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*Ed. Brit. - Agriculture*



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OCCASIONAL PAPERS NO. 7

A RECORD OF  
AGRICULTURAL POLICY

1958—1960

by

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and

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## FOREWORD

This 'Occasional Paper No. 7' continues for a further two years the record of British agricultural policy contained in the earlier papers in this series. Part I contains an account of the new trading agreements in Europe - the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area - in relation to recent policy for British agriculture.

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## PART I

### ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The general level of import prices remained stable throughout 1958 and 1959, though there was some rise in the winter of 1959/60. Retail prices rose only slightly during these two years and there was a similar trend in the value of consumers' expenditure. The Bank rate, which had been raised to six per cent. in March 1958, was reduced by stages to four per cent. in August of that year, but it was moved up to five per cent. in January 1960 and to six per cent. again in June; the first six months of 1960 showed a marked expansion in bank deposits and a fall in the unemployment rate to about one per cent. The generally high level of employment in the southern and midland districts of England left patches of persistent unemployment in South Wales, in the central region of Scotland and in Northern Ireland.

January 1956 = 100	1958		1959		1960	
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July
Weekly wage rates	112	114	116	117	118	120
Retail price index	108	108½	110	109	110	111
Per cent unemployed	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.3

#### Quarters

£ million	1st.	3rd.	1st.	3rd.	1st.
Consumers' expenditure	3496	3785	3632	3936	3830

The level of industrial production showed no significant change from the early months of 1956 until the autumn of 1958, when a marked rise began which continued throughout 1959, and which especially affected the engineering, chemical and vehicle industries.

The level of agricultural output was remarkably stable as a whole from 1956/57 to 1958/59 but it is expected to show a rise in 1959/60 by 5 - 10 per cent. of the earlier period.

#### British Agriculture and European Trading Agreements

Part of the economic background to British agricultural policy in the last few years has been provided by the trading agreements between two groups of European countries, the European Economic Community, also known as the Six - Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg (already formed into a single trading area known as Benelux), France, Western Germany and Italy; and the European Free Trade Area or the Seven - Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The European Economic Community was set up by the Treaty of Rome in March 1957, with the object of creating a single economic unit from its six constituent members, whose general economic policies and outer tariffs are to be gradually harmonised into a single whole. Tariffs internal to the Community are to be abolished by stages over a transitional period of twelve to fifteen years from January 1959; no new quotas are to be introduced on internal trade and existing quotas are to be gradually extended until they cease to be operative; the tariffs at present imposed by individual countries on imports from outside the

Community are to be adjusted by stages to the average of the present level, and the same process is to be applied to the numerous price maintenance schemes. Although these provisions apply alike to agricultural and industrial goods, the special position of agriculture in each country has been recognised by special regulations for agricultural markets. Over past years the six participating Governments have imposed a variety of measures to support the incomes of their farmers and these have resulted in widely differing price levels which could not be immediately harmonised without grave hardship to regional groups of farmers. In the transitional period, therefore, members are to be permitted to prohibit, or to impose special levies on, imports of specified agricultural products from other members when either the internal prices or the prices in the exporting member fall below certain levels. As a permanent policy, the Community's internal markets for beef, pigmeat, poultry, eggs, wheat, coarse grains, sugar and dairy produce are to be regulated by combined Market Organisations, so as to secure agreed minimum prices over the area as a whole, with only such local variations as may arise from differing transport costs. These Market Organisations are to operate in a variety of ways. They are to be empowered to buy produce at specified minimum prices for storage or export; they may impose import levies, in addition to the unified common tariff, in order to equalise differences in price between internal and external markets; they may specify that only certain grades or qualities of product may be imported into the Community or cross the internal boundaries, a provision designed for the trade in fruit, vegetables and wine. These powers to control markets and enforce minimum prices are to be supplemented by combined efforts to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and to assist the transfer out of agriculture of families likely to be rendered redundant. <sup>1</sup>

