	9,820	9,940	10,190	10,260	10,480	10,470	10,510	10,180
Butter (thousand tons)	900.6	950.0	927.0	921.4	964.0	944.7	980.7	1,009.1	1032.2	990.5
Cheese (thousand tons)	221.6	212.2	201.7	214.8	217.5	223.4	219.8	216.1	242.7	258.5
<i>Consumption per head:</i>										
Milk, including butter and cheese in terms of milk (gallons) .	79	82	81	81	81	82	83	82	80	78
Milk and cream (gallons) (a)	35	36	37	38	39	39	40	39	38	37
Butter (lb.)	17.9	18.2	17.8	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.4
Cheese (lb.)	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1

(a) Including condensed and evaporated milk.

TABLE II. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production (000 long tons):</i>										
Beef and veal	3,637	3,758	3,434	3,079	3,072	3,084	3,121	3,011	3,398	3,788
Mutton and lamb	267	287	288	300	312	366	392	392	391	385
Pork (incl. lard)	4,678	4,690	4,861	5,349	5,277	4,979	5,041	5,198	6,799	5,888
<i>Annual per capita consumption (lb.):</i>										
Beef and veal	56.0	56.2	53.2	50.3	50.6	49.1	49.1	47.8	52.2	60.0
Mutton and lamb	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8
Pigmeat (incl. lard)	76.5	73.9	79.5	82.6	79.6	76.3	78.6	81.2	81.2	73.0
Total meat	138	136	138	138	136	132	135	136	140	140

TABLE III. — *Production and consumption of eggs and poultry.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Production of eggs (millions)</i>										
	27,910	30,148	31,761	32,523	32,276	33,529	34,442	32,308	31,828	31,006
<i>Consumption per head (No.)</i>										
	181	197	201	203	204	202	211	199	188	184

Fowls.
(millions).

Number on farms (1 Jan.)	418	425	451	467	446	470	460	451	462	455
Number raised	608	644	672	627	673	653	629	656	664	592

Per head consumption of poultry.

Per head consumption of poultry, lb.)	—	—	14.5	14.0	13.6	14.1	13.2	13.3	13.7	13.0
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TABLE IV. — *Consumption of fruit and vegetables.*
(lb. per head).

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fruit:								
Fresh and canned in terms of fresh . . .	—	161.1	197.0	167.0	180.6	191.2	158.2	162.5
Dried	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.5	6.4	5.3	5.9	5.2
Vegetables (a), fresh and canned in terms of fresh.	148.3	151.6	145.1	163.0	158.7	139.9	145.5	139.9

(a) In towns.

19. — AUSTRALIA.

Milk and Dairy Products.

The numbers of dairy cows (including dairy heifers within three months of calving) and the number actually in milk, at the 31st December in each year since 1925-26, are available. The quantity of milk produced and the quantity used for various purposes (butter, cheese, condensing and "other purposes") are also known. Production figures of butter, cheese and condensed and dried milk are available; they are as given in Table I.

From these figures, assuming that the whole of the milk used for other purposes is for consumption as milk or cream, and allowing for exports of dairy products, it should be possible to calculate consumption per head with a fair degree of accuracy. No allowance is made in the figures in Table II for changes in stocks from one year's end to another, and this probably accounts for the fluctuations in the figures from year to year.

Meat.

Although slaughtering figures are available, it was not until 1929-30 that an annual estimate of meat production was begun. Three-year averages were published, however, and starting with the assumption that in the period 1926-28 (when there was little variation in the numbers of animals slaughtered) the output of meat moved proportionately to slaughterings of cattle and sheep, an approximate annual estimate can be calculated of the meat output. Similarly, calculations can be made of pork supplies from the slaughterings of pigs, after calculating the numbers slaughtered for bacon production. The figures for recent years suggest an average weight of 81 lb. per pig. The estimated production is as shown in Table III.

The decrease in average carcass weight of cattle and calves from over 500 lb. per head in 1926-27 and 1928-29 to 420 lb. in 1931-32 is due to the inclusion of a larger proportion of calves, and to the breeding of lighter weight animals for the market.

Consumption per head figures, calculated on the basis of the figures of production in Table III together with exports, are also given in that Table.

Eggs.

The number of fowls in 1933-34 was 15.2 million as against 10.8 million in 1913. It is almost impossible to estimate annual egg production. The Australian Statistical Office makes an annual valuation of the poultry and egg production, but publishes no estimates of quantitative production of either eggs or poultry.

Fruit.

Official figures are available of production of fruit and of exports of fresh fruits, and the quantities used in factories for preserving in various ways, and on farms for drying are also known. The balance should give an approximate indication of the quantities of fruit consumed at home, including home preserving (See Table IV).

The output in factories of dried fruit, preserved fruit, jams, jellies and pulp is published annually and figures are available also of farm production of raisins and currants and other dried fruits. On the assumption that the pulp production in factories is wholly used for making jams and jellies (there is a small but insignificant export trade), consumption of these products can also be determined. The consumption per head figures have been calculated on this basis, together with external trade figures. The results, it should be emphasized, are not accurate from year to year, owing especially to the carry-over from one year to another of stocks, particularly of such things as canned fruit and raisins, which are largely exported. (See Table V).

Vegetables.

Figures of commercial acreage and production are incomplete but Table VI shows for each year the acreage returned as under potatoes, market gardens, and other food crops (the latter including edible roots, but excluding peas and beans for drying).

TABLE I. — *Production of milk and dairy produce.*

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
Total number of cows (dairy) (thousands)	(a) 2,565	(a) 2,562	2,435	2,423	2,467	2,465	2,631	2,881	3,101	3,266
Number in milk (ooo)	1,758	1,758	1,649	1,676	1,745	1,778	1,957	2,189	2,316	2,481
Total milk production (million gallons)	862	773	747	802	821	829	931	1,038	1,081	1,145
Total butter production (thousand tons)	140.2	122.0	112.7	125.0	129.4	133.7	174.4	187.4	201.3	210.1
Total cheese production (thousand tons)	14.0	12.9	11.9	14.1	13.5	13.5	14.8	14.0	16.5	17.2
Condensed milk (thousand tons)	21.4	21.6	20.8	(b) 23.8	(b) 23.8	(b) 21.2	(b) 19.0	(b) 17.1	(b) 17.7	18.5
Dried milk (thousand tons)	6.2	4.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.5

(a) Includes an estimate for dour-calving heifers, not included until 1926-27. — (b) Including estimates for the relatively small production of States other than Victoria.

TABLE II. — *Consumption per head of milk and dairy produce.*

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
Milk (gallons)	22.0	22.7	21.9	22.5	22.4	22.2	21.4	22.0	22.1	22.6
Butter (lb)	28.7	29.8	29.9	30.1	29.6	29.8	28.9	29.0	29.3	31.0
Cheese (lb)	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4
Condensed and dried milk (lb)	4.7	5.4	6.8	7.2	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.4	4.7	5.1

TABLE III. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons):										
Beef and veal	592	597	512	514	453	372	344	345	387	406
Mutton and lamb	166	216	213	225	260	270	280	305	346	327
Pork	15	16	20	16	17	17	23	23	28	27
Bacon	31	33	33	33	33	31	32	32	30	32
<i>Consumption</i> (lb. per head):										
Beef and veal	172.0	150.0	166.0	155.0	121.0	104.9	94.5	92.5	107.0	11.01
Mutton and lamb	56.0	65.0	62.0	73.0	75.0	78.6	76.5	79.9	91.7	84.3
Pork	5.9	6.0	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.7	8.5	8.2
Bacon	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.1	10.5
Total	245.5	233.0	247.2	245.9	214.0	200.2	188.0	189.8	217.3	213.1

TABLE IV. — *Fruit production.*

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
(Thousand tons).										
<i>Fruit Production</i> all kinds (a)										
Exported (net)	368	402	327	467	375	441	408	427	491	488
Used in factories or for farm drying	44	65	32	81	34	84	73	95	121	104
Balance	81	78	91	108	86	116	80	81	114	95
Balance per head (lb.)	243	259	204	278	255	241	255	251	256	289
	92	96	74	99	89	83	88	84	87	96

(a) Except wine and raisin grapes.

