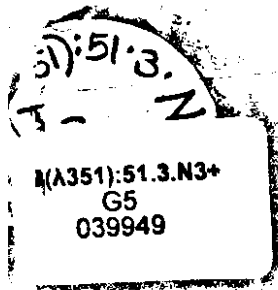


MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

EGGS AND POULTRY : Report of

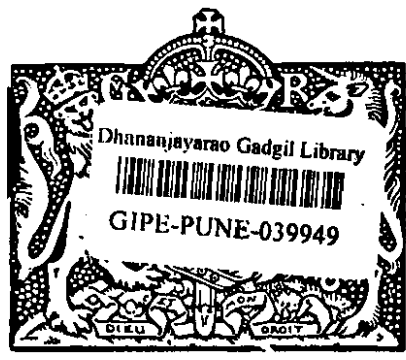
Reorganisation Commission For

England and Wales.



8

Economic Series No. 42



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in this series see inside
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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

EGGS AND POULTRY

REPORT OF
 Reorganisation Commission
 FOR
 ENGLAND AND WALES

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LONDON

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MINUTES OF APPOINTMENT

In accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 and 1933, I hereby constitute :—

The Right Hon. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON, M.D.,
F. N. BLUNDELL, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
A. F. FORBES, Esq., C.A.,
Mrs. LINDSEY HUXLEY, and
SIMON MARKS, Esq.,

as an Agricultural Marketing Reorganisation Commission for England and charge it with the duty of preparing, in accordance with the provisions of those Acts, a scheme or schemes applicable in England and Wales for regulating the marketing of eggs and poultry. I further appoint the Right Hon. Christopher Addison, M.D., to be Chairman, Mr. H. J. Johns, M.B.E., to be Secretary and Mr. W. C. Tame to be Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

(Signed) WALTER E. ELLIOT,

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

9th October, 1933.

In consequence of the resignation of the Right Hon. Christopher Addison, M.D., M.P., from the Chairmanship and membership of the Agricultural Marketing Reorganisation Commission constituted, on the 9th October, 1933, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 and 1933, and charged with the duty of preparing, in accordance with the provisions of those Acts, a scheme or schemes applicable in England and Wales for regulating the marketing of eggs and poultry, I hereby appoint Mr. F. N. Blundell, D.L., J.P., to be Chairman of the said Commission.

(Signed) WALTER E. ELLIOT,

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

1st November, 1934.

39949

1

Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Eggs and Poultry for England and Wales

To the Rt. Hon. WALTER E. ELLIOT, M.C., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

INTRODUCTION

SIR,

We were appointed by you on 9th October, 1933, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 and 1933, as an Agricultural Marketing Reorganisation Commission for England and Wales, charged with the duty of preparing a scheme or schemes, applicable in England and Wales, for regulating the marketing of eggs and poultry.

At the same time a separate Reorganisation Commission was appointed and charged with similar duties in regard to Scotland.* It was also announced that, at a later date, a further Reorganisation Commission for Great Britain would be appointed from the personnel of the English and Scottish Commissions, whose duty it would be to investigate and report on the manner in which the operation of the schemes evolved for England and Wales and for Scotland could be facilitated by:—

(i) co-operation between the Boards administering them and between these Boards and any corresponding body in Northern Ireland;

(ii) the regulation of imports of eggs and poultry and other poultry products as provided for in the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933.

In consequence of this announcement we have sought to avoid, as far as possible, offering any opinion upon matters of policy in regard to imports, though we have found it necessary to give some attention to the imports situation as it affects, and as it is likely to affect, home-production and marketing. Similarly we have confined ourselves as strictly as we could to questions of egg and poultry marketing in England and Wales, though, with a view to simplifying the task of the Great Britain Commission in its further duty of co-ordinating the English and Scottish schemes, we have maintained

* The Report of the Eggs and Poultry Reorganisation Commission for Scotland. Price 1s.; post free 1s. 1½d.

close touch with the Scottish Reorganisation Commission and with the Government of Northern Ireland, who kindly placed at our disposal a liaison officer, Mr. D. A. E. Harkness, to whom we are indebted for valuable information and assistance.

During the fifteen months since we were appointed we have held 95 formal meetings and many others of an informal character. We have heard evidence from a variety of witnesses, who have included deputations from the organisations of producers, packers, merchants, dealers, auctioneers, wholesalers and retailers, consumers' co-operative societies, representatives of professional bodies and agricultural colleges, officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, of the Dominion Governments and of local authorities, and many private individuals engaged in or connected with the industry and allied trades. We have also received and considered a great deal of written evidence.

We take this opportunity of thanking all those who have assisted us in our deliberations, often at the cost of much trouble to themselves and at a considerable sacrifice of their time.

We have, in addition, examined actual schemes for the regulation of the marketing of eggs and poultry prepared and submitted by the National Farmers' Union and the National Poultry Council (jointly) the Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association, the Egg Marketing Committee of the Holland (Lincs.) County Council, the Wholesale Egg Distributors' Association, the Egg Merchants' Association, and some private individuals, which have proved most useful to us.

In the course of our duties we have made personal visits to producers of all types, to agricultural colleges, packing stations and wholesale and auction markets in order to gain first hand knowledge of the conditions and difficulties of the industry. We have also given careful consideration to the methods adopted for the marketing of eggs and poultry in certain Empire and foreign countries.

It became apparent at an early stage that there was a considerable divergence between the conditions and problems affecting the production and marketing of eggs and those of poultry, and accordingly we deal separately with each product in our Report. We recommend, however, that both be treated as one "regulated product" under one scheme administered by one authority.

We have deemed it advisable to preface our Report with a brief description of the nature and extent of the industry, which may help towards an understanding of the present situation.

We were called upon to consider the difficulties of an industry which forms one of the most substantial branches of agricultural production, and we doubt whether either the general public or the ordinary producer is aware of its many ramifications. There are some 65 million head of poultry on the farms and smallholdings over one acre in England and Wales, of which some 4 million are

ducks, turkeys and geese. If to this 65 million we add a further 15 million, representing the poultry kept by suburban householders, cottagers and others occupying holdings of less than one acre, it brings the total up to 80 million, which is probably well within the mark.

In value this industry is the third most important of all branches of agriculture in England and Wales, ranking next to live stock and dairy produce. Its annual production amounts to some £25,000,000, about two-thirds of which represents eggs and one-third table poultry.

The egg and poultry industry is also one of the most widespread of all forms of agricultural production. Nearly every farmer and smallholder keeps poultry, but in addition there are some thousands of "specialist" egg producers and poultry breeders and an unnumbered host of cottagers and townsmen who keep poultry as a part-time occupation or a hobby. The farmer's wife, too, is directly interested in poultry, and the flock which she tends is often her chief source of personal income. Exact figures of the number of producers are impossible to obtain, but fowls are kept on no fewer than 300,000 agricultural holdings and the total number of poultry keepers can hardly be less than half a million. The majority may not be wholly dependent upon poultry for a living, but even the smallest producers will be affected directly or indirectly by a marketing scheme.

Actual producers thus range from persons keeping a few head of stock in a back garden to the occupiers of extensive and well-equipped farms wholly devoted to the production of eggs and poultry as a commercial enterprise. Between the producer and the ultimate consumer there is a great and diversified body of intermediaries, comprising collectors or "higglers", dealers, auctioneers, packers, wholesalers and retailers. There are also such interests as those of the breeders, the canning and cold storage industries and the consumers of eggs for manufacturing purposes.

The "specialist" producer, who supplies some 20 per cent. of the home-produced eggs reaching the market, came into prominence after the War. He depends upon poultry either entirely or mainly for his living. His flock may range from some 600 or 700 birds to 10,000 or more, and is usually kept under an intensive or semi-intensive system so as to produce a large number of eggs during the winter, when prices are relatively high. The specialist producer is an expert and is continually experimenting and improving his methods. He has done good work for the industry, and every section of it has benefited by his efforts to improve methods of production.

The general farmer and the smallholder have always kept poultry and they are still, both numerically and in terms of their total production, much the most important element in the industry. During

the past 10 years general farmers have taken poultry keeping seriously, and most of them now look upon poultry as of comparable importance with other branches of farming. New methods are being introduced, greater care is being taken to obtain reliable stock and though, in general, the farm flock remains relatively small, it is now regarded as an important asset.

It must not be thought from this broad survey that a clear line of demarcation can be drawn between the different sections of the industry. The smallholder and the general farmer are frequently specialists in the sense that their poultry constitute an important and carefully conducted department of their general enterprise, and in many cases the specialist is also engaged in fruit growing, dairy farming or some other branch of production. Dividing lines are blurred and, with the spread of knowledge and experience, tend to become more so.

The producer of eggs and table poultry, whether a general farmer or a specialist, may, and frequently does, rear a good deal of his own stock each year, but there has been a growing tendency during the past few years to look for replacement of stock to the breeder and the producer of day-old chicks. The breeding side of the industry presents varieties and complexities similar to those of commercial production with which it is closely connected. But we wish to emphasise that its growth and development have had important effects. They have led, on the one hand, to the development and wide distribution of the high laying strains which have to-day largely replaced the barn-door fowl. On the other, they have made possible the widespread distribution of debilitated stock. Dependence on a special branch of the industry for replacement of the stock can be, and has been, a great asset to the industry, but it may develop into a grave danger.

The output of home-produced eggs and poultry has increased very rapidly during the past 10 years, and the number of poultry kept has nearly doubled within that period. This remarkable increase, which is examined in detail in the Report, has made it imperative that the industry should develop improved methods of marketing. Although the need for an expanded market is present at all times of the year, it becomes particularly apparent when the natural increase of production in the spring creates a sudden augmentation of supply for which there are no fully organised outlets.

Formerly English new laid eggs were absorbed mainly in the country districts and provincial towns, but the casual methods of marketing that sufficed for these districts have proved to be increasingly inadequate to meet the needs of the great central markets for bulk quantities of reliable supplies. Nevertheless experience has proved that, provided supplies of reliable quality can be made available at a reasonable price, the public prefer home-produced new laid eggs to the best imported supplies.

The lack of system that is apparent in the marketing of eggs is still more obvious with table poultry. The arrangements for the organised marketing of poultry are of a fragmentary and ill-developed character, and practically no attempt has been made to provide the great urban centres with suitable supplies. The position is further aggravated by the poor quality of much of the poultry that comes to the central markets, due to the tendency in post-War years for producers to concentrate on the production of eggs and to neglect the production of table poultry.

This short description of the egg and poultry industry to-day may serve to show the unusual complexity of our task. We were charged with preparing a marketing plan for an industry complicated by an extreme diversity in types of producer, in methods of production and in marketing practices; an industry whose attention had hitherto been concentrated upon numerical expansion and increased egg yield, to the virtual exclusion of the problems of marketing the additional output and of maintaining the virility of the stock. Our investigations have been rendered more difficult by the practical impossibility of obtaining exact statistics of the home industry, owing to its very nature, as well as to the existence of a large but unknown number of producers concerning whose output there are no particulars available; nor have we found it possible to obtain information as to financial results which might be regarded as representative of the industry as a whole. We have, however, been impressed by the fact that a number of producers have concentrated on expanding their business out of profits, without building up any outside reserves against bad times. The result has been to leave them in a relatively weak position to meet the lower prices and earnings of the last few years. We have formed the view that, while profits have been reduced in the last few years, the producer's greatest apprehension is directed to the possibility of a further fall in prices unaccompanied by any corresponding reduction in costs.

If, however, a marketing scheme can be devised to remedy the weaknesses disclosed by our investigations, the producer should benefit by obtaining an adequate return for his labour, the consumer by the regular supply of fresher produce of more uniform quality, and the nation by the placing of an important industry upon a sound economic basis.

APPENDIX A.

Statistical Tables of the Poultry Population, and the Supplies and Prices of Eggs and Poultry.

TABLE I.

NUMBERS OF POULTRY ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS* IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Thousands).

| Year ending 4th June. | Fowls under 6 months old. | Fowls over 6 months old. | Total Fowls. | Ducks. | Geese. | Turkeys. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1913 | 15,292 | 13,734 | 29,026 | 2,188 | 577 | 652 |
| 1921 | 13,114 | 11,702 | 24,816 | 2,391 | 517 | 445 |
| 1924 | 15,632 | 15,123 | 30,755 | 2,516 | 535 | 638 |
| 1925† | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1926 | 19,901 | 16,662 | 36,563 | 2,742 | 646 | 668 |
| 1927 | 21,172 | 18,319 | 39,491 | 2,797 | 653 | 604 |
| 1928 | 20,344 | 19,572 | 39,916 | 2,507 | 620 | 593 |
| 1929 | 22,424 | 20,333 | 42,757 | 2,243 | 616 | 696 |
| 1930 | 26,460 | 21,441 | 47,901 | 2,383 | 604 | 667 |
| 1931 | 29,006 | 23,558 | 52,564 | 2,494 | 551 | 529 |
| 1932 | 32,130 | 25,617 | 57,747 | 2,632 | 573 | 553 |
| 1933 | 33,735 | 27,436 | 61,171 | 2,677 | 661 | 811 |
| 1934‡ | 33,424 | 27,886 | 61,310 | 2,452 | 650 | 799 |

* i.e., holdings of over one acre in extent.