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers considered that in the near future the internal production of wheat, sugar and potatoes in the Community is likely to expand faster than the demand; with satisfactory rates of general economic growth, the demand for meat, eggs, poultry and coarse grains might expand faster than the production; the balance was problematical for dairy products where periodic surpluses of milk produced at high prices for the liquid markets combine with high prices for dairy products to restrict their consumption. On balance, it appeared likely that the Community's self-sufficiency in food supplies might eventually rise from the present 87 per cent., but much will depend on the level of internal prices adopted by the various Market Organisations. That these prices are likely to remain substantially above those on international markets is indicated by the complicated system proposed of permanent import duties and fluctuating supplementary levies. The average of the existing tariffs implies that most of the foods imported into the Community will pay duties of about 20 per cent. ad valorem, apart from any supplementary levy. <sup>2</sup>

The importance to British Agriculture of the Community's trade in agricultural products lies in the shift which may be caused to the existing pattern of exchange in certain important commodities. In the recent past, the six members of the Community have bought on world markets slightly more than one-quarter of world trade in food, feedingstuffs and beverages, while the United Kingdom has bought slightly less than one-quarter. Western Germany has been the largest importer and normally imports about one-quarter to one-third of its food, mainly from Holland and Denmark.

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1. E.E.C. Paper 5245/59 - E, November 1959; 500/60/E, June, 1960; P.E.P., Minimum Prices in European Trade and Horticultural Products, Occasional Paper No. 7.
  2. A. Winegarten, Some Reflections on the Basis of International Competition for the British Market. Agricultural Economics Society, 1960; P.E.P., Tariffs and Trade in Western Europe, 1959.

The fact that nearly half of Danish exports has gone to the United Kingdom in recent years has kept Denmark out of the Community, but nearly one-third of Danish exports have normally been sold to Germany and one-tenth to France and Italy. Denmark is therefore likely to be the chief sufferer from the unification of the markets of the Six behind a comparatively high tariff within which agricultural production will continue to expand at comparatively high prices. (Table A)

The unwillingness of the United Kingdom to join the negotiations which led to the formation of the European Economic Community arose mainly from the fundamental nature of the economic union envisaged, but difficulties also arose from the differing importance of agriculture and from the different systems of agricultural protection adopted in the United Kingdom and in the members of the Community. (Table B)

Table A. Net Trade in Foods of European Trading Areas

- Imports; + Exports	1957	1958	1957	1958
Thousand Tons	Beef and Veal		Pig Meat	
6 countries E. E. C.	-297	-371	-14	-69
6 countries E. F. T. A.	+119	+141	+270	+270
U. K.	-460	-402	-357	-358
Thousand Head	Live Cattle		Live Pigs	
6 countries E. E. C.	-548	-751	-263	-510
6 countries E. F. T. A.	+292	+391	+114	+108
U. K.	-606	-491	nil	nil
Thousand cwt.	Butter		Cheese	
6 countries in E. E. C.	-440	+713	-182	-334
6 countries in E. F. T. A.	+3082	+2891	+1745	+2000
U. K.	-7306	-8459	-2465	-2371
Thousand Tons	Wheat, Maize, Barley		Mutton and Lamb	
6 countries E. E. C.	-6038	-6466	nil	nil
6 countries E. F. T. A.	-2325	(a)	nil	nil
U. K.	-7608	-8510	-335	-341
Million Dozen	Eggs			
6 countries E. E. C.	-173	-207		
6 countries E. F. T. A.	+131	+133		
U. K.	-12	-14		

(a) not available

Commonwealth Economic Committee, Meat, Dairy Produce, Grain Crops, 1960.

Table B. Agriculture in National Economies

	Agricultural population as per cent. of non- agricultural population <sup>1</sup>	Agricultural output as per cent. of gross national product <sup>2</sup>
Western Germany	15	9
Belgium	13	8
Luxembourg	17	10
France	25	16
Italy	44	23
Netherlands	14	11
United Kingdom	4½	4½

1. At varying dates between 1946 and 1955

2. In 1955, in France 1952.

PEP., Agricultural Policy in the European Economic Community, Occasional Paper No. 1, November 1958; Digest of Statistics.

The countries of the Community all have a higher proportion of their population engaged in agriculture, mainly on small family farms, and they all have a far higher degree of self-sufficiency in food supplies than the United Kingdom. With the exception of Holland, an agricultural exporter on a large scale, they have relied on import duties and import quotas to insulate their agricultural prices from those outside, supplemented by State trading organisations to maintain the minimum prices.