TABLE V. — *Approximate consumption per head of preserves.*

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
Dried fruit (lb.)	4	7	13	6	13	12	1	8	13	4
Canned fruit (lb.)	7	6	7	10	7	8	2	3	9	2
Jam (lb.)	11	11	14	13	12	12	10	12	12	11

TABLE VI. — *Area under market gardens, potatoes and other food crops.*

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
Market gardens	30	32	32	32	32	35	35	32	32	32
Potatoes	140	136	140	163	140	124	141	146	148	141
Other food crops	40	35	40	49	42	47	49	57	54	64

20. — NEW ZEALAND.

Milk.

Although no annual figures are published for milk production in New Zealand, the number of dairy cows, and the average yield of butter fat are available, and from these it is possible (by comparison with other countries) to calculate milk production, assuming a uniform fat content of 4.3 per cent as ascertained for the five years 1929-30 to 1933-34, as shown in Table I.

No estimates of annual consumption can be made owing to the predominance of the manufacturing industry, since a slight error in conversion rates, or a slight error in the quantity fed to stock would result in a large error in estimates of consumption as liquid milk. The New Zealand Government estimates consumption at about five-eighths of a pint per head per day, or 28 gallons per annum. A calculation of the estimated milk production used for conversion (based on butter fat delivered to creameries and production of butter) suggests that the balance left for consumption as liquid milk and cream has not changed materially in the past ten years.

Butter and Cheese.

Production of butter and cheese in New Zealand is almost entirely dairy and factory production. Farm production of butter, of which figures are available up to 1929-30 amounted to only about three per cent of factory production. Deducting export figures from production gives approximate quantities retained for consumption, but variations in stocks from one year to another invalidate the comparison except over fairly long periods.

The figures shown in Table II are only rough, but they suggest an increase in home consumption. It should be pointed out that the New Zealand Government has estimated consumption of butter and cheese during the three years ending 1934 at 40 lb. and 5 lb. per head, respectively. The figures cannot be reconciled with those shown in the above mentioned Table for the two periods of five years owing to the absence of figures of stocks which the New Zealand Statistical Office took into account in their calculations.

Meat.

Figures of meat production (assuming an average carcass weight of 600 lb. (1) for cattle, 60 lbs for sheep, 39 lbs for lambs and for 40,000 calves at 120 lb. and the remainder at 14 lb.) are as shown in Table III. From these figures, after making allowance for changes in stocks, it is possible to calculate consumption figures as shown for each year.

Eggs.

The most recent poultry census taken in New Zealand was in 1926 when there were 3,308,000 fowls, a rather smaller figure than in 1921. The total is comprehensive, as it is stated that about 43 per cent of the poultry owners were in cities and boroughs. It is hardly possible to attempt to estimate egg production and impossible to determine whether production and consumption have increased or otherwise since 1926. There is a small export trade, but it seldom reaches as much as two million eggs in any year. Probably not much more than one half the fowls recorded were laying hens, and poultry keeping as a sideline does not as a rule produce heavy laying strains. The total egg yield may be guessed at somewhere about 150 to 200 million eggs per annum (the latter would seem to be a maximum figure) and on this basis consumption would be about 100 to 130 eggs per head annually.

Fruit.

There are no figures published of fruit production, but exports probably provide a fair indication of the yield of apples and pears. The area under fruit trees is stable at round about 25,000 acres, while exports, and probably home consumption vary more with the yield than from any other cause.

(1) The New Zealand Government has recently revised the dressed carcass weights of cattle adopted in estimating the meat supply.

The 1936 Year Book of Statistics makes estimates of average production of fruit (other than in home gardens) and of the consumption of fresh and dried fruit. The figures relate to the period 1932-34.

	Fruit production tons	Fruit Consumption lb. per head
Apples	43,200	27
Pears.	5,700	6
Citrus fruits	1,000	12
Bananas	—	17
Dried fruits	—	12

Vegetables.

Little information is available, but figures are published showing the production of potatoes and onions, the area under market gardens and the area of « private gardens and grounds and home residences ». These are given in Table IV.

Allowing for seed potatoes and waste, consumption may be put at about 149 lb. of potatoes per head annually, and about 14 lb. of onions. It is impossible to do more than guess at production in market gardens, as individual crops may vary between two and ten or twelve tons to the acre. At an average of 4 tons, the total yield would be about 25,000 tons annually or between 30 and 40 lb. per head: but it is probable that the areas devoted to vegetables in private gardens would add considerably to this quantity.

TABLE I. — *Number of dairy cows and estimated milk production.*

	1925/6	1926/7	1927/8	1928/9	1929/30	1930/1	1931/2	1932/3	1933/4	1934/5
Number of dairy cows, (thousands)	1,304	1,303	1,352	1,371	1,441	1,602	1,702	1,846	1,932	1,952
Estimated milk production (million gallons)	555	595	605	650	720	740	780	905	980	945

TABLE II. — *Butter and cheese production and exports and estimated consumption per head.*

	1925/6	1926/7	1927/8	1928/9	1929/30	1930/1	1931/2	1932/3	1933/4	1934/5
<i>Production (000 cwts):</i>										
Butter.	1,545	1,737	1,809	1,988	2,287	2,342	2,479	2,975	3,238	3,157
Cheese.	1,520	1,564	1,550	1,782	1,782	1,858	1,782	2,071	2,136	1,914
<i>Exports (000 cwts):</i>										
Butter.	1,091	1,361	1,468	1,567	1,818	1,808	1,969	2,430	2,826	2,576
Cheese.	1,400	1,488	1,530	1,661	1,676	1,790	1,623	1,919	1,992	1,859
<i>Balance (000 cwts):</i>										
Butter.	454	376	341	421	469	534	510	545	412	581
Cheese.	120	76	24	121	106	68	159	152	144	55

Consumption per head in lb. (average) . . .

Butter . . . 32.7
Cheese . . . 5.2

Butter . . . 37.7
Cheese . . . 8.5

TABLE III. — *Production and consumption of meat.*

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons):										
Beef	125.6	110.6	126.0	109.5	98.4	89.7	88.5	108.5	130.8	134.6
Veal	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	7.9	6.7
Mutton	95.6	102.1	99.2	94.0	106.9	114.2	140.2	116.7	95.2	105.6
Lamb	90.6	96.5	104.1	107.9	115.8	142.7	153.7	171.6	153.7	170.0
Pork	21.8	23.8	26.7	27.7	28.4	24.1	23.3	27.5	36.0	42.0
<i>Balance for home consumption</i> (thousand tons):										
Beef	89.1	88.9	94.3	78.4	77.8	71.9	72.6	78.3	88.1	89.6
Veal	1.4	—	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	(— 0.2)	1.1	1.2	3.1
Mutton	40.5	47.8	39.7	42.5	54.1	45.1	77.4	53.6	41.4	49.7
Lamb	7.6	8.0	2.8	5.3	5.9	6.1	20.1	12.8	1.7	6.1
Pork, bacon and fat	17.0	17.4	18.6	17.6	18.7	16.6	18.0	18.1	17.0	19.4
Bacon and lard . . .	10.6	11.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
Pork	6.4	5.7	9.1	8.4	9.3	7.9	10.0	10.4	9.3	11.7
<i>Consumption per head</i> in lb.:										
Beef and veal	145	143	137	132	115	110	107	107	129	133
Mutton and lamb . . .	77.3	87.9	66.0	73.3	91.1	76.4	144.4	97.4	62.6	84.6
Pork	10.2	8.9	14.1	12.8	14.0	11.7	14.7	15.1	13.4	16.8
Bacon and lard	16.9	18.3	14.7	14.0	14.1	12.9	11.8	11.3	11.1	11.1
Total	249.4	258.1	231.8	232.1	234.2	211.0	277.9	230.8	216.1	245.5

TABLE IV. — *Production of and area under vegetables.*

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
<i>Production</i> (thousand tons):										
Onions	4.5	7.1	6.1	10.7	10.3	5.8	7.1	9.2	9.5	5.6
Potatoes	143.8	116.8	121.4	123.6	130.1	151.5	116.7	129.1	131.0	109.1
<i>Area under:</i>										
Market gardens in thousand acres	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.7	7.6	6.9	6.6	7.3
Private gardens, etc., in thousand acres . . .	64.9	64.8	68.6	73.3	74.4	70.2	76.2	77.9	79.2	81.7

21. — CONSUMPTION IN CERTAIN TOWNS.

Milk.

AMSTERDAM. Milk entries in 1935 were 23,431,000 gallons. Population was 781,650. Average per capita consumption was thus 30 gallons.