† No comparable figures are available.

‡ Provisional.

TABLE 2.

COUNTY DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOWL POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES
IN 1924 AND 1934.

| County. | 1924. | | 1934.* | | Percentage increase in Fowl Population 1924 to 1934. |
|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|--|
| | Fowl Population. | Number of Fowls per 100 acres of Crops and Grass. | Fowl Population. | Number of Fowls per 100 acres of Crops and Grass. | |
| <i>England.</i> | | | | | |
| Bedford | 271,948 | 108 | 425,654 | 176 | 57 |
| Berkshire | 315,107 | 95 | 511,572 | 162 | 62 |
| Buckingham | 450,976 | 119 | 687,970 | 188 | 53 |
| Cambridge and Isle of Ely. | 531,687 | 110 | 900,201 | 192 | 69 |
| Cambridge | 278,021 | 108 | 493,656 | 190 | 78 |
| Isle of Ely | 253,666 | 121 | 406,545 | 195 | 60 |
| Cheshire | 945,834 | 185 | 1,711,423 | 345 | 81 |
| Cornwall | 1,079,003 | 177 | 1,749,978 | 287 | 62 |
| Cumberland | 556,878 | 105 | 1,046,904 | 203 | 88 |
| Derby | 590,910 | 127 | 1,121,209 | 252 | 90 |
| Devon | 1,276,469 | 112 | 2,445,365 | 217 | 92 |
| Dorset | 365,944 | 84 | 766,890 | 182 | 110 |
| Durham | 311,392 | 77 | 633,338 | 164 | 103 |
| Essex | 923,696 | 122 | 2,365,358 | 332 | 156 |
| Gloucester | 636,679 | 101 | 1,107,400 | 179 | 74 |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight. | 812,320 | 129 | 1,607,039 | 272 | 98 |
| Hampshire | 704,895 | 124 | 1,449,482 | 273 | 106 |
| Isle of Wight | 107,425 | 169 | 157,557 | 261 | 47 |
| Hereford | 394,736 | 90 | 780,492 | 179 | 98 |
| Hertford | 322,278 | 102 | 700,465 | 242 | 117 |
| Huntingdon | 173,896 | 86 | 233,517 | 118 | 34 |
| Kent | 1,075,382 | 156 | 1,983,820 | 303 | 84 |
| Lancashire | 3,203,523 | 428 | 7,609,115 | 1,094 | 138 |
| Leicestershire | 451,298 | 98 | 1,005,869 | 223 | 123 |
| Lincolnshire | 1,465,540 | 98 | 3,137,577 | 211 | 114 |
| Lincoln (Holland) ... | 275,109 | 116 | 663,134 | 278 | 141 |
| " (Kesteven) ... | 325,848 | 79 | 584,958 | 143 | 80 |
| " (Lindsey) ... | 864,583 | 102 | 1,889,485 | 225 | 119 |
| Middlesex and London | 79,874 | 107 | 101,625 | 236 | 28 |
| Norfolk | 719,244 | 70 | 2,023,376 | 206 | 181 |
| Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterboro). | 397,454 | 72 | 709,666 | 130 | 79 |
| Northampton ... | 355,031 | 70 | 648,753 | 129 | 83 |
| Soke of Peterboro' ... | 42,423 | 99 | 60,913 | 142 | 44 |
| Northumberland ... | 303,581 | 46 | 505,463 | 78 | 66 |
| Nottingham | 459,908 | 107 | 885,214 | 214 | 92 |
| Oxford | 355,771 | 89 | 625,122 | 160 | 76 |
| Rutland | 56,510 | 64 | 111,985 | 129 | 98 |
| Salop | 702,808 | 100 | 1,648,238 | 237 | 135 |
| Somerset | 876,958 | 109 | 1,728,679 | 220 | 97 |

* Provisional

TABLE 2--continued.

| County. | 1924. | | 1934.* | | Percentage increase in Fowl Population 1924 to 1934. |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|--|
| | Fowl Population. | Number of Fowls per 100 acres of Crops and Grass. | Fowl Population. | Number of Fowls per 100 acres of Crops and Grass. | |
| <i>England—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| Stafford | 694,179 | 122 | 1,451,005 | 265 | 109 |
| Suffolk | 881,730 | 118 | 2,042,350 | 285 | 132 |
| Suffolk, East | 551,709 | 123 | 1,182,143 | 275 | 114 |
| " West | 330,021 | 111 | 860,207 | 300 | 161 |
| Surrey | 362,994 | 165 | 616,793 | 338 | 70 |
| Sussex | 961,613 | 163 | 1,779,004 | 325 | 85 |
| Sussex, East | 663,289 | 199 | 1,143,127 | 370 | 72 |
| " West | 298,324 | 117 | 635,877 | 266 | 113 |
| Warwick | 504,229 | 104 | 879,964 | 189 | 75 |
| Westmorland | 243,683 | 106 | 470,763 | 208 | 93 |
| Wiltshire | 523,437 | 86 | 1,100,287 | 182 | 110 |
| Worcester | 452,920 | 120 | 1,076,187 | 294 | 138 |
| Yorkshire | 3,320,464 | 127 | 6,562,243 | 260 | 98 |
| Yorks, E.R. | 594,371 | 89 | 1,152,765 | 176 | 94 |
| " N.R. | 879,819 | 105 | 1,680,313 | 205 | 91 |
| " W.R. | 1,846,274 | 167 | 3,729,165 | 357 | 102 |
| <i>Wales.</i> | | | | | |
| Anglesey | 138,356 | 97 | 181,459 | 130 | 31 |
| Brecon | 126,544 | 70 | 179,598 | 105 | 42 |
| Cardigan | 274,859 | 113 | 454,536 | 190 | 65 |
| Carmarthen | 435,148 | 106 | 678,436 | 169 | 56 |
| Caernarvon | 153,914 | 95 | 249,019 | 161 | 62 |
| Denbigh | 238,092 | 93 | 366,014 | 147 | 54 |
| Flint | 170,673 | 140 | 298,002 | 246 | 75 |
| Glamorgan | 251,403 | 112 | 357,354 | 164 | 42 |
| Merioneth | 74,109 | 54 | 109,336 | 86 | 48 |
| Monmouth | 235,732 | 109 | 492,295 | 229 | 109 |
| Montgomery | 262,238 | 100 | 517,115 | 200 | 97 |
| Pembroke | 235,468 | 81 | 427,572 | 148 | 82 |
| Radnor | 105,526 | 68 | 150,197 | 98 | 42 |
| England | 28,052,453 | 122 | 56,849,140 | 255 | 103 |
| Wales | 2,702,062 | 96 | 4,460,933 | 163 | 65 |
| England and Wales | 30,754,515 | 119 | 61,310,073 | 245 | 99 |

* Provisional.

TABLE 3.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF HEN AND DUCK EGGS (EXCLUSIVE OF EGGS USED FOR HATCHING) IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1924-33.

(Millions).

| Year. | Production on Agricultural Holdings. | | | Production on other Holdings. | Total Production. | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Hen Eggs. | Duck Eggs. | Total. | | Hen Eggs. | Hen and Duck Eggs. |
| | | | | Hen Eggs. | | |
| 1924 | 1,316 | 67 | 1,383 | 500 | 1,816 | 1,863 |
| 1925 | 1,447 | 66 | 1,513 | 500 | 1,947 | 2,013 |
| 1926 | 1,597 | 65 | 1,662 | 530 | 2,127 | 2,192 |
| 1927 | 1,786 | 65 | 1,851 | 560 | 2,346 | 2,411 |
| 1928 | 1,993 | 64 | 2,057 | 590 | 2,583 | 2,647 |
| 1929 | 2,161 | 61 | 2,222 | 620 | 2,781 | 2,842 |
| 1930 | 2,365 | 58 | 2,423 | 650 | 3,015 | 3,073 |
| 1931 | 2,611 | 59 | 2,670 | 650 | 3,261 | 3,320 |
| 1932 | 2,840 | 68 | 2,908 | 650 | 3,490 | 3,558 |
| 1933* | 3,043 | 60 | 3,103 | 650 | 3,693 | 3,753 |

* Provisional.

TABLE 4.

ANNUAL IMPORTS OF EGGS IN SHELL INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, SHOWING EMPIRE AND FOREIGN SUPPLIES, 1924-33.

| Year. | From Empire Countries. | | From Foreign Countries. | | Gross Imports. | Retained Imports. | |
|-------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Per cent. of Total. | Quantity. | Per cent. of Total. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Millions. | | Millions. | | Millions. | Millions. | £'000 |
| 1924 | 633 | 26 | 1,800 | 74 | 2,433 | 2,401 | 15,275 |
| 1925 | 624 | 24 | 2,000 | 76 | 2,624 | 2,602 | 16,458 |
| 1926 | 622 | 23 | 2,033 | 77 | 2,655 | 2,649 | 16,332 |
| 1927 | 671 | 23 | 2,250 | 77 | 2,921 | 2,916 | 15,889 |
| 1928 | 706 | 22 | 2,470 | 78 | 3,176 | 3,165 | 17,711 |
| 1929 | 706 | 24 | 2,289 | 76 | 2,995 | 2,969 | 17,717 |
| 1930 | 700 | 22 | 2,485 | 78 | 3,185 | 3,172 | 16,318 |
| 1931 | 737 | 24 | 2,374 | 76 | 3,111 | 3,105 | 13,748 |
| 1932 | 722 | 30 | 1,678 | 70 | 2,400 | 2,392 | 9,030 |
| 1933 | 721 | 33 | 1,483 | 67 | 2,204 | 2,202 | 7,295 |

TABLE 5.

ANNUAL IMPORTS OF EGGS IN SHELL INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, SHOWING THE
CHIEF COUNTRIES OF CONSIGNMENT, 1924, 1930-33.*(Millions).*

| Country of Consignment. | 1924. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Irish Free State ... | 562 | 574 | 549 | 474 | 412 |
| Australia | 9 | 66 | 110 | 182 | 228 |
| South Africa | 26 | 56 | 71 | 63 | 55 |
| Canada... .. | 32 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 22 |
| Other Empire Countries | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Total Empire Countries | 633 | 700 | 737 | 722 | 721 |
| Denmark | 725 | 807 | 906 | 767 | 748 |
| Poland | 88 | 434 | 322 | 225 | 202 |
| Netherlands | 148 | 442 | 461 | 168 | 120 |
| China | 124 | 205 | 180 | 102 | 168 |
| Belgium | 84 | 280 | 249 | 190 | 54 |
| Sweden | 9 | 59 | 41 | 43 | 24 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 622 | 258 | 215 | 183 | 167 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 1,800 | 2,485 | 2,374 | 1,678 | 1,483 |
| Grand Total ... | 2,433 | 3,185 | 3,111 | 2,400 | 2,204 |

TABLE 6.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL AND *Per Capita* SUPPLIES OF EGGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1924-33.

| Year. | Shell Eggs. | | | Eggs not in Shell (imported). † | Grand Total. | <i>Per Capita</i> supplies. | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| | Home- production.* | Imported. † | Total. | | | Shell Eggs. | | | All eggs. |
| | | | | | | Home- produced. | Imported. | Total. | |
| | <i>Millions.</i> | <i>Millions.</i> | <i>Millions.</i> | <i>Millions.</i> | <i>Millions.</i> | | | | |
| 1924 | 2,590 | 2,401 | 4,991 | 587 | 5,578 | 58 | 53 | 111 | 124 |
| 1925 | 2,708 | 2,602 | 5,310 | 678 | 5,988 | 60 | 58 | 118 | 133 |
| 1926 | 2,896 | 2,649 | 5,545 | 796 | 6,341 | 64 | 59 | 123 | 140 |
| 1927 | 3,136 | 2,916 | 6,052 | 798 | 6,850 | 69 | 64 | 133 | 151 |
| 1928 | 3,381 | 3,165 | 6,546 | 736 | 7,282 | 74 | 70 | 144 | 160 |
| 1929 | 3,582 | 2,969 | 6,551 | 852 | 7,403 | 78 | 65 | 143 | 162 |
| 1930 | 3,885 | 3,172 | 7,057 | 953 | 8,010 | 85 | 69 | 154 | 175 |
| 1931 | 4,206 | 3,105 | 7,311 | 921 | 8,232 | 91 | 67 | 158 | 179 |
| 1932 | 4,489 | 2,392 | 6,881 | 952 | 7,833 | 97 | 52 | 149 | 169 |
| 1933 | 4,727 | 2,202 | 6,929 | 793 | 7,722 | 102 | 47 | 149 | 166 |

* Less exports.

† Less re-exports.