The United Kingdom imports more than half its food supply and has supported its farmers' incomes since the second world war by a system of deficiency payments combined with comparatively free markets. Foods imported from the Commonwealth and from Eire are generally admitted free of import quotas and of duty, with the exception of revenue duties on sugar and tea. There is a general duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on imports of many foods from foreign countries (with the exception of wheat, mutton and lamb) but this can have only a marginal influence on prices in markets largely dominated by duty-free imports. Specific import duties have been of importance only for bacon, whose imports come mainly from Europe, and for certain fruits and vegetables. The cost of supporting agricultural incomes and production has thus been placed on the taxpayers and distributed among them by the general system of taxation, while as consumers they benefit by market prices for food which are generally lower than those in most of the markets of the European Economic Community. To co-ordinate British agricultural policy with that proposed for the Community would thus imply the imposition of duties of at least 20 per cent. ad valorem on imports from Commonwealth countries (which at present have free access to the British market) and also the gradual raising of internal food prices. Neither of these policies seems politically feasible to a country which depends so largely on food imports from the Commonwealth and on the prosperity of its export trade. (Table C)



Table C. Proportion of U.K. Imports from Commonwealth Countries \*

Per cent. of Total Gross Imports	1957	1958
	%	%
Grain	50	52
Meat (including pork and offal)	39	39
Beef and veal	41	35
Mutton and lamb	83	89
Bacon and hams	-	1
Canned meat	25	26
Butter	55	52
Cheese	82	79
Skimmed Milk Powder	90	87
Fruit		
Citrus	38	38
Other Fresh (except bananas)	52	57
Canned and dried	29	37

\* Including Eire, whose products have the same preference in the British market as those from Commonwealth countries.

Sources as for Table A.

The European Free Trade Area consists of seven countries, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, which were all members of the post-war Organisation for European Economic Co-operation but which are not included under the Community; it forms a ring of scattered states round the continuous block of the Six. It is clearly not possible for these states to envisage a unified policy for their individual agricultures which have no common feature or connection. Denmark is a large exporter of food at low prices, with a highly efficient marketing organisation based on farmers' co-operatives; Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have small but protected agricultures with a variety of import controls; Austria and Portugal are only minor traders in foodstuffs. These separated countries have nevertheless combined to form the European Free Trade Area, partly to strengthen their bargaining power as against the Six and partly to secure among themselves some of the benefits of that gradual lowering of trade barriers envisaged but barely begun by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which includes the important trading nations of the world. The reduction of tariffs between the members of the Area, on a co-ordinated scale, is to be coupled with a system of trade certificates, to check any tendency for goods imported from outside the Area into a member state to be slipped inconspicuously and under a wrong flag into another member with higher tariffs.

Here again, for British agriculture the most important aspect of the European Free Trade Area is the special position of Denmark. As the major foreign supplier to the British market of butter, bacon and cheese, Denmark will be the principal gainer from the reduction by one-half in July 1960 of the import duty on bacon and canned meat, and the final abolition in 1961 of these duties and those on cheese and dairy products. On the other hand, the British system of deficiency payments to maintain farm incomes implies that there is no direct connection between the wholesale prices on British markets and the incomes of British farmers; market prices and the total of deficiency payments are only two of the many factors taken into account at the annual price reviews in deciding on the level of guarantees. Intensified competition from Denmark seems more likely to

affect the prices received by Commonwealth suppliers to the British market than the final prices of British farmers.

It should be noted that the provisions for managing the internal markets of the European Economic Community imply both a common tariff wall against imports, and the possibility of maintaining internal prices both by variable import levies and by selling unwanted stocks outside. The Market Organisations are to have specific powers to promote stability of prices by the repayment of import levies on the Community's products so as to encourage exports; their operations are to be financed either from import duties or from levies on the sellers of the controlled products. Here again, British farmers are moderately well protected from the effects of such policies on the prices of food in international markets, so long as the present system of deficiency payments is maintained and the standard prices are not affected by temporary disturbances.

