

from Denmark. After due allowance is made for possible modifications of this nature, however, it is apparent that in the Manchester, Yorkshire and Scotland areas, Danish butter is the staple type.

The geographical position of Birmingham appears to be reflected in the returns. It will be seen that though the majority of the shops were stocking Danish butter, a relatively large percentage also were stocking New Zealand and Australian.

The figures for London, and for Bristol and South Wales demonstrate the comparative popularity of Empire, packeted and blended butters in the South.

Second Survey.—The corresponding returns for the Second Survey reflect fairly closely the seasonal variation in supply. Danish remained much the same everywhere and the other foreign butters showed little significant change. Irish butter increased in most areas at the expense of New Zealand and Australian.

TABLE 7.—Percentage of Shops in Each Area stocking the Chief Types of Butter (Second Survey, July–September, 1929).

	London.	Bristol and South Wales.	Birmingham.	Liverpool.	Manchester.	Yorkshire.	Scotland.	All Areas.
Farm	4	3	2	1	—	2	5	2
Australian	7	2	4	1	3	1	—	3
New Zealand	41	48	64	11	14	9	8	28
Irish	21	52	13	56	10	2	19	22
Danish	12	15	83	62	83	80	83	59
Other Foreign	21	10	28	6	17	14	7	15
Bulk Blended	28	15	3	5	1	—	2	9
Packeted	52	18	46	24	22	24	24	31

A comparison of the results of the two Surveys is shown in Table 8.

Between the two Surveys, the number of shops stocking Irish butter almost doubled, the number stocking New Zealand dropped to four-fifths of the previous total, and the number stocking Australian to one-third. The resultant drop in the total numbers stocking New Zealand and Australian butters was somewhat greater than the increase in the numbers stocking Irish. The figures for farm butter and for bulk blended and packeted butters were almost unchanged.