‡ Shell egg equivalent of retained imports.

TABLE 7.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH EGGS (average of 1st and 2nd quality) AT TOWN AND COUNTRY MARKETS
IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1924-34.

| Month. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> |
| January ... | 24 5½ | 23 11½ | 22 9½ | 19 8. | 23 10 | 21 0½ | 18 10 | 16 6½ | 14 5½ | 12 8½ | 13 1½ |
| February ... | 20 8½ | 19 5½ | 20 3½ | 19 4 | 16 1½ | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 0½ | 12 3½ | 13 11½ | 11 5½ |
| March ... | 15 0 | 13 2½ | 12 5½ | 12 3½ | 11 2½ | 16 11½ | 11 7½ | 10 11 | 9 4½ | 9 0½ | 8 0 |
| April ... | 11 8 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 0½ | 11 0½ | 11 7½ | 11 1½ | 9 4 | 8 7½ | 7 7 | 7 11 |
| May ... | 11 11½ | 12 7 | 11 9 | 10 11 | 11 6½ | 12 10½ | 10 11 | 9 3 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 8 |
| June ... | 12 11 | 13 7½ | 11 5 | 12 0½ | 12 7 | 12 10½ | 11 9 | 9 5½ | 9 5½ | 9 5½ | 9 3 |
| July ... | 16 5½ | 16 5½ | 13 8½ | 13 7½ | 13 11½ | 16 1½ | 14 9½ | 12 2 | 11 10½ | 10 9½ | 10 1 |
| August ... | 18 5 | 18 11½ | 17 3 | 16 8 | 17 11 | 18 5 | 16 1½ | 13 7½ | 13 2½ | 13 4 | 13 10 |
| September ... | 21 0½ | 21 9 | 18 11 | 19 4½ | 19 1½ | 19 7 | 16 11½ | 15 1 | 15 6 | 14 8 | 13 0 |
| October ... | 27 2 | 27 4½ | 24 8 | 24 5½ | 24 3 | 26 2½ | 22 8½ | 18 9 | 17 9½ | 16 6½ | 16 9 |
| November ... | 33 5 | 33 3½ | 29 8 | 27 3 | 27 11 | 28 5 | 24 6½ | 22 7 | 20 8½ | 20 2½ | 20 5 |
| December ... | 26 5½ | 30 4½ | 25 8½ | 24 8 | 24 3 | 25 9½ | 20 1 | 16 5 | 16 1½ | 17 4½ | 17 1 |
| Unweighted Annual Average.* | 19 11½ | 20 3 | 18 4 | 17 7 | 17 9½ | 19 2 | 16 5 | 14 0½ | 13 1½ | 12 10 | 12 4½ |

* NOTE.—Although these and the corresponding figures in the other tables of prices are unweighted averages and do not give due weight to any changes in the seasonal variation in the supply, they are regarded as being sufficiently accurate to indicate changes in the price level from year to year.

TABLE 8.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES (WHOLESALE TO RETAILER) OF NATIONAL MARK EGGS OF STANDARD GRADE
AT LONDON, 1929-34.

| | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per 120</i> |
| January | — | 19 9 | 18 3 | 17 3 | 15 1 | 14 9 |
| February | 22 10 | 19 7 | 16 1 | 13 6 | 15 9 | 13 0 |
| March | 19 6 | 13 1 | 12 4 | 11 2 | 10 11 | 9 1 |
| April | 13 3 | 12 9 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 9 1 | 9 2 |
| May | 14 3 | 12 3 | 10 6 | 9 4 | 9 7 | 9 1 |
| June | 14 4 | 13 1 | 10 6 | 10 8 | 11 5 | 10 10 |
| July | 18 2 | 16 11 | 14 3 | 13 4 | 12 2 | 11 6 |
| August | 20 11 | 17 11 | 15 4 | 14 5 | 15 2 | 15 8 |
| September | 21 2 | 18 10 | 16 10 | 17 4 | 17 0 | 14 4 |
| October | 30 0 | 25 11 | 20 7 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 8 |
| November | 29 4 | 26 4 | 24 8 | 22 11 | 21 9 | 21 8 |
| December | 28 10 | 21 5 | 18 6 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 19 6 |
| Unweighted Annual Average ... | 21 2 | 18 2 | 15 8 | 14 9 | 14 7 | 13 11 |

TABLE 9.
ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TABLE POULTRY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-33.

| Year. | Fowls. | | | Ducks. | Geese. | Turkeys. | Total (estimated dead weight).* |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | On Agricultural Holdings. | On Other Holdings. | Total. | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 cwt. |
| 1925 | 15,600 | 5,000 | 20,600 | 2,300 | 519 | 512 | 802 |
| 1926 | 16,600 | 5,000 | 21,600 | 2,500 | 569 | 526 | 846 |
| 1927 | 17,600 | 5,000 | 22,600 | 2,600 | 596 | 501 | 879 |
| 1928 | 18,600 | 5,600 | 24,200 | 2,500 | 583 | 474 | 917 |
| 1929 | 19,600 | 6,000 | 25,600 | 2,200 | 564 | 522 | 947 |
| 1930 | 21,200 | 6,000 | 27,200 | 2,100 | 554 | 542 | 991 |
| 1931 | 23,200 | 6,000 | 29,200 | 2,200 | 521 | 466 | 1,042 |
| 1932 | 25,700 | 6,000 | 31,700 | 2,400 | 512 | 432 | 1,119 |
| 1933 | 28,700 | 6,000 | 34,700 | 2,700 | 572 | 562 | 1,239 |

* The estimated average dead weight of fowls is 3½ lb., of ducks 5 lb., of geese 10 lb., and of turkeys 12 lb. each.

TABLE 10.

ANNUAL IMPORTS OF POULTRY INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, SHOWING EMPIRE AND FOREIGN SUPPLIES, 1925-33.

| Year. | Dead Poultry. | | | | | | Live Poultry. | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Empire Countries. | | Foreign Countries. | | Retained Imports. | | Empire Countries.* | | Foreign Countries. | | Retained Imports. | |
| | Quantity. | Per cent. of Total. | Quantity. | Per cent. of Total. | Quantity. | Value. | Number. | Per cent. of Total. | Number. | Per cent. of Total. | Number. | Value. |
| | '000 cwt. | | '000 cwt. | | '000 cwt. | £'000 | '000 | | '000 | | '000 | £'000 |
| 1925 | 97 | 25 | 290 | 75 | 374 | 2,148 | 1,074 | 85 | 191 | 15 | 1,265 | 218 |
| 1926 | 108 | 26 | 303 | 74 | 402 | 2,259 | 1,127 | 86 | 179 | 14 | 1,304 | 219 |
| 1927 | 115 | 23 | 391 | 77 | 493 | 2,680 | 1,105 | 84 | 217 | 16 | 1,320 | 222 |
| 1928 | 110 | 22 | 380 | 78 | 469 | 2,567 | 1,021 | 86 | 161 | 14 | 1,181 | 196 |
| 1929 | 129 | 23 | 425 | 77 | 534 | 2,838 | 1,073 | 89 | 131 | 11 | 1,202 | 221 |
| 1930 | 116 | 20 | 454 | 80 | 555 | 2,810 | 971 | 89 | 121 | 11 | 1,089 | 182 |
| 1931 | 113 | 17 | 553 | 83 | 651 | 3,055 | 1,055 | 92 | 90 | 8 | 1,141 | 192 |
| 1932 | 124 | 24 | 390 | 76 | 503 | 2,208 | 734 | 84 | 143 | 16 | 876 | 115 |
| 1933 | 117 | 23 | 383 | 77 | 495 | 1,938 | 291 | 68 | 138 | 32 | 429 | 41 |

* Practically all from Irish Free State.

TABLE 11.

ANNUAL TOTAL AND *Per Capita* SUPPLIES OF TABLE POULTRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1925-33.

| Year. | Home Production. | | | | | Imported Supplies.* | Total Supplies. | <i>Per Capita</i> Supplies. | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Fowls. | Ducks. | Geese. | Turkeys. | Total. | | | Home-Produced. | Imported. | Total. |
| | '000 cwt. | '000 cwt. | '000 cwt. | '000 cwt. | '000 cwt. | '000 cwt. | '000 cwt. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| 1925 ... | 732 | 116 | 57 | 84 | 989 | 440 | 1,429 | 2·5 | 1·1 | 3·6 |
| 1926 ... | 778 | 125 | 62 | 88 | 1,053 | 471 | 1,524 | 2·6 | 1·2 | 3·8 |
| 1927 ... | 818 | 131 | 66 | 88 | 1,103 | 563 | 1,666 | 2·7 | 1·4 | 4·1 |
| 1928 ... | 869 | 126 | 65 | 88 | 1,148 | 531 | 1,679 | 2·8 | 1·3 | 4·1 |
| 1929 ... | 922 | 112 | 63 | 100 | 1,197 | 597 | 1,794 | 2·9 | 1·5 | 4·4 |
| 1930 ... | 986 | 109 | 62 | 102 | 1,259 | 612 | 1,871 | 3·1 | 1·5 | 4·6 |
| 1931 ... | 1,054 | 114 | 58 | 89 | 1,315 | 711 | 2,026 | 3·2 | 1·7 | 4·9 |
| 1932 ... | 1,139 | 123 | 57 | 85 | 1,404 | 549 | 1,953 | 3·4 | 1·3 | 4·7 |
| 1933 ... | 1,242 | 136 | 63 | 107 | 1,548 | 518 | 2,066 | 3·7 | 1·3 | 5·0 |

* Alive and Dead, less re-exports of Dead Poultry.

TABLE 12.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF FOWLS (AVERAGE OF 1ST AND 2ND QUALITY) AT TOWN AND COUNTRY MARKETS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-34.

| Month. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> |
| January | 1 5 | 1 4½ | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 0 |
| February | 1 5 | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 0 |
| March | 1 6 | 1 5 | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 1 |
| April | 1 7 | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 2 |
| May | 1 6 | 1 7 | 1 5½ | 1 7 | 1 7 | 1 7 | 1 6 | 1 4 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| June | 1 6 | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 4 | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ |
| July | 1 6 | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 5½ | 1 5½ | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| August | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 4 | 1 3½ | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 11½ | 11½ |
| September | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 0½ | 1 0 | 11 | 11 |
| October | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 11½ | 11 |
| November | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 11½ | 11 |
| December | 1 3½ | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 1½ | 1 0 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Unweighted Annual Average. | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 4½ | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 0½ | 1 0 |

TABLE 13.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF SURREY FOWLS (AVERAGE OF 1ST AND 2ND QUALITY) AT LONDON, 1925-34.

| Month. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> |
| January | 1 7½ | 1 7 | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 6½ | 1 6 | 1 5 | 1 4 | 1 3½ | 1 2 |
| February | 1 9 | 1 7½ | 1 6 | 1 7 | 1 7 | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 2 |
| March | 1 10½ | 1 9 | 1 8½ | 1 8½ | 1 9½ | 1 6 | 1 8½ | 1 5½ | 1 4½ | 1 3 |
| April | 2 0 | 1 11 | 1 11 | 2 0 | 1 11½ | 1 9 | 1 10½ | 1 5½ | 1 5 | 1 4½ |
| May | 1 10 | 2 1½ | 1 10½ | 2 0½ | 2 0½ | 1 9 | 1 10½ | 1 5 | 1 3½ | 1 5 |
| June | 1 9 | 1 11½ | 1 10 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 1 7½ | 1 8½ | 1 3 | 1 3½ | 1 4 |
| July | 1 7 | 1 9½ | 1 7 | 1 11 | 1 11 | 1 5½ | 1 6½ | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 |
| August | 1 6 | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 7½ | 1 7 | 1 3½ | 1 4 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0½ |
| September | 1 6 | 1 4½ | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 5½ | 1 3 | 1 3½ | 1 3 | 1 0 | 1 0½ |
| October | 1 5 | 1 3½ | 1 5½ | 1 5½ | 1 5½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 1 | 1 1½ |
| November | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4½ | 1 5½ | 1 5½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| December | 1 4½ | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 3½ | 1 4½ | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 2 |
| Unweighted Annual Average. | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 7 | 1 8½ | 1 8 | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 |

TABLE 14.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF DUTCH FOWLS (AVERAGE OF 1ST AND 2ND QUALITY) AT LONDON, 1925-34.

| Month. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | |
| January ... | 1 4 | 1 4½ | 1 2 | — | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 0½ | |
| February ... | 1 4½ | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 3½ | 1 2 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 2½ | 1 0½ | |
| March ... | 1 3 | 1 5½ | 1 3 | 1 4½ | 1 6½ | 1 3½ | 1 4½ | 1 2½ | 1 3½ | 1 1 | |
| April ... | 1 4 | 1 5½ | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 8½ | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 4 | } No quotations. | |
| May ... | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| June ... | 1 4 | 1 7½ | 1 2 | 1 5½ | 1 9 | 1 2 | 1 4½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | | |
| July ... | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 1 | 1 6 | 1 7½ | 1 0½ | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 1 | | |
| August ... | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 2½ | 1 4½ | 1 0½ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | | |
| September ... | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 0½ | 1 0 | 1 1 | 1 1 | | |
| October ... | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 0½ | 1 1 | 1 0½ | 1 0 | | |
| November ... | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 1 | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0 | | |
| December ... | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 0 | | |
| Unweighted Annual Average. | 1 3 | 1 3½ | 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 4½ | 1 2 | 1 3 | 1 1½ | 1 1 | | — |