The position of British horticulture in relation to these trade agreements is rather different from that of British agriculture. Horticultural products do not have guaranteed prices but their markets are protected by import duties and import quotas. There is the general ten per cent. tariff on most imports from foreign countries on fruit, vegetables, bulbs and flowers, supplemented for some products by higher duties; on a few products import quotas are also applied, as for apples, pears, flower bulbs and potatoes. A careful study has recently been made of the competitive position of commercial horticulture in Britain by Mr Folley<sup>3</sup> who has concluded that the reduction in trade barriers between Britain and European countries will probably only somewhat intensify the existing trends - a decline in the areas of tomatoes under glass in the Lea Valley and of old orchards generally. The strongest potential competitors are not in the European Free Trade Area; they are Holland and Italy both of whom are members of the Community. If there is rather freer trade within the Community and a general rise in incomes and consumption, these countries may have a smaller rather than a larger volume of exports available for the outer world. It is to be noted however that the institution of the European Free Trade Area did not prevent the British Government in May 1960 from raising unexpectedly and unilaterally the import duty on tomatoes, from 4d to 6d per lb. for the period from May 16 to June 15, and to 5d per lb. from June 16 to July 31. This partially reversed a decision of the previous year, not to approve applications for higher duties on the import of new potatoes, tomatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce and endive, on the grounds that the special difficulties facing the growers of these products could not be solved by tariff increases (Hansard, 26 January 1959). The alternative measures proposed to assist horticulturalists generally are described on p. 22.

The advantages to Britain of joining the Community can be regarded as pertaining mainly to industry, in the free access for British industries to a wealthy market of more than 160 million people, possessing one of the most advanced of industrial structures with a great capacity for further growth. On the other hand, a country which depends so much on foreign trade as Britain will find some disadvantages from being inside a protectionist unit bound together, but separated from the outer world, by fairly high and uniform tariffs. If Britain does eventually join an enlarged European Economic Community, special provision would clearly have to be made for her large volume of imports of food and basic materials, with, perhaps, special regulations to prevent their re-export to other members. It seems unlikely that British farmers would find their prices generally lowered by any such association with the Community, which appears as a comparatively high-cost and high-priced area for agricultural products; they might indeed secure higher prices from an extension of import regulation, combined possibly with less dependence on deficiency payments.

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3. R. R. W. Folley, *Commercial Horticulture in Great Britain: Its Character and Competitive Strength*. Wye College, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, 1960.

## PART II

### AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

1. The Agricultural Improvement Grants Act 1959, (7 and 8 Eliz. II, Chap. 31) extended the scope of the farm improvements grants established under the Agriculture Act, 1957, as part of the Government's policy of assisting farmers to reduce costs and improve their efficiency. Grants are available up to one-third of the cost of approved investment in farms or farm buildings; if farmers prefer to undertake some of the work themselves, the grants can be paid on the basis of standard costs derived from commercial firms; these standard costs were raised in June 1960, in accordance with current charges. From May 1957 to June 1960 105239 applications were received from farmers in England and Wales; of these 66 per cent. have been approved, 5 per cent. are ready for approval, 11 per cent. were rejected, and 12 per cent. withdrawn. The cost of all the approved expenditure is estimated at over £50 millions, and the total cost to the state therefore, at one-third, will have been about £16 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions.
2. The Agriculture (Small Farmers) Act 1959 (7 and 8 Eliz. II. Chap. 12) introduced as part of the price review of 1958, is described on p. 21.
3. The Horticulture Act 1960 (8 and 9 Eliz. II. Chap. 22) empowered the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland to offer grants for approved expenditure by horticulturalists and co-operative marketing societies for horticultural produce up to a total of £7 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions spread over five years. See p. 22.

### PART III

#### AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, INCOME AND GRANTS

Over the past four years, there has been a continuing but slow fall in the area of land under tillage and a rise in that of temporary grass; among the grain crops, the increased area of barley, now three times the pre-war level, has been almost exactly balanced by the fall in the area of wheat and oats. There was a marked expansion in the number of sheep, and some fall in the number of pigs from the high level reached in 1958.