BUDAPEST. Arrivals of milk within the town are subject to licence and other regulations in accordance with ministerial orders. It is probable, therefore, that the statistics are comprehensive.

On the basis of the quantities of milk marketed, per capita consumption appears to have been as follows, in gallons:

1926	23.3	1931	26.2
1927	26.2	1932	23.3
1928	28.2	1933	19.4
1929	29.7	1934	18.5
1930	28.2		

PARIS. Entries by *railway only* in the three years 1931-1934 varied around 66 million gallons for a population of about 2,900,000. Per head consumption of milk, excluding arrivals by means other than rail, was thus about 23 gallons.

PRAGUE. Total milk arrivals between 15 March and 15 December 1935 were 21,220,500 gallons. The total for the whole of 1935 may thus be placed at about 28,290,000 gallons. With a population of 921,000, per head consumption works out at 31 gallons.

ROME. Reasonably complete figures indicating the arrivals of milk are available only for two recent years, 1932 and 1934. Arrivals in these years were 10,292,000 gallons and 11,509,000 gallons respectively. The population at the mid-point of these two years was 1,031,400 and 1,114,700. Per head consumption thus appears to have been about 10 gallons per head.

STUTT GART. Milk consignments averaged 8,755,000 gallons during the five years 1926-30 and 10,009,000 gallons in the years 1931-35. The average number of inhabitants was 358,000 and 404,000 respectively. Consumption per head for both periods was thus about 24-25 gallons.

VIENNA. Milk entries, supplying a population of 1,863,300, averaged 66,103,000 gallons in the two years 1929-30, giving an average consumption of about 35 gallons. During the quinquennium 1931-1934, the average was 60,053,000 gallons for a population of 1,861,000, showing a per head consumption of 32 gallons.

ZAGREB. Average milk arrivals in Zagreb in the two years 1929 and 1930 were 3,526,000 gallons while the population was 175,660. In the two years 1931 and 1932 arrivals amounted to 2,834,000 gallons and population was 191,360. In 1933 and 1934 they were respectively 4,202,000 gallons and 206,580 inhabitants. Consumption per head was thus 20.15 and 20 gallons respectively. Fodder crops were low in 1931 and 1932.

These figures do not include the quantities (which are smaller) brought to the town from neighbouring villages by farmers and peasants.

Fresh Vegetables.

BUDAPEST. The quantity of fresh vegetables (onions, other market garden crops, cabbage, pumpkins, green beans, peas and other green vegetables) arriving by rail or water but not those entering in other ways (and such quantities may be considerable in the case of certain kinds of vegetables) reached an average of 41,140 tons during the years 1926 to 1929 and 44,712 during the period 1930 to 1934. These figures are equivalent to about 88 lb. per head.

PARIS. Vegetable supplies passing through the Halles Centrales, *i. e.* quantities received by appointed consignees and therefore excluding free trade, averaged 53,687 tons in the years 1925-29 and 78,518 in 1930-34. These figures give an average per head consumption of 42 lb. for 1925-29 and 62 lb. for 1930-34. The figures are obviously incomplete but they appear to indicate a marked growth in consumption.

PRAGUE. Average arrivals of vegetables during the periods 1925-1929 and 1930-1934 were 62,660 and 76,664 tons respectively. The information supplied does not indicate what vegetables are included or whether dried vegetables are also included. On the basis of these figures and the average population, per capita consumption seems to have increased from 181 to 198 lb.

ROME. The average quantities of vegetables entering the town were 65,063 tons in the years 1926 to 1929 and 81,433 tons in the years 1930 to 1934. Average population in these two periods was 848,547 and 1,032,682. The average annual consumption per head thus appears to have been 172 lb. in 1926-29 and 176 lb. in 1930-34.

VIENNA. Vegetables placed on the wholesale market were 119,970 tons, on an average, in the years 1925-1929 and 131,250 in 1930-34. Consumption per head, on the basis of the average population, was 143 lb. and 159 lb. respectively.

ZAGREB. The average supplies of cauliflower and other vegetables (excluding potatoes) in 1929-1931 and 1932-34 were 3,711 and 4,485 tons respectively. These figures do not include those of the quantities brought to the town by farmers and peasants from neighbouring villages. Average per head consumption during the two periods, on the basis of these partial figures, was 46 and 49 lb. respectively.

Fruit.

BUDAPEST. The quantities of fresh fruits entering by rail or river averaged 34,125 tons in the period 1926-29 and 32,403 in the years 1930-34. These do not include fruit arriving by other means which, for certain kinds, is considerable in amount. On the basis of the figures given consumption per head was 73 and 68 lb. respectively.

PARIS. The quantities of fruit arriving in the Halles Centrales, *i. e.* only those handled by appointed consignees and excluding those sold on the open market, were, on the average, 34,021 tons during the years 1925 to 1929 and 50,183 in the years 1930 to 1934. Per capita consumption was respectively about 26 and 40 lb. These are, of course, incomplete figures but they are useful because they seem to suggest an appreciable increase in consumption.

PRAGUE. Average arrivals of fresh fruit were 29,911 tons in the years 1925-29 and 43,315 in 1930-34. Average consumption has thus increased from 86 to 112 lb.

ROME. Average annual arrivals of fruit in the years 1926 to 1929 were 37,673 tons while the average population was 848,547. Corresponding figures for 1930-34 were 66,633 tons and 1,032,682 inhabitants. Average per head consumption has thus increased from about 100 lb. in the first period to 146 lb. in 1930-34.

VIENNA. The average quantity of fresh fruit placed on the wholesale market during the two periods 1925-29 and 1930-34 was 66,630 and 73,320 tons respectively. This is equivalent to an average consumption of 79 lb. and 88 lb. respectively.

ZAGREB. The average supplies of fresh grapes, fresh figs and other fresh fruits entering the town, excluding the less considerable amounts brought in by farmers and peasants from neighbouring villages, were 2,610 tons during the years 1929-31 and 3,250 in 1932-34. These figures are equivalent to 33 and 35 lb. per head respectively.

APPENDIX IV. — INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

1928 = 100

TABLE I. — AUSTRIA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat, home-grown . . .	—	—	—	100.0	84.1	70.6	64.1	84.8	88.4	90.1
Sugar	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	114.5	135.7	142.4	147.7	147.9
Milk, fresh	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	90.4	83.6	83.6
Beef	—	—	—	100.0	125.8	122.2	113.1	117.9	107.9	104.0
Veal	—	—	—	100.0	116.6	103.5	75.5	79.3	70.1	76.1
Pork	—	—	—	100.0	119.4	105.3	80.3	83.9	78.2	64.7
General Wholesale Prices.	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	90.0	83.8	86.2	83.1	84.6

TABLE II. — BELGIUM.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	69.3	103.3	113.2	100.0	95.3	75.7	50.1	44.9	42.0	36.8
Butter	63.0	71.9	92.8	100.0	106.3	89.8	74.0	65.2	66.1	63.3
Steers	76.2	87.9	107.3	100.0	108.3	113.8	102.5	86.8	66.3	—
Cows	73.8	83.2	103.9	100.0	96.4	110.1	89.2	80.7	67.4	81.0
Calves	53.4	70.6	97.3	100.0	97.8	118.4	104.0	105.0	98.2	—
Sheep	77.6	88.8	103.4	100.0	106.9	106.9	88.3	60.3	67.2	—
Pigs	84.8	97.7	105.3	100.0	131.9	128.4	83.3	73.1	62.0	—
Eggs	71.1	87.1	100.4	100.0	107.1	93.5	75.0	57.7	52.7	47.8
General Wholesale Prices	66.3	88.3	100.5	100.0	100.9	88.3	74.3	63.1	59.4	56.1

TABLE III. — BULGARIA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	—	103.4	106.3	100.0	97.1	63.9	44.4	48.7	34.1	54.3
Butter	—	106.6	115.4	100.0	123.9	99.4	78.5	74.1	64.6	58.3
Cheese.	—	107.5	99.8	100.0	106.8	82.2	65.6	65.0	56.6	57.0
Beef	—	104.2	93.6	100.0	111.9	95.4	76.8	68.8	55.8	43.3
Pork	—	96.0	86.1	100.0	114.6	93.5	63.2	50.9	50.9	49.4
Eggs	—	93.6	98.4	100.0	119.2	80.8	69.2	55.7	51.7	47.6
Apples	—	73.3	67.9	100.0	93.7	127.0	108.9	96.7	90.9	76.3
Plums (dried)	—	96.4	98.4	100.0	133.7	158.1	113.3	115.6	66.3	80.0
Onions	—	25.3	69.6	100.0	36.9	13.9	27.6	39.3	19.2	33.1
General Wholesale Prices.	—	91.1	93.3	100.0	106.6	86.2	72.0	64.0	56.3	57.9