TABLE 15.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF DUCKS (AVERAGE OF 1ST AND 2ND QUALITY) AT TOWN AND COUNTRY MARKETS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-34.

| Month. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> |
| January | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 0½ | 1 0 | 11½ |
| February | 1 4 | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 0½ | 1 1 | 1 0½ |
| March | 1 5 | 1 5½ | 1 3½ | 1 3 | 1 5 | 1 5½ | 1 5 | 1 1 | 1 3½ | 1 2 |
| April | 1 7½ | 1 8½ | 1 3½ | 1 5 | 1 7 | 1 7½ | 1 6 | 1 4½ | 1 4 | 1 3½ |
| May | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 5 | 1 4 | 1 10½ | 1 6 | 1 7 | 1 4 | 1 3½ | 1 2½ |
| June | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 6 | 1 5 | 1 3½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 1 |
| July | 1 5 | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 3½ | 1 3 | 1 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| August | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 0 | 11 | 10½ | 11½ |
| September | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 0 | 1 1 | 1 1½ | 1 1 | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| October | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0½ | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 10 |
| November | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 0½ | 11 | 10½ | 11 | 10 |
| December | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 1½ | 1 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Unweighted Annual Average. | 1 4½ | 1 4 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0 |

TABLE 16.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF GEESSE (AVERAGE OF 1ST AND 2ND QUALITY) AT TOWN AND COUNTRY MARKETS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-34.

| Month. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> |
| January | 1 2 | 1 1 | 10½ | 11 | 11 | 1 0 | 1 0½ | 10½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| February | 1 1 | 1 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 11½ | 10 | 9½ | 10 |
| March | 1 1½ | 1 0½ | 10½ | 11½ | 9½ | — | 11½ | 9½ | 10½ | — |
| April | 1 0½ | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 9½ | — | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10 |
| May | 1 0½ | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 9½ | — | — | — | — | — |
| June | — | 1 0½ | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | — | — | 9½ | 8½ |
| July | — | 11 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | 9 | — | — | 9½ | 7 |
| August | 11½ | 1 0 | 10 | 9 | 9½ | 10 | — | — | 9½ | 8 |
| September | 1 0 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | 10 | 9½ | 8½ |
| October | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 11 | 1 0 | 11 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | 10 | 9 |
| November | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9 |
| December | 1 3 | 1 1½ | 1 0½ | 1 0 | 11 | 11 | 1 1½ | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Unweighted Annual Average. | 1 1 | 1 0 | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | 11½ | 10 | 9½ | 9 |

TABLE 17.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF TURKEYS (AVERAGE OF 1ST AND 2ND QUALITY) AT TOWN AND COUNTRY MARKETS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-34.

| Month. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> |
| January | 1 5½ | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 6 | 1 5 | 1 2 | 1 6* | 1 3½ | 1 4 | 1 2½ |
| February | 1 4 | 1 5½ | 1 4½ | 1 5½ | 1 5 | 1 0½ | 1 4½ | 1 1½ | 1 0½ | 11½ |
| March | 1 4½ | 1 6½ | 1 5 | 1 3½ | 1 5½ | 1 1½ | 1 5* | 1 1½ | 1 0 | 11 |
| April | 1 4 | 1 6½ | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 4½ | 1 1½ | — | — | — | — |
| May | 1 4 | 1 5 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 11½ | — | — | — | — |
| June | 1 3 | 1 7½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 1½ | — | — | — | — |
| July | — | 1 7½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | — | — | — | — |
| August | — | 1 9* | — | — | — | 1 1½ | — | — | — | — |
| September | — | 1 8 | — | — | — | 1 1½ | — | — | — | — |
| October | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 4½ | 1 5 | — | 1 3 | — | — | — | — |
| November | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4½ | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 3 | — | 1 4 | — | 1 0 |
| December | 1 6½ | 1 8½ | 1 9 | 1 8½ | 1 3½ | 1 5 | 1 11½ | 1 5½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 |

* First Quality only.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT SCHEME

UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACTS, 1931 to 1933, REGULATING THE MARKETING OF EGGS AND POULTRY

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Scheme may be cited as the Eggs and Poultry Marketing Scheme, 1933, and applies to England and Wales.

2. The Board to administer this Scheme shall be called the Eggs and Poultry Marketing Board and is hereafter in this Scheme referred to as "the Board".

3. In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"The Act of 1931" means the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, as amended by any subsequent Act.

"The Act of 1933 (No. 1)" means the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933, as amended by any subsequent Act.

"Area", except in Part X, means an area determined under Part IV of this Scheme.

"Area committee" means a committee for an Area.

"Eggs" means eggs laid by domestic fowls or domestic ducks in England and Wales.

"General meeting" means a meeting of representatives of Area committees held in accordance with Part VII of this Scheme.

"Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

"Packing Station" means an undertaking established for the purpose of collecting, testing, grading, packing and selling eggs.

"Poultry" means domestic fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys produced in England and Wales.

"Producer" means a producer of eggs or poultry.

"Registered" means registered under this Scheme, and "registration" shall be construed accordingly.

"Secretary" in relation to the Board means a person appointed by the Board to be, or a person for the time being authorised by the Board to act, as Secretary of the Board.

"Service station" means an undertaking established for the purpose of collecting, killing, plucking, dressing, grading, packing and selling poultry.

4. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Scheme as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

PART II.—REGISTER OF PRODUCERS.

5. The Board shall keep a register of producers (hereafter in this Scheme referred to as "the register"), and every producer shall, on application to the Board, be entitled to be registered therein.

6. The register shall be open for inspection at the office of the Board during office hours.

7. The Board shall furnish a copy of the register or any part thereof to any person demanding it on payment of a fee of one shilling and, in addition, a further fee not exceeding one penny for each entry copied.

8. The following producers shall be exempt from registration and from the operation of this Scheme, namely—

(a) producers who for the time being have in their possession in England or Wales not more than twenty-five head of live poultry over the age of two months; and

(b) producers of such other classes or descriptions as may be determined by the Board.

9. The Board, if satisfied that a person who is registered is not a producer or is exempt from registration, shall remove his name from the register:

Provided that the name of a person shall not, by reason only that he is exempt from registration, be removed from the register without his consent.

PART III.—THE BOARD.

Constitution.

10. The Board shall be a body corporate with a common seal and power to hold land without licence in mortmain.

11. Until the end of _____, the Board shall, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Scheme as to the filling of casual vacancies, be composed of the persons named in the First Schedule to this Scheme and two persons nominated by the Minister in accordance with Section 14 of the Act of 1933 (No. 1).

12. As from the _____ the Board shall, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Scheme as to the filling of casual vacancies, be composed of nine members elected in accordance with the provisions hereafter contained in this Scheme and two persons co-opted triennially to the Board by the elected members thereof in accordance with Section 14 of the Act of 1933 (No. 1).

13.—(1) On the _____, 193____, three of the elected members of the Board, being those who received the three lowest in value of the votes given at the first election, shall retire, and their places shall be filled by the newly-elected members who shall come into office on that day.

(2) On the _____, 193____, three of the elected members of the Board, being those who received the three lowest in value of the votes given at the first election (other than the votes given for the three members referred to in the last foregoing sub-paragraph), shall retire, and their places shall be filled by the newly-elected members who shall come into office on that day.

(3) On the _____, 193____, and in every succeeding year, three of the elected members, being those who have been elected members, for the longest time without re-election, shall retire, and their places shall be filled by the newly-elected members who shall come into office on that day.

(4) Where an equality in value of votes was received by any two or more members and the subtraction of a vote from the votes received by any one or more of such members would require such member or members to retire, the Board shall determine by lot which of such members shall retire.

14. The two members to be co-opted to the Board by virtue of paragraph 12 of this Scheme shall—

(a) be co-opted by the elected members of the Board as soon as practicable after the _____ in 193 , and in each succeeding third year thereafter;

(b) hold office until the day on which the next triennial co-option of members takes place and shall then retire, and their places shall be filled by the newly co-opted members who shall come into office on that day.

15. Any person shall, unless disqualified by any Act or by this Scheme, be qualified to be elected and to be a member of the Board if he is of full age and a British subject.

16. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, a person shall be disqualified for being elected or being a member of the Board if he—

(a) is a person who has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors; or

(b) has within five years before the day of his election or co-option or since his election or co-option been convicted in the United Kingdom of any offence and ordered to be imprisoned for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine; or

(c) has within five years before the day of his election or co-option or since his election or co-option been convicted of any offence under Section 17 of the Act of 1931;

(d) is detained for more than seven days in any place under any enactment in force in the United Kingdom relating to persons of unsound mind; or

(e) is declared by resolution of the Board to have been absent from six consecutive meetings of the Board without reasonable excuse:

Provided that—

(i) the disqualification attaching to a person by reason of his having been adjudged bankrupt shall cease—

(a) if the bankruptcy is annulled either on the ground that he ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt or that his debts have been paid in full, on the date of the annulment; or

(b) if he is discharged with a certificate that the bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part, on the date of his discharge; or

(c) in any other case, on the expiration of five years from the date of his discharge.

(ii) the disqualification attaching to a person by reason of his having made a composition or arrangement with his creditors shall cease—

(a) if he pays his debts in full, on the date on which the payment is completed; or

(b) in any other case, on the expiration of five years from the date on which the terms of the deed of composition or arrangement are fulfilled.

17. A member of the Board may at any time resign his office by a notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary of the Board, and his resignation shall take effect upon the expiration of seven days from the date of delivery of such notice:

Provided that any such notice may be withdrawn by the member giving the same at any time before the expiration of seven days from the date of the delivery thereof.

Casual Vacancies.

18. Where before the _____, 193____, any member of the Board other than a member nominated by the Minister dies or resigns his office or becomes disqualified for being a member of the Board, the Board may fill the vacancy by co-opting to the Board a person duly qualified to be a member thereof.

19. Where before the _____, 193____, any member of the Board nominated by the Minister in accordance with Section 14 of the Act of 1933 (No. 1) dies or resigns his office or becomes disqualified for being a member of the Board, the Minister shall nominate a person to fill the vacancy.

20. Where after the _____, 193____, any elected member dies or resigns his office or becomes disqualified for being a member of the Board, the Board shall forthwith fill the vacancy by co-opting to the Board the person who, being duly qualified, received the highest in value of the votes given at the last election to candidates for election other than the successful candidates:

Provided that—

(a) where an equality in value of votes existed between any two or more such persons and the addition of a vote would entitle one of such persons to be co-opted, the Board shall determine by lot which of such persons shall be co-opted;

(b) in the event of there being no such person, the Board shall fill the vacancy by co-opting to the Board a person duly qualified to be a member thereof.

21. Where after the _____, 193____, a co-opted member of the Board dies or resigns his office or becomes disqualified for being a member of the Board, the Board shall forthwith fill the vacancy by co-opting a person duly qualified to be a member thereof:

Provided that the co-option of any particular person to the Board during the period of twelve months beginning on the _____, 193____, shall be subject to the approval of the Minister.

22. A person co-opted under paragraph 20 of this Scheme shall hold office until the _____ next following after his co-option and shall then retire, and his place shall be filled by one of the newly-elected members who shall come into office on that day.

23. A person co-opted under paragraph 21 of this Scheme shall hold office until the date upon which the person in whose place he is co-opted would regularly have ceased to hold office and shall then retire.

24. A person ceasing to be a member of the Board shall, unless he is not qualified or is disqualified, be eligible again to become a member of the Board.

Elections.

25.—(1) The first election of members to the Board shall be held on such date in the month of _____, 193____, as the Board may determine.

(2) Elections shall be held in each succeeding year after the first election upon such date in the month of _____ as the Board may determine.

(3) Nine members shall be elected at the first election.

(4) At the second and succeeding elections there shall be elected three members together with such a number of members as is required to fill the places of persons co-opted to the Board under the provisions of paragraph 20 of this Scheme.

(5) The provisions of the Second Schedule to this Scheme shall apply with respect to the election of members of the Board.

32. The Board shall delegate to the executive committee all the functions of the Board under this Scheme:

Provided that—

(a) the executive committee shall not, except where the Board otherwise resolve, exercise any of the powers of the Board in connection with any of the matters mentioned in Part I of the Third Schedule to this Scheme; and

(b) decisions of the executive committee in connection with the matters mentioned in Part II of the Third Schedule to this Scheme shall, except where the Board otherwise resolve, have no effect unless confirmed by the Board, and where the Board refuse to confirm any such decision the Board may either themselves decide the question or may remit it to the executive committee for further consideration.