Table I. United Kingdom Agricultural Statistics 1956-1959

Million acres	1939	1956	1957	1958	1959*
Wheat	1.77	2.29	2.11	2.20	1.93
Barley	1.01	2.32	2.62	2.75	3.07
Oats	2.43	2.56	2.35	2.22	2.03
Potatoes	0.70	0.92	0.81	0.82	0.82
Sugar beet	0.35	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.43
Other Crops & Fallow	2.55	2.97	2.85	2.72	2.65
Tillage	8.81	11.49	11.18	11.16	10.93
Temporary Grass	4.09	6.12	6.35	6.25	6.77
Permanent Grass	18.77	13.47	13.50	13.48	13.09
Million Head Cows &					
Heifers in milk and calf	3.89	4.67	4.73	4.65	4.67
Other cattle	4.99	6.24	6.16	6.31	6.64
Sheep	26.89	23.59	24.80	26.10	27.67
Pigs	4.39	5.47	5.97	6.48	5.98
Poultry	74.36	92.46	94.87	99.72	107.03

\* Provisional

#### Digest of Statistics

After a period of stability, the net agricultural output, as calculated by the old index on prices ruling in 1945/46, is expected to show a rise of about 8 points from 1958/59 to 1959/60 to the record figure of 168 per cent. of the pre-war level.

Table II. United Kingdom Agricultural Production 1956/57 - 1959/60

Thousand Tons	Pre-war average	1956/7	1957/8	1958/9	1959/60 +
Wheat	1651	2845	2683	2711	2787
Barley	765	2800	2957	3170	4036
Oats	1940	2486	2145	2138	2186
Potatoes	4873	7533	5691	5556	6850
Sugar Beet	2741	5169	4539	5742	5328
Milk (million gallons)	1563	2359	2344	2214	2264
Eggs*	385	628	660	719	773
Beef and Veal	578	849	887	786	770
Mutton and Lamb	195	197	208	203	241
Pigmeat*	435	641	691	753	695
Wool (clip)	34	37	35	37	37
Net Agricultural Output	100	160	162	161+	168

Cmnd. 970 \* Includes estimated output from units under one acre  
+ Provisional

The aggregate net income of farmers fell sharply after the wet harvest of 1958/59 but is forecast at £355 - £360 millions for 1959/60.

Table III. United Kingdom Agricultural Income

£m	Aggregate Net Income	Change in Stocks
1937/38	56	1½
1946/47	191½	23
1955/56	329½	27½
1956/57	314	31½
1957/58	358	12
1958/59	315½	34½
1959/60*	356½*	27*

\* Forecast

Cmnd. 970

The net income of the agricultural community is derived partly from the prices received on the markets for their produce, partly from the deficiency payments given to supplement market prices, and partly from production grants in aid of specific types of agricultural production or improvements. These sources are shown in Tables IV, V and VI.

Table IV. United Kingdom Agricultural Price Guarantees

£ 000	Expenditure		Estimates	
	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Cereals	51159	47623	57456	52901
Eggs	45768	39500	36500	44900
Fairstock	82566	45120	50170	46130
Wool	1516	6341	3000	2500
Potatoes	6704	6891	225	300
Milk	14893	10059	10102	7723
Farm Improvements and Amalgamations	163	3293	6300	7900
Northern Ireland Agriculture	850	840	1200	1110
<b>Total</b>	<b>203621</b>	<b>159668</b>	<b>164953</b>	<b>163464</b>

Civil Appropriation Accounts, 1957/58, 1958/59, Class VIII, votes 2, 11.  
Civil Estimates 1960/61, Class VIII, votes 2, 11.

Table V. United Kingdom Production Grants 1957/58 - 1960/61

£ 000	Expenditure		Estimates	
	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Ploughing	10016	10991	9450	9900
Land drainage and water supply	2914	2728	3095	2920
Hill land, marginal prod. and bracken	2404	2189	1667	1125
Lime	10396	9195	11000	9975
Fertilisers	22833	25812	29000	28500
Stock rearing land	1425	1508	1641	1590
Diseases of Animals Act 1950 T. T. herds*	8026	8446	8850	7760
Hill sheep and cattle	2910	3109	3703	5480
Calf rearing	12917	14417	16230	17793
Silos	1282	1121	1370	1170

\* Great Britain only

Civil Appropriation Accounts, 1957/58, 1958/59. Class VIII, votes 2, 11.  
Civil Estimates 1960/61. Class VIII, votes 2, 11.