TABLE IV. — CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	105.4	100.3	110.6	100.0	82.9	74.3	69.5	70.2	70.7	75.0
Sugar (refined)	84.3	86.8	98.4	100.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Butter, Creamery	102.6	96.3	100.3	100.0	102.4	82.2	79.6	78.4	64.2	63.6
Beef (1st quality)	123.2	111.6	112.2	100.0	112.7	107.7	90.4	84.9	75.3	71.5
Veal	113.2	95.5	103.6	100.0	114.1	106.8	83.8	73.5	67.1	59.3
Mutton	99.6	89.7	92.3	100.0	107.0	99.7	89.2	79.0	84.0	73.5
Pork	98.8	104.7	112.4	100.0	112.7	104.1	74.4	81.3	76.0	60.0
Eggs	98.0	96.8	93.8	100.0	112.0	90.4	82.7	78.3	74.0	63.0
General Wholesale Prices	102.9	97.4	99.9	100.0	94.2	85.7	76.0	70.2	68.0	69.8

TABLE V. — DENMARK.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	162.2	116.3	109.2	100.0	89.1	75.4	57.8	62.4	64.2	65.8
Rye	135.6	90.9	108.1	100.0	85.7	61.0	49.1	57.1	—	—
Sugar.	107.5	105.0	112.5	100.0	85.0	75.0	67.5	75.0	82.5	—
Milk	142.7	97.5	97.5	100.0	96.2	78.5	68.5	59.9	59.3	59.2
Cheese.	151.2	97.6	102.4	100.0	96.4	81.0	75.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
Butter	142.4	97.8	95.9	100.0	96.2	78.0	66.6	56.7	54.5	51.3
Beef	166.3	113.0	113.0	100.0	108.7	107.6	75.0	44.6	46.7	63.0
Pork	164.2	129.9	97.8	100.0	116.1	94.2	61.3	55.5 (*)	43.8 (*)	54.0
Eggs (for export)	150.3	106.3	101.9	100.0	101.9	83.0	67.9	64.2	66.7	64.8
General Wholesale Prices.	137.3	106.5	100.0	100.0	98.0	85.0	74.5	76.5	81.7	86.3

(*) Quantity produced over the quota; for the quantity in the quota: 1930, 89.1, 1934, 113.9.

TABLE VI. — FINLAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cereals	—	84.0	86.6	100.0	82.4	63.9	64.7	75.6	73.9	68.9
Milk products	—	90.9	94.5	100.0	93.6	76.4	69.1	69.1	68.2	68.2
Meats	—	96.2	91.3	100.0	99.0	84.6	61.5	58.7	61.5	68.3
General Wholesale Prices.	—	98.0	99.0	100.0	96.1	88.2	82.4	88.2	87.3	88.2

TABLE VII. — FRANCE.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	82.4	116.7	100.7	100.0	93.0	92.5	106.7	91.7	69.3	72.2
Sugar	78.9	110.1	94.7	100.0	89.5	82.7	79.9	82.1	83.1	80.6
Milk	—	83.6	99.0	100.0	109.3	105.6	100.6	93.2	89.8	85.5
Butter.	68.6	86.0	88.2	100.0	101.9	80.9	76.6	78.9	74.2	65.4
Cheese.	79.4	92.7	89.2	100.0	94.3	88.9	82.2	82.9	72.6	64.7
Beef	101.2	111.5	109.4	100.0	117.4	136.0	124.8	95.6	83.3	74.8
Veal	89.1	101.8	96.1	100.0	114.9	118.9	105.7	85.3	83.1	71.8
Mutton	79.9	90.2	94.7	100.0	112.7	118.0	111.1	95.6	94.2	94.0
Pork	83.2	113.1	106.0	100.0	117.4	109.5	85.7	91.4	86.6	58.9
Eggs	—	97.5	98.1	100.0	106.6	94.4	87.2	84.0	74.8	63.4
General Wholesale Prices.	—	107.8	99.5	100.0	97.2	85.9	77.8	66.2	61.7	58.3

TABLE VIII. — GERMANY.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	92.2	114.9	112.8	100.0	97.3	108.3	105.8	95.9	79.2	81.8
Wheat flour (Berlin) . .	108.1	119.4	114.6	100.0	94.8	107.6	106.6	96.9	80.7	88.5
Rye	83.6	81.2	103.4	100.0	82.7	66.1	77.8	76.2	63.7	66.9
Rye flour (Berlin) . . .	88.9	86.0	105.6	100.0	82.7	74.7	82.8	76.5	65.3	69.7
Sugar white (Magdeburg)	92.2	88.3	107.7	100.0	98.8	99.8	102.0	102.2	102.7	102.6
Butter (Berlin)	103.7	94.9	96.5	100.0	95.7	77.7	69.7	62.1	60.6	70.0
Beef (»)	98.0	97.5	104.5	100.0	101.4	102.6	82.1	65.1	62.2	63.5
Pork (»)	114.2	114.3	96.6	100.0	120.2	101.2	76.3	67.3	69.1	73.5
Eggs (»)	111.0	106.7	101.3	100.0	111.1	91.8	75.0	63.1	70.8	70.6
General Wholesale Prices	101.3	96.0	98.3	100.0	98.0	89.0	79.2	68.9	66.6	77.3

TABLE IX. — ITALY.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	—	—	—	100.0	97.9	95.0	79.7	84.2	71.4	66.8
Sugar	—	—	—	100.0	99.9	98.9	97.3	97.0	97.0	97.0
Milk	—	—	—	100.0	97.0	87.7	74.7	72.2	67.7	62.8
Butter.	—	—	—	100.0	97.9	83.0	70.2	61.8	51.7	55.1
Cheese	—	—	—	100.0	94.7	82.1	75.6	72.7	66.4	50.1
Steers	—	—	—	100.0	109.0	104.7	76.2	62.7	53.9	58.4
Cows	—	—	—	100.0	110.6	111.7	80.3	62.8	54.8	59.9
Calves	—	—	—	100.0	116.0	117.1	78.8	60.3	60.1	63.5
Sheep	—	—	—	100.0	113.7	110.5	89.9	78.3	74.7	83.8
Pigs	—	—	—	100.0	97.3	78.8	50.7	55.9	66.6	57.4
Eggs	—	—	—	100.0	104.4	85.3	74.5	65.2	68.1	60.3
Fresh fruit.	—	—	—	100.0	65.7	74.1	75.7	54.3	46.2	49.0
Dried fruit.	—	—	—	100.0	89.2	73.4	69.1	61.3	49.2	46.8
Citrus fruits	—	—	—	100.0	86.9	58.4	53.1	63.8	32.9	40.5
Onions	—	—	—	100.0	80.5	53.0	83.5	92.5	44.2	65.2
General Wholesale Prices.	—	—	—	100.0	95.4	85.4	74.5	69.6	63.4	62.0

TABLE X. — NETHERLANDS.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	122.1	120.7	112.1	100.0	92.1	72.9	60.0	72.9	71.4	75.7
Rye	105.2	85.1	107.1	100.0	81.2	46.1	40.3	44.8	33.8	38.3
Sugar	106.7	103.8	109.5	100.0	92.4	78.1	76.2	76.2	89.5	97.1
Milk	117.2	97.8	90.9	100.0	99.5	88.7	71.5	50.0	39.2	40.9
Butter	110.0	93.3	96.7	100.0	97.3	79.3	64.0	62.7	78.7	72.7
Cheese	114.5	90.5	90.5	100.0	95.0	81.0	64.8	48.0	41.9	39.1
Beef	117.6	103.9	98.0	100.0	125.7	121.8	108.9	49.7	39.7	45.8
Veal	114.9	103.3	98.3	100.0	105.0	101.7	81.0	57.0	51.2	51.2
Mutton	133.5	97.8	102.8	100.0	125.7	121.8	108.9	49.7	39.7	45.8
Pork	126.6	117.2	95.3	100.0	121.1	95.3	60.2	46.1	62.5	60.9
Eggs	113.9	103.1	101.0	100.0	102.1	85.1	64.4	48.5	42.8	42.8
General Wholesale Prices.	103.6	97.0	98.8	100.0	95.2	78.4	64.7	52.1	49.1	50.9