33. The Board may appoint committees from among the members of the Board for any such general or special purpose as, in the opinion of the Board, would be better regulated and managed by means of a committee and may delegate to a committee so appointed, with or without restrictions or conditions as they think fit, any functions exercisable by the Board except the powers exercisable by the executive committee under the foregoing paragraph of this Scheme and the powers of requiring contributions from and imposing penalties on registered producers and of borrowing money.

34.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 of this Scheme, all acts of the Board or of any committee thereof and all questions arising at any meeting of the Board or of any committee thereof shall be done and decided by a majority of the members of the Board or of any committee, as the case may be, present and voting thereon at such meeting.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes, the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

35. The names of the members present at a meeting of the Board or of any committee thereof shall be recorded.

36.—(1) Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board or of a committee thereof shall be drawn up and entered in a book kept for that purpose and shall be signed at the same or next ensuing meeting of the Board or committee, as the case may be, by the person presiding thereat, and any minute purporting to be so signed shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, a meeting of the Board or of a committee thereof in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so made and signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members present at the meeting shall be deemed to have been duly qualified and, where the proceedings are proceedings of a committee, the committee shall be deemed to have been duly constituted and to have power to deal with the matters referred to in the minutes.

37. A member of any committee shall cease to hold office—

(a) if he ceases to be a member of the Board; or

(b) if he delivers to the Board a written resignation of his office and the resignation is accepted by the Board or if not so accepted is not withdrawn within seven days; or

(c) if the Board resolve that he cease to be a member of the committee;

and in any event every member of a committee shall cease to hold office at the end of the day on which the first meeting of the Board is held after the annual election of members of the Board.

38. Every committee shall from time to time circulate reports of their proceedings to every member of the Board.

39. The Board or any committee shall (subject to the provisions of this Part of this Scheme and, in the case of a committee, subject to any directions of the Board) have power to regulate their own procedure.

40. The proceedings of the Board or of a committee thereof shall not be invalidated by any vacancy among their number or by any defect in the election or co-option or nomination or appointment or qualification of any member thereof.

41.—(1) A contract entered into by the Board shall not be avoided by reason only that a member of the Board is also a party thereto or is interested therein.

(2) A member of the Board shall not be liable to account to the Board for any profits realised by him out of any contract by reason only of the fact that the Board are also a party to such contract or are interested therein.

(3) A member of the Board shall forthwith disclose to the Board—

(a) any interest which he has or acquires or proposes to acquire in any contract to which the Board are a party or in which the Board have or acquire or propose to acquire any interest; and

(b) any interest which he has or acquires or proposes to acquire in any other contract whatsoever if such interest in any way conflicts with his duty as a member of the Board.

(4) A member of the Board shall not vote upon any question relating to any contract to which he is a party or in which he has or acquires or proposes to acquire, any interest, and if he does vote his vote shall not be counted:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall preclude a member of the Board from voting on any question relating to the general policy of the Board.

42. The Board may pay to any member of the Board such travelling or out-of-pocket expenses as have, in the opinion of the Board, been reasonably incurred by him in connection with the business of the Board.

43. The Board shall pay to the members of the Board such remuneration (if any) as may, in the case of any member or members thereof, be determined annually at the annual general meeting held in accordance with the provisions hereafter contained in this Scheme.

44. The application of the Common Seal of the Board shall be attested by two members of the Board and by the person acting as Secretary thereof.

45. Any contract or instrument which, if entered into or executed by a person not being a body corporate would not require to be under Seal, may be entered into or executed, as the case may be, on behalf of the Board by any person generally or specially authorised by them for the purpose.

Advisory Committees.

46.—(1) The Board may constitute such advisory committees as they think fit and may invite any person or any representative of any organisation interested in the production or sale of eggs or poultry to serve thereon.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Board shall constitute two advisory committees consisting of representatives nominated by such organisations as are in the opinion of the Board best qualified to express the views of persons trading in eggs and poultry wholesale and retail respectively.

(3) The functions of the advisory committees constituted under the last foregoing provision shall be to consider and report to the Board on all matters particularly affecting, respectively, the wholesale and the retail trade in eggs and poultry.

(4) The Board may pay to any member of any advisory committee such travelling and other expenses as have, in the opinion of the Board, been reasonably incurred by him in connection with the business of any such committee.

PART IV.—AREAS AND REGIONS.

Delimitation of Areas and Regions.

47.—(1) The Board shall, as soon as may be after this Scheme comes into force, divide England and Wales into Areas of such extent as the Board shall, in the case of each Area, determine.

(2) The Areas delimited by the Board shall be of such nature and extent as will, in the opinion of the Board, conduce to economy in the collecting, grading, packing and delivery of the eggs produced in such Area by a packing station charged with the duty of buying all the eggs produced by the registered producers in such Area.

48.—(1) The Board shall, as soon as may be after dividing England and Wales into Areas, group the Areas into Regions:

Provided that the Board shall not be bound to divide the whole of England and Wales into Regions.

(2) The Board may at any time group into a Region any Areas not theretofore grouped into a Region or alter any existing Region by excluding therefrom or including therein any Area or Areas.

(3) In deciding what Areas are to be included in a Region, the Board shall group Areas in such manner as may seem to the Board most conducive to efficiency and economy in the distribution of eggs and poultry and the administration of this Scheme.

49.—(1) When the Board are of opinion that a *prima facie* case exists for an alteration of the boundaries between any two or more Areas or for the formation of a new Area or Areas, whether by the amalgamation of any two or more existing Areas or otherwise, the Board shall prepare a scheme for the purpose of carrying such changes into effect.

(2) Every such scheme shall—

(a) specify the date whereon the changes proposed to be effected thereby shall come into force; and

(b) in the case of a scheme involving the formation of a new Area, contain such provisions as are necessary to secure that for any such new Area there shall be a committee elected in accordance with the provisions hereafter contained in this Scheme:

Provided that the last preceding provision shall not apply to any scheme if the date specified therein as being the date whereon the changes proposed to be effected thereby shall come into force is less than three months before the date appointed for the election of members of Area committees.

(3) The Board shall publish a notice of every such scheme in such a manner as it thinks best for informing producers affected thereby and shall send copies thereof to the committee of every Area.

(4) The Board shall submit every such scheme to a general meeting held not less than one month after the publication of notice thereof, and, if the general meeting resolves that the scheme be approved, the scheme shall come into force upon such date as may be specified therein.

Area Committees.

50. There shall be for each Area an Area committee.

51. The duties of an Area committee shall be—

(a) to vote at elections of members of the Board;

(b) to nominate from among the members thereof two members to serve on the Advisory Council of the Region, if any, within which the Area is included;

(c) to nominate from among the members thereof two members to represent the committee at general meetings;

(d) to consider and report to the Board from time to time on the operation of this Scheme in relation to the producers producing eggs and poultry in that Area and, when consulted by the Board with respect to any proposal of the Board, to advise them as to the desirability of the proposal in so far as it concerns those producers;

(e) to carry out such other functions as the Board may from time to time request.

52. An Area committee shall consist of seven elected members.

53.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, any person residing within an Area shall be qualified to be elected and to be a member of the Area committee for that Area.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for being elected or being a member of an Area committee if he—

(a) is a person who has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors; or

(b) has within five years before the day of his election or co-option or since his election or co-option been convicted in the United Kingdom of any offence and ordered to be imprisoned for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine; or

(c) has within five years before the day of his election or co-option or since his election or co-option been convicted of any offence under Section 17 of the Act of 1931; or

(d) is detained for more than seven days in any place under any enactment in force in the United Kingdom relating to persons of unsound mind; or

(e) is declared by resolution of the committee to have been absent from six consecutive meetings of the committee without reasonable excuse:

Provided that—

(i) the disqualification attaching to a person by reason of his having been adjudged bankrupt shall cease—

(a) if the bankruptcy is annulled either on the ground that he ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt or that his debts have been paid in full, on the date of annulment; or

(b) if he is discharged with a certificate that the bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part, on the date of his discharge; or

(c) in any other case, on the expiration of five years from the date of his discharge;

(ii) the disqualification attaching to a person by reason of his having made a composition or arrangement with his creditors shall cease—

(a) if he pays his debts in full, on the date on which the payment is completed; or

(b) in any other case, on the expiration of five years from the date on which the terms of the deed of composition or arrangement are fulfilled.

54. The persons entitled to vote at an election of members of an Area committee shall be the registered producers carrying on business within the Area.

55.—(1) The first election of members of an Area committee shall be held on such day as the Board may appoint to be the day of election.

(2) The second election shall be held on such day in the month of 193 , as may be determined by the Board, and subsequent elections shall be held on such day as the Board may determine in the like month in every third year thereafter.

56. Subject to the foregoing provisions, an election of members of an Area committee shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Schedule to this Scheme.

57.—(1) The first members of an Area committee shall hold office until the _____, 193 _____, and shall then retire together, and their places shall be filled by the newly-elected members who shall come into office on that day.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 58 of this Scheme as to the filling of casual vacancies, the term of office of members of an Area committee other than the first members thereof shall be three years, and they shall retire together on the _____, 193 _____, and in every third year thereafter, and their places shall be filled by the newly-elected members who shall come into office on that day.

58.—(1) Where the number of persons elected at any election is less than seven, the elected members shall co-opt from among the persons qualified to be members of the Area committee as many persons as may be required to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

(2) Where for any reason whatsoever the place of any member of an Area committee becomes vacant before the end of his term of office, the committee shall fill the vacancy by co-opting to the committee the person who, being duly qualified, received the highest in value of the votes given at the last election to candidates for election other than the successful candidates:

Provided that—

(a) where an equality in value of votes existed between any two or more such persons and the addition of a vote would entitle one of such persons to be co-opted, the Board shall determine by lot which of such persons shall be co-opted;

(b) in the event of there being no such person, the Board shall fill the vacancy by co-opting to the Board a person duly qualified to be a member thereof.

(3) A person co-opted to be a member of an Area committee under the provisions of this paragraph shall hold office until the day upon which the elected members of the committee cease to hold office and shall then retire.

59. An Area committee shall meet for the despatch of business and shall make such regulations with respect to the election of a chairman, the summoning, notice, place, quorum, management and adjournment of their meetings and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business as they think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) an extraordinary meeting may be summoned at any time by the chairman or on the requisition of three members;

(b) every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members voting on that question; and in the event of an equality of votes, the chairman for the time being shall have a second or casting vote.

60. An Area committee shall appoint a secretary, and the Board may pay him such remuneration or honorarium as they may think proper.

61. An Area committee may appoint sub-committees of their members, may fix a quorum for each sub-committee and may lay down rules for its guidance. Every question before a sub-committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members voting on that question, and, in the event of an equality of votes, the chairman for the time being shall have a second or casting vote.

62. No act or proceeding of an Area committee shall be questioned on account of any vacancy in their body; and no defect in the qualification or appointment of any person acting as a member thereof shall vitiate any proceedings thereof.

63. A minute made of proceedings at a meeting of an Area committee signed by the chairman of that meeting or of the next ensuing meeting or a copy of a minute so signed which is certified by the secretary to be a true copy shall be received in evidence without further proof. Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of an Area committee in respect of the proceedings of which a minute has been so made shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members thereof shall be deemed to have been duly qualified.

Regional Advisory Councils.

64.—(1) There shall be for each Region a Regional Advisory Council.

(2) A Regional Advisory Council shall consist of persons appointed to serve thereon by the committees of the Areas included within the Region.

(3) An Area committee shall be entitled to appoint from among the members thereof two persons to serve on the Regional Advisory Council for the Region within which the Area is included and, in the event of any person so appointed ceasing to act, to appoint another person in his place.

(4) The term of office of members of a Regional Advisory Council shall be three years.

65. A Regional Advisory Council shall meet for the despatch of business and shall make such regulations with respect to the election of a chairman of their meetings, the summoning, notice, place, quorum, management and adjournment of their meetings and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business as they think fit.

66. It shall be the duty of a Regional Advisory Council to consider and report from time to time on the operation of this Scheme in relation to producers of eggs and poultry in that Region and, when consulted by the Board with respect to any proposal of the Board, to advise them as to the desirability of the proposal in so far as it concerns those producers.

Expenses of members of Area Committees and Regional Advisory Councils.

67. The Board may pay to any member of a Regional Advisory Council or of an Area committee such travelling expenses as have, in the opinion of the Board, been reasonably incurred by him in connection with the business of the Board or Regional Advisory Council or Area committee and may, in addition, pay to members of Regional Advisory Councils subsistence allowances at such rates or on such scales as the Board may approve.

PART V.—POLLS.

68. On the coming into force of this Scheme, a poll of the registered producers shall be taken on the question whether this Scheme is to remain in force; and the said poll is hereafter in this Scheme referred to as "the initial poll".