Table VI. Livestock Subsidies, Rates per Head 1957/58 - 1960/61

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
<b>HILL SHEEP</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Breeding Ewes	- -	- -	- -	3 0
Ewes not in self-maintained flocks	- -	- -	- -	1 6
<b>HILL CATTLE</b>	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
Homebred, summer grazed	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cows and Heifers	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0
<b>CALF-REARING</b>				
Steer calves	8 10	8 10	9 5	9 5
Other beef-type calves	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10

M. A. F. F. Press Notices

## PART IV

### PRICE REVIEWS

#### Long-term Guarantees

Under the Agriculture Acts, 1947 and 1957, the Government is bound to conduct every spring in conjunction with representatives of the National Farmers' Union a review of agricultural policy, prices and incomes. There are guaranteed prices for ten major commodities - wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, sugar beet, fatstock, milk, eggs and wool; for these the Government has undertaken to maintain guaranteed prices at not less than 96 per cent. of the guaranteed price of the previous year and to maintain the total value of the guarantees (including production grants) at not less than 97½ per cent. of the preceding year's total, plus or minus the calculated change in costs between each price review. For livestock and their products, there is a further undertaking that prices will not be reduced by more than nine per cent. in any three years.

#### March 1959

In reviewing the condition of British agriculture in 1959, the Government noted that production was continuing to expand for most commodities, except for a slight check to the rising output of milk and a decline in pig breeding. There had been a net increase in costs of about £11½ million occasioned mainly by the rise in the minimum wage in October 1958 by 6s. to £7.16s. for a week of 47 hours; this represented a somewhat larger rise in unit costs partly offset by the increasing efficiency which was calculated at about £25 millions annually. For the coming year, it was decided to reduce the guaranteed prices for eggs, wool, wheat and rye, to raise the grants paid for hill cows and steer calves and to rely on small farm improvement schemes to bring about gradually an improvement in the incomes of the less profitable farms (see p.22). Changes were also made in the methods of calculating the guarantees for potatoes and pigs, as described on p.24 and p.34 (Cmnd, 696)

#### March 1960

To the full cost of the previous year's rise in wages was added in February 1960 a further rise of 4s. a week in the minimum wage, related to a standard week of 46 hours. For agriculture as a whole, output showed a marked rise with the exception of pigs and potatoes. It was therefore decided to reduce the guaranteed prices for fat sheep and lambs, for eggs, wool and milk, for all cereals except rye, and for sugar beet; a small increase was allowed for pigs and potatoes. The lower price for milk was linked to larger standard quantities for all the Milk Marketing Boards, and changes were also made in the method of calculating the deficiency payment on eggs. The falling prices for many fertilisers made it possible to reduce slightly the level of subsidies paid on their application to agricultural land.

The guaranteed prices for the current and the last two seasons are given in Table VII. The prices for pigs and eggs are adjusted to changes in the cost of standard rations of feedingstuffs, so as to secure stable profit margins over the principal item of costs for these two commodities.



Table VII. Guaranteed Prices 1958/59 - 1960/61

Product	Unit	1958/59		1959/60		1960/61	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<u>Crops:</u>							
Wheat	cwt.	28	1	27	7	26	11
Barley	cwt.	29	0	29	0	28	9
Oats	cwt.	27	5	27	5	27	2
Rye	cwt.	22	1	21	7	21	7
Potatoes	ton.	229	0	254	6(g)	260	0(g)
Sugar Beet	ton 16.5% sugar	130	6	130	6	128	0
<u>Livestock:</u>							
Fat Cattle	live cwt.	157	0	157	0	157	0
Fat Sheep and Lambs	lb.d.c.wt.	3	3½	3	3½	3	3
Fat Pigs (a)	sc.dd.wt.	44	9(b)	46	9(b)(c)	45	10(d)
related to feed price of	cwt.	26	3	28	3	27	1
Eggs (a)	doz.	4	0.95	4	0.95(e)	3	11.15(f)
related to feed price of	cwt.	25	9	26	11	26	5
Milk	gallon	3	1.70	3	1.70	3	1.45
Wool	lb.	4	8.25	4	6.25	4	5.25