TABLE XI. — NORWAY.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	168.0	128.2	108.2	100.0	93.0	82.0	61.2	62.1	62.4	67.7
Rye	161.3	118.5	104.8	100.0	93.9	69.4	53.3	60.4	61.5	63.5
Butter	154.9	113.0	101.8	100.0	92.0	80.2	68.1	66.4	64.0	70.8
Cheese (Dutch)	166.1	104.8	103.2	100.0	83.1	82.5	61.9	58.7	57.7	65.1
Cattle	200.0	131.6	103.4	100.0	97.7	103.4	79.3	58.0	58.0	74.7
Pigs	196.3	118.5	85.2	100.0	94.4	74.7	59.9	63.0	59.3	54.9
General Wholesale Prices.	161.1	126.1	106.4	100.0	94.9	87.3	77.7	77.7	77.7	79.0

TABLE XII. — POLAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat (Poznan)	105.1	93.7	106.3	100.0	88.8	69.2	52.5	52.1	57.4	37.6
Rye (")	93.4	73.6	103.9	100.0	68.2	46.0	56.7	49.6	39.9	37.7
Sugar (")	118.1	87.2	95.2	100.0	104.9	108.5	108.5	105.2	95.5	93.6
Milk (Warsaw)	107.9	81.5	95.9	100.0	96.2	80.3	66.9	53.7	42.9	37.6
Butter (")	113.5	85.2	94.2	100.0	92.6	74.6	63.4	51.7	45.3	40.7
Cattle (")	—	—	—	100.0	98.9	85.2	60.0	51.8	46.7	47.9
Beef (")	—	—	—	100.0	113.7	89.9	65.4	46.8	44.9	50.4
Pigs (")	—	—	—	100.0	112.7	92.7	60.8	51.2	51.5	37.3
Eggs (")	107.1	88.6	97.1	100.0	113.5	81.8	67.1	55.0	47.8	40.5
General Wholesale Prices.	105.0	88.0	99.0	100.0	96.0	86.0	75.0	66.0	59.0	56.0

TABLE XIII. — SWEDEN.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	118.1	115.7	112.9	100.0	89.0	87.1	90.4	82.3	81.7	80.2
Rye	104.5	87.3	102.5	100.0	80.5	69.2	77.9	73.3	73.2	73.0
Milk	106.8	100.4	95.6	100.0	100.0	96.2	95.5	92.4	92.4	95.5
Butter.	110.3	94.4	—	100.0	95.6	75.9	65.7	59.7	65.4	75.5
Cows	126.7	113.3	98.3	100.0	96.7	96.7	80.0	61.7	58.3	76.7
Pork	129.3	119.2	89.9	100.0	112.1	96.0	59.6	60.6	58.6	56.6
Eggs	114.5	105.9	98.7	100.0	100.7	81.9	69.3	63.2	59.2	65.0
General Wholesale Prices.	109.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	93.4	80.2	73.1	70.1	69.5	74.3

TABLE XIV. — SWITZERLAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	105.1	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.2	99.2	93.5	88.1	85.6	83.5
Milk	110.6	96.9	90.7	100.0	99.0	92.2	88.5	81.7	76.8	76.8
Butter	112.4	99.8	98.0	100.0	101.4	96.7	93.1	85.5	84.1	83.5
Cheese	109.6	97.8	80.7	100.0	100.4	91.1	81.5	81.5	73.3	73.3
Cows	130.2	113.9	101.2	100.0	100.1	112.6	119.6	91.1	69.8	64.3
Calves	110.5	105.3	99.8	100.0	101.4	109.5	102.1	81.1	71.6	69.2
Sheep	109.4	104.2	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	101.3	89.6	76.6	77.3
Pigs	104.6	114.1	177.8	100.0	105.0	116.6	92.1	70.1	75.5	73.9
Eggs	104.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.5	90.9	86.4	72.7	63.6	63.6
Apples (Table)	91.9	72.6	67.3	100.0	63.0	149.9	58.2	82.6	86.5	48.0
General Wholesale Prices	111.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	97.2	86.9	75.9	66.2	62.8	62.1

TABLE XV. — UNITED KINGDOM.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	121.4	123.6	114.0	100.0	98.6	79.4	57.2	58.7	52.9	48.2
Sugar	115.7	111.5	115.3	100.0	88.3	82.0	78.8	77.8	76.5	73.8
Butter.	111.2	95.7	93.7	100.0	96.4	79.6	69.2	63.8	56.	52.9
Cheese.	99.8	93.0	88.6	100.0	101.6	82.0	72.8	77.9	70.3	67.8
Beef.	108.0	101.9	96.7	100.0	91.8	93.6	88.9	82.8	75.4	74.1
Mutton	113.3	99.1	92.3	100.0	96.3	100.2	86.8	65.3	74.6	82.5
Bacon (Danish).	124.5	125.3	96.3	100.0	116.3	97.6	66.0	62.6	78.3	93.4
Eggs (")	114.7	103.1	99.6	100.0	104.3	82.6	69.9	68.5	64.3	60.5
General Wholesale Prices.	113.4	105.6	100.9	100.0	97.3	85.2	74.3	72.4	71.9	74.3

TABLE XVI. — CANADA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat.	—	111.1	110.3	100.0	101.0	70.6	42.4	40.4	45.3	55.1
Sugar	—	103.7	120.6	100.0	81.6	61.8	56.5	43.8	53.3	42.6
Milk	—	94.1	97.8	100.0	102.2	96.7	78.2	60.1	61.0	67.0
Butter.	—	96.0	99.8	100.0	101.8	82.0	63.1	52.0	53.7	56.8
Cheese.	—	89.0	91.8	100.0	95.3	85.8	58.6	46.0	46.7	52.4
Beef	—	69.2	77.3	100.0	104.2	94.3	58.7	46.6	34.3	33.6
Veal.	—	81.5	85.4	100.0	103.5	97.0	68.3	50.9	44.5	46.0
Lamb	—	96.2	92.3	100.0	96.9	80.8	67.1	50.0	51.2	53.1
Pork	—	123.5	102.8	100.0	118.8	119.1	73.2	39.0	47.3	72.2
Eggs	—	96.2	104.4	100.0	100.9	96.3	67.4	58.3	51.2	57.9
Fresh Fruits	—	89.8	94.3	100.0	82.0	99.7	76.9	79.3	70.7	74.3
General Wholesale Prices.	—	103.7	101.3	100.0	99.2	89.8	74.8	69.2	69.5	74.3

TABLE XVII. — UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	114.9	100.1	89.5	100.0	84.7	63.8	43.2	34.5	49.7	62.1
Sugar	98.2	98.2	103.6	100.0	91.10	83.9	78.6	71.4	76.8	78.6
Milk	107.1	107.5	108.8	100.0	108.0	106.8	101.5	79.8	71.0	82.6
Butter (Creamery)	95.9	93.1	99.3	100.0	94.8	76.6	58.8	43.6	45.1	53.8
Cheese	95.8	90.4	100.4	100.0	92.1	75.8	58.7	50.0	48.7	53.7
Beef	78.9	71.9	81.6	100.0	101.3	90.8	68.4	57.5	41.7	50.0
Lamb	100.7	98.1	98.1	100.0	95.9	71.5	58.8	50.2	45.3	52.4
Pork	120.6	131.8	107.6	100.0	107.6	102.9	72.4	45.9	47.1	72.4
Eggs	113.9	103.4	92.6	100.0	109.3	83.3	62.0	54.6	48.5	59.9
Apples	—	—	—	100.0	100.9	98.9	71.2	39.9	44.8	—
Oranges	104.0	80.8	96.3	100.0	88.7	98.3	66.9	51.8	40.0	47.6
General Wholesale Prices.	107.0	103.4	98.7	100.0	98.6	89.3	75.5	67.0	68.1	77.5

TABLE XVIII. — AUSTRALIA.

(1928-29 = 100).

