

The increase in the percentage of shops stocking three or more types of butter during the Second Survey appears to have been due to shops stocking imported butters in the winter to make up their supplies through the falling off in the quantity of local butter available.

TABLE 2.—Percentage of Shops stocking the various Types of Butter.

Butter.	First Survey. June 12th–July 11th, 1929.	Second Survey. Jan. 17th–Feb. 21st, 1930.
Northern Ireland Farm	56	46
Irish Free State Creamery	55	34
Packeted	37	29
Northern Ireland Creamery	34	18
Danish	5	30
Dairy	2	1
Bulk-Blended	1	1
Australian	—	28
New Zealand	—	6
Swedish	—	2

A number of milk distributors in Belfast have shops or dairies for the sale of milk and butter. Surplus milk which is not required for sale in liquid form is churned by these firms on their own premises. This type of butter is referred to in this section as "Dairy" butter.

3. The retail prices at which different types of butter were selling are shown in Table 3.

With the exception of Danish and dairy butter, prices were higher at the time of the Second Survey than at the First Survey. At the Second Survey Northern Ireland creamery, Irish Free State creamery and Danish were all selling at about the same price, with New Zealand and Australian about 1*d.* per lb. cheaper.

4. In both the First and the Second Surveys the type of butter most frequently stocked was farm butter. Measured by quantity sold, however, farm butter only occupied fifth place at the First Survey, and sixth place at the Second Survey. Almost 40 per cent. of the butter supply in summer consisted of Irish Free State creamery butter, and in winter almost 40 per cent. of the supply consisted of Danish butter. Whereas Irish Free State creamery, Northern Ireland creamery and Northern Ireland farm butter made up 76 per cent. of the total supply in the summer period, the supply in winter was made up to the extent of 71 per cent. by imported butter from Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and Sweden. Since practically all the packeted and dairy butter sold during the summer period was of Irish origin it is probably better to contrast the percentage of imported butter sold in the winter and summer periods. As compared with the 71 per cent. of Australian, New Zealand, Danish and Swedish butter sold at the time of the Second Survey, only one of these butters—Danish—was found during the First Survey, and it represented only 3 per cent. of the total supply.