69. The initial poll and every poll in connection with a proposal for the amendment or revocation of this Scheme or for the submission of a substitutional scheme shall be taken in accordance with the following provisions of this Part of this Scheme.

70. The persons entitled to vote shall be those producers who are registered on the qualifying date:

Provided that a producer who is exempt from registration by or under the provisions of this Scheme shall, notwithstanding that he is registered, not be entitled to vote on the initial poll.

71. The qualifying date shall—

(a) in the case of the initial poll be the day on which the time for registration specified in the notice published by the Board in pursuance of sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Act of 1931 expires; and

(b) in the case of any other poll be such day as may be determined in relation thereto by the Board.

72. The poll shall be conducted by post, and the Board shall, not later than the seventh day after the qualifying date, send a voting paper to every producer entitled to vote.

73. The voting paper shall be in such form as may be determined by the Board.

74. Every person who knowingly makes any false statement in a voting paper shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

75. For the purposes of the poll, the quantity of eggs and poultry which a registered producer is capable of producing shall be deemed to be proportionate to the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of such producer at noon on the qualifying date.

76. The votes given on the poll shall be counted by such person, not being either a registered producer or a member of the Board, as the Board may appoint.

77. Any voting paper which contains any false statement or fails to contain the information required thereby or does not reach the offices of the Board on or before the fourteenth day after the qualifying date shall be rejected.

78. The decision of the person appointed by the Board to count the votes as to any question arising with respect to any voting paper shall be final and conclusive.

79. The person appointed by the Board to count the votes shall draw up a certificate showing the result of the poll in such form as may be prescribed by the Board and shall forward such certificate to the Board.

80. The result of the poll shall be declared at the meeting of the Board by the person presiding thereat.

81. The Board shall publish the result of the poll in "The Times" newspaper and in such other newspapers as the Board think best for informing producers generally and, except in the case of the initial poll, by sending notice thereof to each Area committee.

PART VI.—FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

82. There shall be established a fund (hereafter in this Scheme referred to as "the Fund") which shall be administered and controlled by the Board.

83. All moneys received by the Board shall be paid into the Fund, and any moneys required by the Board for the operation of this Scheme shall be paid out of the Fund.

84. Any moneys for the time being standing to the credit of the Fund may be left on current or deposit account in any bank or invested in any securities in which a trustee may lawfully invest trust moneys by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Trustee Act, 1925, as extended by any subsequent enactment.

85. The Board may borrow money for the purposes of exercising their functions under this Scheme in such manner, on such terms and on such security as they may arrange.

86.—(1) The Board shall keep proper accounts and other records in relation thereto and shall prepare an annual balance sheet and a profit and loss account or, if the Board do not trade for profit, an income and expenditure account and shall cause their accounts to be audited by a duly qualified accountant elected at an annual general meeting:

Provided that the person who is to audit the first annual accounts shall be nominated by the Board.

(2) In this paragraph the expression "duly qualified accountant" means any person qualified to be appointed under the Municipal Corporation (Audit) Act, 1933, to audit the accounts of a municipal corporation.

87. As soon as may be after the auditor has reported on the accounts of the Board for any period and in any case within three months after the close of that period, the Board shall send to the Minister and to every registered producer a copy of the balance sheet and profit and loss account or, as the case may be, income and expenditure account and of the report of the auditor thereon and also a report by the Board as to the working of the Scheme in the period covered by the account.

88. The Board shall, on the demand of any person and on payment by him of such fee not exceeding one shilling as may be fixed by the Board, furnish to him a copy of any of the balance sheets of the Board.

PART VII.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

89.—(1) The Board may at any time and at the request of any ten Area committees shall call a general meeting composed of representatives of Area committees.

(2) Every Area committee shall be entitled to nominate from among the members thereof two representatives to attend a general meeting.

90. The Board shall submit to a general meeting—

(a) all such matters as are required to be submitted to a general meeting by any of the provisions of this Scheme;

(b) any matter required to be submitted to a general meeting by a resolution passed by an Area committee and confirmed by any Regional Advisory Council;

(c) such other matters as, in the opinion of the Board, are proper to be considered at a general meeting.

91. The Board shall, within twelve months from the coming into force of this Scheme and subsequently within four months after the close of any period for which the auditor has reported on the accounts of the Board in accordance with paragraph 87 of this Scheme, call a general meeting (hereafter referred to as the "annual general meeting").

92. The Board shall submit to the annual general meeting—

(a) all such matters as are required to be submitted to an annual general meeting by any of the provisions of this Scheme;

(b) the balance sheet and profit and loss account, or, as the case may be, income and expenditure account of the Board, together with a report by the Board as to the working of the Scheme in the period covered by the account;

(c) such other matters as, in the opinion of the Board, are proper to be considered at such meeting.

93. The Board shall, in the case of an annual general meeting, at least thirty days or, in the case of any other general meeting, at least fifteen days before the day fixed for the holding of the meeting, send to every Area Committee a written notice stating—

- (a) the time and place appointed for the holding of the meeting; and
- (b) the business to be transacted.

94. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting other than the business of which notice has been given.

95. The Chairman of a general meeting shall be appointed by the Board: Provided that, if the person appointed by the Board to be Chairman is not present within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting shall choose a Chairman.

96. Every question put before a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless, either before or immediately after the show of hands, a formal vote is demanded by the representatives of not less than five Area Committees, in which case a formal vote shall forthwith be taken.

97. On the taking of a formal vote, the representatives of each Area Committee shall be entitled to give one vote and such vote shall be treated as being equivalent in number to the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of registered producers in the Area.

98. At any general meeting the declaration of the Chairman as to the result of any vote or show of hands shall be final; and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall, in addition to his other vote or votes (if any), have a casting vote.

PART VIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO MARKETING AND PRINCIPAL POWERS OF THE BOARD.

99. The provisions of this Part of this Scheme, other than those of paragraph 102 hereof, shall come into force at the expiration of the period of two months commencing on the date on which the result of the initial poll is declared to be favourable to the continuance in force of this Scheme.

Exemptions.

100.—(1) The Board shall have power to exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Scheme such registered producers and such sales of eggs or poultry as they may determine.

(2) Any exemption granted by the Board under the power conferred by the last foregoing sub-paragraph shall enure for such period and be subject to such conditions as the Board may determine on the grant thereof.

101. Subject to the provisions of the Act of 1931 with respect to the effect of schemes on contracts and to the provisions of this Scheme, a producer of eggs or poultry who is not either a registered producer or a person exempted from registration shall not sell any eggs or poultry.

General Powers of the Board.

102. The Board—

(a) shall have an office in England at which communications and notices will at all times be received and shall notify the Minister of the address of that office and of any change in that address;

(b) may have such local offices as they think fit;

(c) may employ such officers, agents and servants and may allot to them such duties respectively as the Board think fit;

(d) may enter into such agreements, acquire such property and do such things as may, in their opinion, be necessary or desirable for the purpose of exercising or performing any of their powers or duties under this Scheme and may sell or otherwise dispose of any property acquired by them which they do not need for such purpose.

103.—(1) The Board shall, as soon as may be, cause to be compiled a record showing, in the case of each registered producer, the number of poultry over the age of two months in his possession and shall from time to time revise such record.

(2) Any entry in the record purporting to show the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of any registered producer shall, for all the purposes of this Scheme other than the purposes of Part V hereof, be deemed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be correct.

104. The Board shall have power—

(a) to buy eggs and poultry;

(b) to produce from eggs and poultry any of the commodities specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Scheme;

(c) to sell, grade, pack, store, adapt for sale, insure, advertise and transport eggs and poultry and any commodity produced by the Board from eggs and poultry;

(d) to buy and to sell or let for hire to registered producers anything required for the production, adaptation for sale, or sale of eggs or poultry;

(e) to co-operate with any other person in doing anything which the Board have power to do by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this paragraph.

105. The Board shall have power—

(a) to buy eggs or poultry from the board administering any other scheme under the Act of 1931 or under corresponding legislation enacted by the Parliament of Northern Ireland regulating the marketing of eggs or poultry;

(b) to produce from anything bought under the last foregoing provision any commodity which the Board are authorised to produce from eggs or poultry;

(c) to sell, grade, pack, store, adapt for sale, insure, advertise or transport any eggs or poultry bought from any such board or any commodity produced therefrom by the Board;

(d) to exercise as agents for any such board any power of that board to sell, grade, pack, store, adapt for sale, insure, advertise or transport eggs or poultry.

106. The Board shall have power—

(a) to lend to any registered producer, subject to such security or charge as the Board may determine, sums not exceeding one-half of the amount which they estimate he will receive during a period of one year from the date of the loan from the sale of eggs or poultry produced or in course of production by him;

(b) to guarantee payment of any sums secured by an agricultural charge created by a registered producer under Part II of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928.

107. The Board shall have power to encourage, promote or conduct co-operation among producers of eggs or poultry and research and education in connection with the production and marketing of eggs and poultry and the commodities specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Scheme.

108. The Board shall have power to regulate sales of eggs and poultry by any registered producer by determining, for such period as may be fixed by the Board on the occasion of each determination, all or any of the following matters, that is to say, the descriptions or grades under which eggs and poultry may be sold, the prices below which eggs or poultry or any description or grade or quantity of eggs or poultry may not be sold, and the persons to or through the agency of whom and the terms on which eggs or poultry or any description or grade or quantity of eggs or poultry may be sold.

Information and Inspection.

109.—(1) The Board may, whenever they consider it necessary for the operation of this Scheme so to do, serve on any registered producer a demand in writing requiring him to furnish to them within such period as may be specified in the demand such estimates, returns and other information relating to eggs or poultry as may be specified in the demand, and if without reasonable excuse he fails to comply with the demand within the time so specified or if he knowingly makes any false statement in reply thereto, then, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Scheme, the Board shall by resolution impose upon and recover from him such monetary penalty, not exceeding £20, as they think just.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by the foregoing sub-paragraph, the Board shall from time to time require every registered producer to make a return of the number of poultry over the age of two months in his possession at a date to be specified by the Board.

110. Any person authorised in writing by the Board may, for the purpose of securing compliance with this Scheme, enter and inspect, at any reasonable time and on production of his authority, any part of the land or premises occupied by a registered producer (being a producer specified in the authority) which the person so authorised has reason to believe is used for producing eggs or poultry; and the registered producer shall afford reasonable facilities for such entry and inspection.

Contributions.

111. The Board shall have power to require the payment by registered producers of contributions to the Fund of such amounts in respect of the eggs and poultry sold by them as the Board may from time to time determine.

Compensation.

112. Any registered producer who satisfies the Board or establishes by arbitration in accordance with Part XII of this Scheme that he has suffered damage by reason of the Board treating him, without due cause, less favourably than it is their practice to treat other registered producers in like circumstances shall be entitled to receive from the Board such sums by way of compensation as may be necessary to make good the damage.

Distribution of surplus funds.

113. If at any time there are any moneys standing to the credit of the Fund which, in the opinion of the Board, are not required for the operation of the Scheme, the Board shall frame a proposal for the distribution thereof among the registered producers and shall submit the proposal to the next annual general meeting; and if the annual general meeting resolves that the proposal be approved, the moneys shall be distributed in the manner specified therein.

Penalties.

114. If any registered producer sells any eggs or poultry in contravention of any determination by the Board under this Scheme, then, subject to the

provisions of the Act of 1931 with respect to the effect of schemes on contracts and to the provisions of this Part of this Scheme, the Board shall impose upon and recover from him such monetary penalty, not exceeding £100, as they think just.

115. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the imposition of penalties by the Board on registered producers under the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Scheme and with respect to the recovery of such penalties—

(a) No penalty shall be so imposed in respect of any act or omission which constitutes an offence under any Act other than the Act of 1931 nor until the registered producer has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard by the Board;

(b) Every penalty so imposed may, subject as hereinafter provided, be recovered as a debt due to the Board;

(c) Immediately on the passing of any resolution by the Board imposing a penalty, notice of the resolution shall be sent to the registered producer in question and he may, within fourteen days from the day on which the notice was sent to him, give notice to the Board referring the matter to arbitration under the provisions of Part XII of this Scheme; and if the matter is so referred, no proceeding shall be taken by the Board otherwise than under or for the purposes of the arbitration or otherwise than for the purpose of enforcing the award of the arbitrator, and the arbitrator may award payment of such penalty, if any (not exceeding the maximum penalty which could have been imposed by the Board), as he thinks just.

PART IX.—PROVISIONS AS TO MARKETING SPECIALLY AFFECTING EGGS.

116. The provisions of this Part of this Scheme shall come into force at the expiration of the period of two months commencing on the date on which the result of the initial poll is declared to be favourable to the continuance in force of this Scheme.

Exemptions.