PRODUCTS	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
Wheat.	130.0	110.4	112.6	100.0	89.6	49.1	73.9	65.2	65.7	—
Sugar	93.5	117.4	105.4	100.0	97.7	94.0	86.8	90.4	78.1	—
Butter.	93.6	96.2	96.2	100.0	93.6	75.6	66.7	56.4	52.6	—
Cheese.	95.6	91.1	91.1	100.0	97.8	68.9	73.3	62.2	60.0	—
Beef	99.7	94.8	91.8	100.0	107.1	92.6	81.7	78.7	76.3	79.0
Mutton	115.8	78.9	94.7	100.0	89.5	68.4	68.4	57.9	73.7	78.9
Bacon and Ham	101.9	98.1	98.1	100.0	100.0	71.2	63.5	65.4	67.3	—
Eggs	122.8	126.3	115.8	100.0	110.5	93.0	91.2	89.5	86.0	—
General Wholesale Prices (1)	103.0	101.8	101.2	100.0	100.6	89.1	79.4	78.8	78.8	81.8

(1) Calendar years 1925 to 1934.

TABLE XIX. — NEW ZEALAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cereals.	105.2	106.0	88.3	100.0	97.1	94.2	78.2	81.9	66.2	71.8
Manufactured foodstuffs of animal origin (excl. Meats).	105.9	102.3	98.2	100.0	101.9	88.2	76.5	69.9	65.1	62.1
Meats	116.6	100.6	95.8	100.0	105.8	105.8	75.7	59.5	68.7	80.0
Fresh fruits and vegetables	109.5	103.4	117.4	100.0	112.9	97.4	88.5	73.3	84.2	70.5
General Wholesale Prices.	113.7	104.1	99.1	100.0	99.7	97.1	90.2	86.9	87.7	89

APPENDIX V. — INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES

1928 = 100

TABLE I. — AUSTRIA (1).

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	91.5	86.1	93.9	99.4	101.2
Sugar	—	—	—	100.0	102.2	116.7	131.1	137.8	143.3	146.7
Milk	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	103.8	96.2	90.4	88.5	90.4
Butter.	—	—	—	100.0	101.2	95.3	86.4	83.9	68.0	70.3
Cheese.	—	—	—	100.0	96.4	93.7	85.7	83.9	71.4	68.4
Beef	—	—	—	100.0	107.5	112.5	107.8	100.6	99.4	93.1
Veal	—	—	—	100.0	107.3	102.3	87.8	86.8	81.5	72.7
Pork	—	—	—	100.0	118.1	115.3	90.2	96.2	84.2	75.9
Eggs	—	—	—	100.0	111.1	94.4	88.9	83.3	77.8	72.2
Cost of Living	88.9	95.4	98.1	100.0	102.8	102.8	98.1	100.0	97.2	97.2

(1) Vienna.

TABLE II. — BELGIUM.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	71.9	100.7	110.1	100.0	97.3	92.6	66.7	61.2	63.8	62.3
Sugar	64.5	84.8	106.2	100.0	95.0	88.6	83.5	77.9	91.3	84.6
Milk	66.6	73.8	90.7	100.0	115.5	111.7	91.6	72.3	71.3	71.6
Butter.	62.4	72.4	92.2	100.0	104.1	89.2	71.8	63.5	67.3	63.7
Beef	64.2	70.7	100.2	100.0	123.3	140.7	129.7	107.3	105.8	103.4
Pork	61.9	76.0	87.4	100.0	122.9	126.3	103.2	86.8	88.4	74.7
Eggs	66.9	84.4	93.4	100.0	100.1	91.0	72.9	57.5	54.0	48.1
Cost of Living	65.4	79.3	97.6	100.0	105.8	109.6	98.1	88.5	87.5	84.1

TABLE III. — BULGARIA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	—	—	103.0	100.0	97.6	80.8	58.8	61.9	62.5	—
Sugar	—	—	99.1	100.0	102.7	104.0	96.7	86.2	92.6	—
Milk.	—	—	98.6	100.0	105.5	89.0	71.8	65.5	57.3	—
Butter	—	—	94.7	100.0	108.2	86.3	67.0	56.1	52.3	—
Cheese	—	—	100.6	100.0	107.6	87.0	68.4	63.8	57.7	—
Beef	—	—	96.7	100.0	113.0	101.0	86.1	74.1	64.4	—
Mutton	—	—	96.4	100.0	110.0	95.5	83.7	70.0	61.9	—
Pork	—	—	92.4	100.0	117.9	96.1	66.5	51.8	55.3	—
Eggs	—	—	89.4	100.0	107.9	79.9	65.4	50.6	46.7	—
Apples	—	—	77.3	100.0	108.8	90.0	81.6	73.4	71.2	—
Plums (dried)	—	—	106.5	100.0	126.2	139.7	97.6	112.7	65.9	—
Cabbages	—	—	81.5	100.0	79.7	79.0	71.1	56.7	50.4	—
Onions	—	—	63.2	100.0	42.6	17.9	27.5	37.8	20.5	—
Cost of Living	81.4	91.5	98.2	100.0	102.3	93.6	81.7	75.2	69.8	65.1

TABLE IV. — CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	92.3	79.9	98.2	100.0	86.4	75.4	68.3	66.6	59.2	57.7
Sugar	83.1	85.0	97.1	100.0	102.7	102.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
Milk	98.5	97.4	97.9	100.0	105.1	101.0	94.4	87.2	79.5	76.9
Butter	98.1	97.2	100.3	100.0	103.0	93.6	83.1	76.5	66.8	64.9
Cheese	101.7	98.0	98.7	100.0	103.3	97.2	90.9	83.2	75.8	73.0
Beef	107.7	100.7	101.6	100.0	105.9	106.6	91.7	80.1	77.4	71.6
Pork	101.3	97.4	102.3	100.0	106.6	105.3	81.8	76.4	84.3	70.5
Eggs	92.0	93.2	89.8	100.0	102.3	83.0	77.3	73.9	73.9	62.5
Apples	81.0	91.7	107.1	100.0	115.2	127.3	113.3	91.4	95.0	80.8
Cabbage (White)	75.8	73.6	88.5	100.0	136.3	89.6	72.5	74.2	53.2	76.9
Carrots	65.3	83.9	69.8	100.0	83.1	55.0	59.5	51.7	57.9	53.7
Onions	88.7	77.1	86.5	100.0	84.7	56.7	69.5	74.5	49.1	54.5
Cost of Living	96.8	95.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.7	95.3	93.6	92.5	91.4

TABLE V. — DENMARK.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	130.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.0	91.1	81.0	81.0	81.0	87.3
Sugar	144.1	100.0	106.8	100.0	91.5	84.7	78.0	79.7	86.4	94.9
Milk	142.9	103.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.3	89.3	82.1	75.0	78.6
Butter	153.0	99.2	97.2	100.0	88.4	77.9	68.5	59.1	50.6	68.8
Cheese	137.3	106.7	100.0	100.0	107.3	104.7	98.0	92.7	90.0	92.7
Beef	162.2	104.4	103.0	100.0	103.0	104.4	91.9	60.7	60.0	69.6
Veal	162.5	111.0	107.4	100.0	102.9	107.4	92.6	63.2	71.3	80.9
Pork	191.5	149.3	112.0	100.0	131.7	127.5	79.6	56.3	95.8	97.2
Eggs	149.7	93.4	94.4	100.0	102.0	91.4	78.2	64.0	56.9	57.4
Plums	171.7	129.3	110.1	100.0	106.1	134.3	100.0	101.0	114.1	122.2
White cabbage	75.0	60.7	53.6	100.0	60.7	46.4	46.4	46.4	35.7	57.1
Carrots	100.0	84.6	69.2	100.0	73.1	69.2	65.4	73.1	57.7	73.1
Cost of Living	120.6	105.1	101.1	100.0	98.9	94.3	88.6	88.6	92.0	95.4

TABLE VI. — FINLAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheaten bread	103.6	102.7	102.5	100.0	100.0	96.8	93.2	95.7	94.8	91.3
Rye bread	104.8	95.5	97.7	100.0	99.2	91.9	85.6	91.9	90.9	87.9
Sugar	108.5	110.6	117.7	100.0	92.9	90.0	99.8	111.3	113.1	109.2
Milk	97.0	94.4	97.5	100.0	97.5	85.4	72.7	73.7	72.7	73.7
Butter	104.9	96.6	96.8	100.0	97.5	78.8	67.3	65.7	65.9	66.5
Cheese	101.6	100.8	96.1	100.0	99.0	93.5	84.0	82.8	80.6	81.2
Beef	82.9	88.6	92.2	100.0	101.2	94.4	75.2	69.3	66.6	73.8
Veal	85.9	89.5	92.5	100.0	102.2	97.7	83.7	76.0	75.0	78.2
Mutton	86.5	90.2	93.1	100.0	101.8	96.1	80.8	74.1	73.9	78.4
Pork	101.5	106.9	99.9	100.0	100.6	95.7	71.1	67.0	71.1	70.5
Eggs	96.1	94.5	92.6	100.0	96.3	80.9	68.3	63.9	57.6	57.1
Kohlrabi	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.2	88.5	85.5	84.8	77.0	78.2
White cabbage	84.9	87.8	96.1	100.0	114.8	80.3	80.3	96.7	74.0	85.5
Carrots	97.6	95.2	103.2	100.0	122.5	91.6	82.7	88.4	74.7	82.7
Cost of Living	98.3	96.0	97.9	100.0	99.4	91.6	84.3	83.1	81.2	79.7

TABLE VII. — FRANCE.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat flour	69.7	105.0	102.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	108.4	100.9	85.4	90.4
Bread	74.9	110.4	103.8	100.0	99.1	102.8	113.3	102.8	85.8	92.4
Sugar	66.7	94.2	99.4	100.0	95.0	87.0	82.2	83.3	82.9	82.0
Milk	73.1	86.9	98.6	100.0	109.0	109.7	105.5	97.2	94.5	90.3
Butter	73.0	89.7	94.2	100.0	109.3	97.0	91.0	89.1	85.4	79.2
Cheese	77.6	98.7	97.1	100.0	106.7	104.0	103.2	98.5	94.7	87.4
Beef	104.8	117.2	110.3	100.0	115.2	136.5	140.0	111.0	97.0	85.0
Veal	94.5	109.7	103.1	100.0	114.9	131.3	125.5	102.5	94.1	82.9
Mutton	94.1	104.4	104.1	100.0	116.7	130.8	128.1	104.3	94.9	89.2
Pork	78.8	101.9	102.3	100.0	112.4	119.7	106.8	101.3	103.8	87.7
Eggs	75.5	95.5	95.9	100.0	109.6	98.2	91.6	82.3	78.7	68.1
Cost of Living (Paris). .	77.1	97.3	99.0	100.0	107.1	112.1	109.6	101.3	100.2	99.4

TABLE VIII. — GERMANY.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat flour	91.1	92.9	103.6	100.0	96.4	101.8	103.6	96.4	85.7	85.7
Wheaten bread	—	—	—	100.0	93.6	101.3	103.8	92.3	85.9	85.9
Rye bread	82.6	82.6	97.8	100.0	89.1	84.8	82.6	76.6	71.7	71.7
Sugar	113.3	106.7	116.7	100.0	98.3	100.0	108.3	118.3	121.7	125.0
Milk	103.3	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	96.7	83.3	80.0	80.0
Butter	106.8	96.4	97.3	100.0	99.8	84.0	75.1	66.8	66.1	73.8
Beef	104.5	97.7	100.9	100.0	100.9	101.4	84.7	64.9	62.6	63.5
Veal	—	—	—	100.0	102.0	104.0	87.4	68.4	64.8	68.4
Pork	116.8	117.9	100.5	100.0	123.5	109.2	78.6	70.4	73.0	78.1
Eggs	107.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.1	92.9	78.6	64.3	78.6	78.6
White Cabbage	—	—	—	100.0	110.3	65.5	72.4	51.7	51.7	72.4
Cost of Living	92.2	93.1	97.3	100.0	101.5	97.6	89.7	79.5	77.8	79.8

TABLE IX. — ITALY.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheat flour	125.0	140.1	113.5	100.0	101.6	103.1	89.1	91.1	88.5	78.1
Bread	120.4	138.1	113.8	100.0	98.9	101.1	86.7	89.0	86.2	76.2
Sugar	104.9	107.7	105.9	100.0	99.7	96.7	93.1	93.1	92.9	92.5
Milk	112.7	124.6	111.3	100.0	105.6	101.4	88.0	84.5	78.2	69.7
Butter.	121.7	122.2	107.7	100.0	101.1	93.1	79.5	72.5	64.1	60.1
Cheese.	96.5	111.3	111.2	100.0	102.1	93.1	76.2	74.6	72.2	59.9
Beef	147.9	149.5	118.4	100.0	114.8	124.6	107.0	90.8	86.9	85.5
Pork	121.0	111.9	100.6	100.0	105.9	104.1	83.2	76.6	80.3	77.2
Eggs	119.3	123.7	106.6	100.0	104.9	88.6	77.2	68.2	68.2	64.4
Cost of Living	109.4	118.0	107.9	100.0	101.8	98.3	88.8	84.6	81.0	76.9

TABLE X. — NETHERLANDS.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheaten bread.	107.9	102.9	102.0	100.0	95.1	90.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	83.3
Rye bread.	106.4	98.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	89.4	83.0	76.6	76.6	79.8
Sugar	106.3	100.0	106.3	100.0	94.9	79.7	78.5	78.5	89.9	98.7
Milk	109.3	96.5	96.5	100.0	100.0	93.0	82.6	66.3	66.3	69.8
Butter.	108.7	94.6	96.7	100.0	97.8	82.6	68.5	63.0	75.0	70.7
Cheese.	112.1	100.0	93.4	100.0	95.6	87.9	76.9	57.1	53.8	49.5
Beef	105.7	102.3	97.7	100.0	101.1	104.5	95.5	79.5	77.3	83.0
Pork	112.7	112.7	102.5	100.0	115.2	112.7	87.3	67.1	70.9	70.9
Eggs	118.2	106.5	100.0	100.0	106.5	88.3	71.4	53.2	53.2	35.1
Cost of Living (The Hague)	102.3	98.4	98.7	100.0	97.8	94.5	89.0	81.8	82.1	82.8

TABLE XI. — NORWAY.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheaten bread	124.1	110.8	103.6	100.0	95.2	91.6	84.3	84.3	85.5	84.3
Rye bread.	140.5	111.9	102.4	100.0	97.6	92.9	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3
Sugar	136.8	112.6	109.2	100.0	90.8	82.8	74.7	82.8	90.8	87.4
Milk	158.6	120.7	103.4	100.0	93.1	93.1	96.6	93.1	89.7	89.7
Butter.	154.6	113.7	102.0	100.0	93.3	83.0	72.1	69.3	65.1	70.8
Cheese.	151.3	113.2	109.2	100.0	87.9	84.6	73.3	66.3	64.1	65.9
Beef	174.6	133.0	104.5	100.0	98.1	99.6	90.2	72.7	66.3	72.0
Veal	162.0	125.4	104.3	100.0	96.0	95.7	88.0	75.7	71.0	72.5
Mutton	176.1	136.2	105.5	100.0	98.2	100.5	87.6	72.0	68.3	72.0
Pork	188.1	133.5	94.5	100.0	102.1	91.5	72.0	67.4	66.5	64.4
Eggs	151.5	120.5	103.8	100.0	92.9	82.0	72.4	61.9	57.7	58.6
Cost of Living	135.8	115.1	103.9	100.0	92.7	89.9	85.5	83.2	82.1	82.7

TABLE XII. — POLAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Rye bread	121.0	88.7	106.5	100.0	80.6	69.4	74.2	67.7	56.5	50.0
Sugar	115.4	86.5	94.2	100.0	—	—	—	101.9	92.9	89.1
Milk	117.0	84.9	96.2	100.0	100.0	84.9	73.6	64.2	52.8	47.2
Butter	114.0	85.3	95.0	100.0	94.4	77.0	63.5	52.4	46.9	41.3
Beef	97.5	74.0	98.1	100.0	104.7	90.6	68.0	50.5	45.1	46.7
Pork	105.0	87.4	104.4	100.0	—	—	—	53.6	51.4	43.5
Eggs	119.0	90.5	90.5	100.0	109.5	85.7	66.7	57.1	47.6	42.9
Cost of Living	110.0	87.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	94.0	86.0	78.0	71.0	67.0