117. There shall be exempt from the operation of such of the provisions of Part VIII and this Part of this Scheme as prohibit or impose restrictions on, or enable the Board to prohibit or impose restrictions on, sales of eggs—

(a) sales of eggs by a registered producer to a person employed by him for consumption by the household of that person;

(b) sales of eggs for hatching purposes;

(c) sales of eggs by retail by a registered producer holding a retail licence granted by the Board under the provisions hereafter contained in this Scheme:

Provided that the exemption of sales of eggs for hatching shall be subject to such conditions as the Board may from time to time determine.

Regulation of Marketing.

118.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred on the Board by paragraph 108 of this Scheme, the Board shall have power to determine all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) that no registered producer producing eggs in any area in respect of which there is for the time being a Packing Station holding a licence granted by the Board under the provisions hereafter contained in this Scheme authorising such Packing Station (hereafter in this Scheme

referred to as "a Licensed Packing Station") to buy eggs from registered producers in that area shall sell any eggs to any person other than such Licensed Packing Station;

(b) that no registered producer producing eggs in any Area in respect of which there is not for the time being a Licensed Packing Station shall sell any eggs to any person other than the Board;

(c) that the sale of eggs by a registered producer to a Licensed Packing Station shall be subject to all or any of the terms following, that is to say—

(i) that the Licensed Packing Station shall test, grade, mark and pack such eggs, and mark the packages or cases in which such eggs are packed, in such manner as the Board may from time to time prescribe;

(ii) that the Licensed Packing Station shall not sell such eggs otherwise than upon such terms (including terms as to discounts or rebates) as the Board may from time to time prescribe;

(iii) that the Licensed Packing Station shall not, without the approval of the Board, sell such eggs otherwise than for delivery thereof within the Area of the Licensed Packing Station;

(iv) that the Licensed Packing Station shall, if so required by the Board, offer to sell so many of such eggs as are unsold at the time when it is so required to such person, being a person carrying on business outside the Area of the Licensed Packing Station, as the Board may direct;

(v) that the Licensed Packing Station shall not sell such eggs at a price below such price (if any) as may from time to time be determined by the Board under the provisions hereafter contained in this Scheme as being the price below which such eggs shall not be sold by any Licensed Packing Station;

(vi) that the Licensed Packing Station shall pay the purchase price of such eggs within such period after the delivery thereof by the registered producer as the Board may prescribe;

(vii) that (subject to the right of the Licensed Packing Station to set off against the purchase price any sum due from the registered producer at the time when such purchase price becomes payable to such producer) the Licensed Packing Station shall, if required by a notice in writing by the Board, pay to the Board on behalf of such producer so much of such purchase price as is required to satisfy any debt due from such producer to the Board at the time when such purchase price becomes payable to such producer;

(viii) that the Licensed Packing Station shall furnish to the Board such estimates, returns, accounts and other information relating to eggs purchased and sold by the Licensed Packing Station as the Board may by a notice in writing require;

(ix) that the Licensed Packing Station shall keep its books and accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Board;

(x) that the Licensed Packing Station shall permit any person authorised in writing by the Board to enter and inspect, at any reasonable time and on production of his authority, any premises of the Licensed Packing Station and shall afford all reasonable facilities for such entry and inspection;

(xi) that if at any time after the making of the contract of sale and before the completion of the performance thereof the Licensed Packing Station ceases to hold a Packing Station Licence, such contract or agreement shall, in so far as it remains to be performed by the registered producer, be void and unenforceable;

(xii) that if any question or difference whatsoever shall arise between the registered producer and the Licensed Packing Station, the matter in difference shall be referred to the arbitration of a

Packing Station Licences.

120.—(1) The Board shall, for the purpose of giving effect to any determination in relation to eggs made under the powers conferred by subparagraph (1) of paragraph 118 of this Scheme, have power to grant to a Packing Station a licence (hereafter referred to as "a Packing Station Licence") authorising such Packing Station to buy eggs from any registered producer in the Area to be specified in its licence:

Provided that the Board shall not grant a Packing Station Licence to any Packing Station unless such Packing Station is, in the opinion of the Board, capable of marketing all the eggs produced in the Area to be specified in its licence with reasonable efficiency and economy.

(2) The Board shall not grant a Packing Station Licence to more than one Packing Station in respect of any one Area.

(3) The Board shall have power to make the grant of a Packing Station Licence subject to such conditions as, having regard to the interests of registered producers, they think necessary for promoting the efficient and economical marketing of eggs.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by the last foregoing sub-paragraph, every Packing Station Licence shall—

(a) state the period of its validity;

(b) state the amount of the service charge to be made by the Licensed Packing Station holding the same;

(c) contain the conditions following—

(i) that the Licensed Packing Station shall buy all eggs offered to it for sale by any registered producer in the Area specified in its licence;

(ii) that the Licensed Packing Station shall not, without the previous consent in writing of the Board, buy any eggs from any person other than a registered producer producing eggs in the Area specified in its licence;

(iii) that every purchase of eggs made by the Licensed Packing Station from a registered producer shall be subject to all such terms, whether as to the price or otherwise, as may from time to time be determined by the Board to be the terms upon which eggs may be sold by a registered producer to a Licensed Packing Station;

(iv) that subject to the provisions of paragraph 121 of this Scheme, it may be revoked by the Board upon breach by the Licensed Packing Station of any of its conditions, and that, in the event of such revocation of licence, the Board shall have power to copy such entries in the books or accounts of the Packing Station as they may require.

121. The following provisions shall have effect with regard to the revocation of a Packing Station Licence, that is to say—

(a) The Board shall send to the Licensed Packing Station notice in writing of their intention to revoke the licence as from the expiration of _____ months from the date of such notice;

(b) The notice shall give particulars of the breach or breaches of the conditions by reason whereof the Board intend to revoke the Licence;

(c) The Licensed Packing Station may, within _____ days from the day on which such notice was sent, give notice to the Board requiring the question whether the Licensed Packing Station has committed the breach or breaches of the conditions of the licence specified in the notice to be referred to arbitration, and if such question be so referred the Board shall not, pending the award on the reference, revoke the licence;

(d) The reference shall be to a single arbitrator to be agreed upon between the Board and the Licensed Packing Station or, in default of agreement, to be nominated by the Minister on the application of either party;

(e) The Arbitration Acts, 1889 and 1934, shall apply to the reference.

Board Packing Stations.

122.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of any power conferred by any other provision of this Part of this Scheme, the Board shall, before any determination in relation to eggs made by the Board under any of the powers conferred by paragraph 118 of this Scheme takes effect, establish a Packing Station (hereafter referred to as a "Board Packing Station") in every Area in which there is no Packing Station capable, in the opinion of the Board, of marketing all the eggs produced in that Area with reasonable efficiency and economy or in which no Packing Station which is so capable is desirous of applying for a Packing Station Licence.

(2) Every determination by the Board under the powers conferred by sub-paragraphs (1), (c) (i), (ii), (v) and (vi), (d) (i) and (ii) of paragraph 118 of this Scheme shall apply to every Board Packing Station as if such Station were a Licensed Packing Station.

Producer-retailer licences.

123.—(1) Where and so long as any determination in relation to eggs made by the Board under the powers conferred by sub-paragraphs (1) (a) and (b) of paragraph 118 is in force, the Board may grant to any registered producer making application for such a licence a retail licence empowering such producer to sell eggs produced by him by retail.

(2) Every retail licence—

(a) shall state the period of its validity;

(b) may contain such conditions as the Board may think fit—

(i) as to the price below which eggs may not be sold thereunder;

(ii) as to the furnishing by the holder thereof to the Board of such information as to the sales of eggs thereunder as the Board may from time to time require;

(iii) as to the time at which and the manner in which the holder shall pay to the Board such contributions to the Fund in respect of eggs sold thereunder as the Board may require under the powers contained in this Scheme;

(c) may be revoked by the Board upon breach of any of its conditions.

(3) If any registered producer sells any eggs by retail in contravention of the conditions of his retail licence, the Board shall (in addition to or instead of revoking his retail licence) impose upon and recover from him such monetary penalty, not exceeding £100, as they think fit.

PART X.—PROVISIONS AS TO MARKETING SPECIALLY AFFECTING POULTRY.

124. The provisions of this Part of this Scheme shall come into force at the expiration of the period of two months commencing on the date on which the result of the initial poll is declared to be favourable to the continuance in force of this Scheme.

125. There shall be exempt from the operation of such of the provisions of Part VIII and this Part of this Scheme as prohibit or impose restrictions on, or empower the Board to prohibit or impose restrictions on, sales of poultry—

- (a) sales of poultry under the age of two months;
- (b) sales of live poultry to registered producers;
- (c) sales of poultry by a registered producer to a person employed by him for consumption by the household of that person.

126. Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Scheme, the provisions of paragraphs 118 to 123 inclusive shall apply to poultry with the following modifications—

- (i) for any reference to eggs there shall be substituted a reference to poultry;
- (ii) for any reference to a Packing Station there shall be substituted a reference to a Service Station;
- (iii) for any reference to a Licensed Packing Station there shall be substituted a reference to a Licensed Service Station;
- (iv) for any reference to a Board Packing Station there shall be substituted a reference to a Board Service Station;
- (v) for any reference to the national price there shall be substituted a reference to the prescribed price;
- (vi) the expression "Area" shall mean an area comprising such one or more of the Areas constituted under Part IV of this Scheme as the Board may, for the purposes of any determination under this Part of this Scheme, determine;
- (vii) sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 119 shall be read as if the words "expressed in terms of pence per dozen" were omitted;
- (viii) the following sub-paragraph shall be substituted for sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 122:—

"(1) Without prejudice to the generality of any power conferred by any other provision of this Scheme, the Board shall have power to establish a Service Station (hereafter referred to as "a Board Service Station") in any Area in which there is no Service Station capable, in the opinion of the Board, of marketing all the poultry produced in that Area with reasonable efficiency and economy or in which no Service Station which is so capable is desirous of applying for a Service Station Licence".

127. For the purposes of this Scheme a person shall be deemed to sell poultry if he sells the carcasses of any poultry.

PART XI.—AMENDMENT OR REVOCATION OF SCHEME AND WINDING-UP OF BOARD.

128. Before submitting to the Minister a substitutional Scheme or an amendment of this Scheme, the Board shall publish the proposed Scheme or amendment by sending notice thereof to every registered producer.

129. A poll on the question whether a substitutional Scheme or on the question whether an amendment of this Scheme shall be submitted to the Minister or on the question whether this Scheme shall be revoked may be demanded in writing by any registered producers amounting in number to not less than five per cent. of the total numbers of producers registered at the date of the publication of the substitutional Scheme or amendment or, in the case of a demand for a poll on the question whether this Scheme shall be revoked, at the date of such demand.

130. Any demand for a poll on the question whether a substitutional Scheme or on the question whether an amendment of this Scheme shall be submitted to the Minister must be made within six weeks from the publication of the substitutional Scheme or the amendment as the case may be.

131. No poll on the question whether this Scheme shall be revoked shall without the consent of the Board, be taken within two years of the declaration of the result of any previous poll on that question.

132. Part X of the Companies Act, 1929, (which relates to the winding-up of unregistered companies) shall apply in relation to the Board, subject to the modifications set out in paragraphs 4 to 8 inclusive of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1931 and to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph of this Scheme.

133. Contributions under paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1931 shall be assessed in relation to each producer proportionately to the total number of poultry over the age of two months in his possession as shown in the Board's record at the date of the Winding-up Order and shall not exceed two pence for each head of such poultry.

PART XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

134.—(1) Any producer who is aggrieved by any act or omission of the Board may refer the matter to the arbitration of a single arbitrator to be agreed upon between him and the Board or, in default of agreement to be nominated by the Minister on the application of either party, and the arbitrator may make such order in the matter as he thinks just.

(2) Every arbitration pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, and the Arbitration Act, 1934.

135. Any requirement of this Scheme that a document shall be sent to or served on a person by the Board shall be deemed to have been complied with if, within the period (if any) limited for the sending or service of the document, the document is despatched to that person by post, properly addressed and with the postage prepaid.

136. Where by reason of a registered producer dying or becoming subject to some legal disability or entering into a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, any property in or control of any poultry or egg is transferred from the registered producer to a personal representative trustee, committee or other person, the personal representative, trustee committee or other person, as the case may be, shall, for all the purposes of this Scheme, be deemed to be a producer.

137. For the purposes of this Scheme poultry shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be in the possession of the person in occupation of the land or premises upon or in which such poultry are kept.

138. Every determination or direction of the Board made or given under Parts VIII, IX and X of this Scheme shall be communicated as soon as may be to every Area committee.

139.—(1) Where the day or the last day on which anything is required or permitted by or in pursuance of this Scheme to be done is a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holiday or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning, the requirement or permission shall be deemed to relate to the first day thereafter which is not one of the days before mentioned.

(2) Where under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph an election is postponed, the day on which the election is held shall be treated as the day of election for all purposes of this Scheme relating to that election.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Producers' Representatives on the Board as first constituted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Provisions with respect to the election of members of the Board by Area committees.

PART I.