TABLE XIII. — ROUMANIA.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	137.3	118.7	107.3	100.0	96.6	79.8	58.8	66.5	—	—
Sugar	89.1	93.6	107.5	100.0	107.9	114.0	118.0	90.1	—	—
Milk	97.4	104.2	102.6	100.0	92.6	82.6	66.8	55.3	—	—
Butter	85.8	90.6	93.2	100.0	97.3	81.6	59.4	49.4	—	—
Cheese	85.9	96.6	101.4	100.0	99.7	78.1	63.0	54.3	—	—
Beef	77.2	96.0	112.5	100.0	103.9	106.0	83.2	60.1	—	—
Pork	133.2	98.1	105.0	100.0	101.9	99.8	73.2	51.2	—	—
Eggs	108.4	109.1	108.4	100.0	100.7	80.1	65.6	57.2	—	—
Cabbage	—	—	91.5	100.0	78.7	51.1	56.4	45.7	—	—
Onions	112.4	95.0	141.6	100.0	69.0	56.6	64.6	76.1	—	—
Cost of Living	82.0	89.6	97.3	100.0	107.1	106.1	75.8	63.4	58.5	56.4

TABLE XIV. — SWEDEN.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Wheaten bread	110.4	102.6	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.4	97.4	96.1	93.5	92.2
Rye bread	102.7	96.0	97.3	100.0	94.7	88.0	85.3	82.7	81.3	78.7
Sugar	121.9	110.9	112.5	100.0	84.4	70.3	65.6	73.4	73.4	71.9
Milk	109.1	100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	95.5	95.5	90.9	90.9	95.5
Butter	109.4	96.0	96.6	100.0	96.6	80.9	72.6	67.0	69.5	78.6
Cheese	112.2	104.6	99.6	100.0	97.5	82.3	80.2	73.8	62.0	71.7
Beef	111.6	110.5	103.7	100.0	99.5	99.5	95.3	85.8	77.9	82.1
Veal	107.1	106.3	100.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	94.5	86.6	79.0	83.2
Mutton	107.1	105.8	100.0	100.0	102.2	102.7	96.9	89.3	88.1	85.3
Pork	121.5	116.1	93.2	100.0	110.2	102.4	71.7	68.8	69.3	66.3
Eggs	110.0	102.5	96.3	100.0	100.0	87.6	80.1	70.5	66.8	69.7
Cost of Living	102.3	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.8	95.9	92.4	91.3	89.5	89.5

TABLE XV. — SWITZERLAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	109.1	101.8	101.8	100.0	90.9	87.3	72.7	65.5	63.6	63.6
Sugar	111.5	96.7	111.5	100.0	88.5	72.1	60.7	54.1	50.8	47.5
Milk	108.3	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	97.2	94.4	88.9	86.1	86.1
Butter	110.0	99.1	97.6	100.0	100.9	96.6	92.9	84.3	80.9	80.7
Cheese	103.0	99.7	94.1	100.0	100.0	97.6	94.6	83.0	72.2	70.8
Beef	111.8	107.9	101.8	100.0	102.7	109.4	108.2	96.7	81.6	78.2
Veal	108.3	104.0	102.0	100.0	103.3	112.1	106.5	88.2	81.4	78.1
Pork	101.3	108.4	111.2	100.0	103.8	114.2	102.0	83.8	83.2	82.2
Eggs	105.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	83.3	66.7	61.1	61.1
Cost of Living	104.3	100.6	99.4	100.0	100.0	98.1	93.2	85.7	81.4	80.1

TABLE XVI. — UNITED KINGDOM.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	113.9	111.1	108.3	100.0	97.2	94.4	77.8	80.6	83.3	83.3
Sugar	107.1	100.0	107.1	100.0	85.7	78.6	71.4	71.4	71.4	64.3
Milk	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	96.0	92.0	100.0
Butter.	108.5	98.9	96.8	100.0	101.1	86.2	73.4	69.1	60.6	55.3
Cheese.	98.3	96.6	91.4	100.0	96.6	89.7	74.1	72.4	63.8	60.3
Beef	106.0	104.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	94.0	88.1	83.6	83.6
Mutton	111.0	104.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.6	94.5	83.6	79.5	82.2
Bacon	120.6	127.0	107.9	100.0	111.1	101.6	73.0	63.5	73.0	87.3
Eggs	111.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	77.8	77.8	66.7	66.7
Cost of Living	106.0	103.6	100.9	100.0	98.8	95.2	88.9	86.7	84.3	84.9

TABLE XVII. — CANADA.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	101.3	98.7	100.0	100.0	101.3	97.4	80.5	76.6	74.0	76.6
Sugar	107.6	100.0	105.1	100.0	92.4	86.1	78.5	74.7	92.4	91.1
Milk	98.3	97.5	98.3	100.0	101.7	101.7	91.7	81.0	76.9	81.0
Butter.	95.2	97.2	100.4	100.0	102.0	87.9	65.1	54.9	55.3	58.6
Cheese.	94.8	96.7	94.2	100.0	101.5	96.7	76.3	62.6	59.6	60.5
Beef.	82.6	85.2	89.3	100.0	105.2	103.2	82.9	71.0	60.9	62.0
Veal.	80.5	85.4	89.8	100.0	108.4	105.8	81.0	61.1	52.7	53.5
Mutton	96.3	99.3	97.0	100.0	103.0	100.7	84.3	69.7	62.7	66.7
Pork	100.7	110.6	103.3	100.0	109.9	109.2	81.7	55.7	55.3	73.6
Eggs	101.7	97.5	101.9	100.0	99.4	95.6	70.5	61.5	58.8	66.7
Apples	97.1	95.2	92.4	100.0	101.4	98.1	84.8	76.2	71.4	72.4
Bananas.	115.6	117.0	109.6	100.0	104.4	114.8	89.6	82.2	85.2	94.1
Cost of Living	100.4	101.1	99.5	100.0	101.0	100.3	90.6	82.3	78.6	79.8

TABLE XVIII. — UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread	103.3	103.3	102.2	100.0	98.9	95.6	83.5	74.7	78.0	90.1
Sugar	101.4	97.2	102.8	100.0	93.0	87.3	80.3	71.8	76.1	78.9
Milk	98.6	98.6	99.3	100.0	100.7	98.6	86.6	76.8	74.6	79.6
Butter	97.0	94.0	98.4	100.0	97.5	81.6	62.7	48.5	48.3	54.9
Cheese	95.3	95.1	97.7	100.0	98.7	91.2	73.0	59.7	58.4	61.6
Round steak	82.6	84.8	88.3	100.0	105.7	98.1	81.9	68.8	60.0	65.2
Pork chops	105.2	113.5	105.7	100.0	106.0	103.2	83.6	60.9	56.3	71.8
Eggs	112.3	104.5	97.4	100.0	105.6	88.4	68.3	58.6	56.2	64.4
Cost of Living	104.0	104.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	87.0	78.0	75.0	79.0

TABLE XIX.. — AUSTRALIA (1).

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
Bread	—	—	—	100.0	95.5	81.8	68.2	72.7	72.7	—
Milk	—	—	—	100.0	96.7	90.0	80.0	80.8	76.7	—
Butter.	—	—	—	100.0	91.9	81.9	74.5	66.0	62.8	—
Cheese.	—	—	—	100.0	113.7	95.9	87.7	93.2	87.7	—
Beef	—	—	—	100.0	108.3	97.2	80.6	75.0	77.8	—
Mutton	—	—	—	100.0	97.2	86.1	75.0	66.7	72.2	—
Pork	—	—	—	100.0	96.4	75.0	66.1	60.7	67.9	—
Eggs	—	—	—	100.0	97.6	84.1	75.6	74.4	70.7	—
Onions	—	—	—	100.0	80.0	40.0	120.0	180.0	60.0	—
Cost of Living (2)	—	—	—	100.0	94.6	85.2	81.2	78.5	79.9	—

(1) Melbourne. — (2) Years 1929 to 1934.

TABLE XX. — NEW ZEALAND.

PRODUCTS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bread, flour, potatoes										
onions	—	102.1	95.1	100.0	95.1	89.9	86.9	80.8	71.3	73.1
Sugar	—	103.0	109.3	100.0	86.9	80.2	75.0	86.7	107.0	104.1
Milk products	103.7	103.9	100.4	100.0	99.3	93.3	80.2	71.8	65.7	66.2
Meats	103.0	101.5	95.7	100.0	107.5	105.5	85.2	76.3	72.9	81.3
Cost of Living.	99.8	100.4	99.5	100.0	99.8	97.5	90.1	83.3	79.0	80.3

TIPOGRAFIA DELLA CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI
DITTA CARLO COLOMBO
ROMA - VIA CAMPO MARZIO, 74

Bread . . .
Milk . . .
Butter. .
Cheese. .
Beef . .
Mutton .
Pork . .
Eggs . .
Onions .

Cost of I.

(1) 3

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