1. The Returning Officer shall be such member of the firm of accountants auditing the accounts of the Board or other independent person as the Board may nominate.

2. The Board shall, from the record compiled in accordance with paragraph 103 of this Scheme, prepare and furnish to the Returning Officer a table showing, in the case of each Area, the total number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of the registered producers in that Area.

3. The Returning Officer shall publish a notice of election in such manner as he thinks best adapted for informing registered producers generally of the election and of the number of persons to be elected and shall send a copy thereof to the Secretary of every Area committee by registered post.

4. A notice of election shall be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

5. Every candidate for election must be nominated by an Area committee or by not less than fifty registered producers or by the Board:

Provided that the Board shall not nominate more than one candidate at any election.

6.—(1) The Returning Officer shall provide nomination papers, and any registered producer shall be entitled to obtain the same from him or from the Board free of charge.

(2) The nomination of each candidate must be made on a separate nomination paper in a form to be determined by the Board and shall—

(a) state the name, place of residence and description of the candidate; and

(b) in the case of a candidate nominated by an Area committee, be accompanied by a copy of the resolution of such committee nominating such candidate certified by the Chairman and Secretary thereof; or

(c) in the case of a candidate nominated by fifty registered producers, be accompanied by a paper or papers containing the signatures, places of residence and descriptions of such producers; or

(d) in the case of a candidate nominated by the Board, be accompanied by a copy of the resolution of the Board nominating such candidate.

7. A person shall not be validly nominated unless his consent, given in writing within one month before the last day for the delivery of nomination papers, is sent to the Returning Officer within the time appointed for the delivery of nomination papers.

8. Every completed nomination paper shall be delivered to the Returning Officer.

9.—(1) As soon as may be after the time for the delivery of nomination papers has expired, the Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and decide whether the candidates have been validly nominated.

(2) The decision of the Returning Officer that a candidate has been or has not been validly nominated shall be final and shall not be questioned in any proceedings whatsoever.

(3) The Returning Officer shall send notice of his decision to each candidate at his place of residence as stated in his nomination paper.

10. The Returning Officer shall prepare a statement containing the full names of all persons validly nominated and their places of residence and descriptions and shall publish such statement in such manner as he thinks best adapted for informing registered producers generally and shall send a copy thereof to the Secretary of every Area committee by registered post.

11.—(1) If the number of persons validly nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, the election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule from among those persons.

(2) If the number of persons validly nominated is the same as the number of vacancies, those persons shall be deemed to be elected.

(3) If the number of persons validly nominated is less than the number of vacancies, those persons shall be deemed to be elected, and such of the retiring members as may be determined by the drawing of lots conducted under the direction of the Returning Officer shall be deemed to be elected to make up the required number.

12.—(1) In the case of an election being held, the Returning Officer shall send a voting paper to each Area committee.

(2) Voting papers shall be in such form as may be determined by the Board:

Provided that the form shall provide for the insertion on the face thereof of the total number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of the registered producers in any Area.

13. The Returning Officer shall, before sending a voting paper to an Area committee, insert thereon the total number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of the registered producers in that Area as shown in the case of that Area in the table referred to in paragraph 2 of this Part of this Schedule.

14. Every Area committee shall hold a special meeting for the purpose of deciding to what person or persons among the validly nominated persons they shall give their votes.

15. An Area committee may give one vote and no more to each candidate:

Provided that the total number of votes which they may give shall not exceed the number of members to be elected.

16. The Secretary of each Area committee shall send to the Returning Officer by registered post the voting paper with the votes of the Area committee recorded thereon, together with a copy of the resolution or resolutions of such committee as to the giving of such votes certified by the Chairman and Secretary thereof.

17. Any question as to the validity of any voting paper shall be decided by the Returning Officer, and his decision thereon shall be final and shall not be questioned in any legal proceedings whatsoever.

18.—(1) The Returning Officer shall keep all the voting papers sent to him until the expiration of the time appointed for their return to him and shall immediately thereafter ascertain, in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, the value of the votes given to each candidate, and the candidates who have obtained the greatest in value of the votes given shall be deemed to be elected.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining the value of the votes given, the Returning Officer shall treat each vote given by an Area committee as being equivalent in number to the number inserted on the voting paper as being the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of registered producers in that Area.

19. Where an equality in value of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates and the addition of a vote would entitle any one or more of such candidates to be elected, the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of two witnesses, determine by lot which of such candidates shall be elected.

20.—(1) The Returning Officer shall forthwith draw up a certificate in a form to be determined by the Board showing—

(a) the names of the candidates elected as having received the greatest in value of votes;

(b) the names of any candidates elected by the drawing of lots in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph; and

(c) the total value of the votes given for each candidate, whether elected or not;

and shall send such certificate to the Board.

(2) The Board shall forthwith publish the Returning Officer's certificate in such manner as they think best for informing registered producers generally of the result of the election and shall send a copy thereof to the Secretary of every Area committee.

21. The provisions of Part II of this Schedule shall have effect with regard to the times at or within which the proceedings required by this Part of this Schedule shall be done.

PART II.

| <i>Proceeding.</i> | <i>Time.</i> |
|---|---|
| Nomination of Returning Officer ... | The fifty-sixth day before the day of election. |
| Publication of notice of election ... | The forty-second day before the day of election. |
| Delivery of nomination papers ... | The twenty-eighth day before the day of election. |
| Publication of notice of nominations and decisions thereon and despatch of copies of such notice. | The fourteenth day before the day of election. |
| Despatch of voting papers ... | The fourteenth day before the day of election. |
| Return of voting papers ... | The day before the day of election. |

THIRD SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Matters in connection with which the Executive Committee shall not exercise any of the powers of the Board.

1. All matters contained in Part III of the Scheme except those relating to Advisory Committees.
2. All matters contained in Part IV of the Scheme.
3. All matters contained in Part VII of the Scheme.

4. All matters contained in Part VIII of the Scheme except those contained in paragraphs one hundred, one hundred and two, one hundred and seven, one hundred and ten and one hundred and twelve.
5. All matters contained in Parts IX and X of the Scheme except matters relating to exemptions.
6. Matters relating to the revocation of the Scheme.
7. The nomination of a candidate for election to the Board.

PART II.

Matters in connection with which decisions of the Executive Committee require the Confirmation of the Board.

1. The exemption of producers or of sales of any class or description.
2. The constitution of Advisory Committees and the payment of the expenses of members thereof.
3. All matters contained in Part IV of the Scheme except those relating to the fixing of the dates of elections of Area committees and the payment of the expenses of members of Regional Advisory Councils and Area committees.
4. The matters contained in paragraph one hundred and two of the Scheme except as regards the employment of officers, agents or servants at salaries less than, or on salary scales not rising above, £750 per annum.
5. The matters contained in paragraph one hundred and seven relating to the encouragement of co-operation, research and education.
6. The matters contained in paragraph one hundred and twelve relating to claims by producers for compensation.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Provisions with respect to the Election of Members of an Area Committee.

PART I.

1. The Board shall in the case of each Area—
 - (a) nominate a person, not being a registered producer, to act as Returning Officer for the purposes of the election; and
 - (b) prepare from the record compiled in accordance with paragraph 103 of this Scheme and furnish to the Returning Officer a list (hereafter in this Part of this Schedule referred to as "the list of voters") showing the names of all persons entitled to vote at the election and the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of each such person.
- 2.—(1) The Returning Officer shall forthwith publish a notice of the receipt by him of the list of voters.
- (2) The notice shall state the place where and the times at which the list of voters may be inspected.
- 3.—(1) The Returning Officer shall publish a notice of election.
- (2) The notice shall contain particulars of—
 - (a) the place where and the times at which nomination papers may be obtained;
 - (b) the date before which nomination papers are to be delivered; and
 - (c) the day of election.
4. Every candidate for election must be nominated by not less than ten registered producers carrying on business in the Area.

- (1) The Returning Officer shall provide nomination papers, and any person in the list of voters shall be entitled to obtain the same from him from the Board free of charge.
- 2) The nomination of each candidate must be made on a separate nomination paper in a form to be determined by the Board and shall:—
- (a) state the name and place of residence and description of the candidate; and
 - (b) be signed by, and contain the addresses of, the registered producers nominating the candidate.
3. A person shall not be validly nominated unless his consent, given in writing within one month before the last day for the delivery of nomination papers, is sent to the Returning Officer within the time appointed for the delivery of nomination papers.
7. Every completed nomination paper shall be delivered to the Returning Officer.
- 8.—(1) As soon as may be after the time for the delivery of nomination papers has expired, the Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and decide whether the candidates have been validly nominated.
- (2) The decision of the Returning Officer that a candidate has been or has not been validly nominated shall be final and shall not be questioned in any proceedings whatsoever.
- (3) The Returning Officer shall send notice of his decision to each candidate at his place of residence as stated on his nomination paper.
- 9.—(1) If the number of persons validly nominated exceeds seven, the election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule from among those persons.
- (2) If the number of persons validly nominated is seven or less than seven, those persons shall be deemed to be elected.
10. The Returning Officer shall as soon as may be after examining the nomination papers—
- (a) publish a notice in a form to be determined by the Board showing—
 - (i) the full names of all persons validly nominated and their places of residence and descriptions;
 - (ii) in the case of the persons validly nominated not exceeding seven in number, that those persons have been deemed to have been elected and that no election will be held; and
 - (iii) in the case of the persons validly nominated exceeding seven in number, that an election will be held by postal ballot and the day of election;
 - and
 - (b) send a copy of such notice to the Board and to each person nominated.
- 11.—(1) In the case of an election being held, the Returning Officer shall send a voting paper to each person included in the list of voters.
- (2) The voting paper shall be in such form as may be determined by the board:
- Provided that the form shall provide for the insertion on the face thereof of the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of the voter.
12. The Returning Officer shall, before sending a voting paper to any person, insert thereon the number of poultry over the age of two months in the possession of that person as shown in the list of voters.

13. A person entitled to vote—

(a) may give one vote and no more to each candidate:

Provided that the total number of votes which he may give shall not exceed the number of members to be elected;

(b) shall vote on the voting paper sent to him by the Returning Officer and sign the same and add his address.

14. If any person entitled to vote has not received a voting paper, he shall be entitled, on making personal application to the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the return of voting papers, to receive and fill in a voting paper.

15. The voter shall send the voting paper by post to the Returning Officer on or before the day before the day of election.

16.—(1) If a voting paper is unsigned or the address of the voter is not given or if the voter has voted for more candidates than there are members to be elected, the voting paper shall not be taken into account.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the votes of a person entitled to vote shall not be rejected by reason of any defect in the manner in which he has filled up his voting paper.

(3) Where it does not clearly appear from a voting paper whether or not the voter intended to vote in favour of any particular candidate, he shall be taken not to have voted in favour of that candidate.

17. Any question as to the validity of any voting paper shall be decided by the Returning Officer, and his decision thereon shall be final and shall not be questioned in any legal proceeding whatsoever.

18. The Returning Officer shall keep all the voting papers returned to him until the expiration of the time appointed for the return thereof and shall, on the day of election, ascertain, in accordance with the next following paragraph, the value of the votes given to each candidate, and the candidates who have obtained the greatest in value of the votes given shall be deemed to be elected.

19.—(1) For the purpose of ascertaining the value of the votes given to each candidate, the Returning Officer shall allot to any candidate for whom a voter has voted the standard number of votes of that voter.

(2) In this paragraph "the standard number of votes" means, in relation to any voter, one vote for every 500 head of poultry or part thereof over the age of two months in his possession as shown in the list of voters.

20. When an equality in value of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates and the addition of a vote would entitle any one or more of such candidates to be elected, the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of two witnesses, determine by lot which of such candidates shall be elected.

21. The Returning Officer shall immediately after ascertaining the candidates elected—

(a) draw up and send to the Board a certificate in a form to be determined by the Board showing—

(i) the names of the candidates elected as having received the greatest in value of votes;

(ii) the names of any candidates elected by the drawing of lots in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph; and

(iii) the total value of the votes given to each candidate, whether elected or not; and

(b) publish a copy of such certificate; and

(c) send a copy of such certificate to each candidate.

22. The Returning Officer shall publish any notice, certificate or declaration required by this Part of this Schedule to be published by inserting the same in one or more newspapers circulating in the Area.

23. The provisions of Part II of this Schedule shall have effect with respect to the times at or within which the proceedings required by this Part of this Schedule shall be done.

PART II.

| <i>Proceeding.</i> | <i>Time.</i> |
|---|--|
| Nomination of Returning Officer ... | The forty-ninth day before the day of election. |
| Publication of notice of election ... | The thirty-fifth day before the day of election. |
| Delivery of nomination papers ... | The twenty-first day before the day of election. |
| Publication of notice of nominations and decisions thereon and despatch of copies of such notice. | The fourteenth day before the day of election. |
| Despatch of voting papers ... | The fourteenth day before the day of election. |
| Return of voting papers | The day before the day of election. |

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Commodities which the Board may Produce.

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