- (a) Price varies with changes in costs of standard feed ration.
- (b) Deduction of 1d. per score from this price in Great Britain for progeny testing.
- (c) Equivalent to 44s. 9d. on previous year's feed cost, leaving profit margin unchanged.
- (d) Equivalent to 47s. on previous year's feed cost, raising the profit margin by 3d. per score.
- (e) Equivalent to 3s. 11.95d. on previous year's feed cost, reducing the profit margin by 1d. per dozen.
- (f) Equivalent to 4s. 0.53d. on previous year's feed cost, reducing the profit margin by 1.38d. per dozen.
- (g) For potatoes sold for human consumption only, while the 1958/59 price related to total crop.

Cmdnd. 390,970.

In Table VIII are given for England and Wales the market prices, including deficiency payments, for the major commodities sold by farmers.

Table VIII. Ministry of Agriculture Index Prices\*

Commodity	Unit	1947		1956		1957		1958		1959+	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	cwt.	19	9	30	3	29	1	28	.3	27	3
Barley	cwt.	24	1	27	5	28	7	28	6	25	10
Oats	cwt.	18	3	24	7	25	7	26	11	24	10
Potatoes	ton	181	11	362	6	290	6	536	6	416	0
Sugar Beet	ton	111	2	126	3	121	6	121	6	134	3
Milk	gal.	2	4.8	3	2.7	3	0.1	3	0.5	3	1.7
Fat Cattle	live cwt.	89	11	148	4	161	10	164	9	164	7
Fat Sheep	lb.d.wt.	1	11	2	7	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fat Lambs	lb.d.c.wt.	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	4	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fat Pigs †	sc.dd.wt.	31	10	54	8	51	9	47	7	47	7
Eggs	120	37	1	41	5	43	1	39	8	35	7
1936-8 = 100											
Crops .. .. .		214		317		288		350		317	
Livestock and products		233		331		325		321 $\frac{1}{2}$		319 $\frac{1}{2}$	
All farm products ‡ ..		241		328		319		326 $\frac{1}{2}$		317	

- \* Including payments made under guaranteed price schemes
- + Provisional
- ‡ Including horticultural products
- ‡ under 10sc. live

The low yield of potatoes in 1958 brought high prices for this product and had an appreciable effect on the index for crop prices; otherwise there has been little change in the average level of prices received by farmers over the past five years.

In Table IX is given the official estimates of the aggregate expenses and receipts of farmers in the United Kingdom for the past two seasons.

Table IX. United Kingdom Agricultural Expenses and Receipts

£ million	Expenses		£ million	Receipts	
	1957/58	1958/59		1957/58	1958/59
Labour	304½	361½	Milk and Products	350½	335
Rent and interest	87½	89½	Fatstock	459½	448
Machinery	212½	219½	Eggs and Poultry	207½	224½
Feedingstuffs	328	356	Farm crops	263	266½
Fertilisers	93½	92	Horticultural products	141	128½
Other	179½	177	Other	43	43½
Total	1,205½	1,250½	Production grants, etc.	83½	85½
Net income	354½	315½	Increase in inventories	12	34½
	1,560	1,566		1,560	1,566

Cmnd. 696,970

#### Small Farm Improvement Scheme

In the price review held in the spring of 1958, the Government announced its intention to give special assistance to the smaller farms with low incomes derived often from milk, eggs and pigs, commodities of which the supply tended to exceed demand. The details were announced in October 1958 (Cmnd. 553, Assistance for Small Farmers), were approved by Parliament in the Agriculture (Small Farmers) Act, 1959, and were brought into operation in March, 1959, (Small Farmer (England and Wales and Northern Ireland) Scheme, 1959, No. 474; Supplementary Scheme, 1959, No. 475; Scotland Scheme, 1959, No. 573 (S. 25)).

The proposals fall into two parts, the small farm scheme whose essential basis is grants in aid of approved development schemes for the farm business as a whole; and a supplementary scheme for grants in aid of particular improvements for farmers who for various reasons cannot submit a comprehensive scheme. The main scheme is intended to help those farm businesses capable of providing for an average occupier with reasonably efficient management a net income broadly equivalent to the average earnings of a skilled agricultural worker. To be eligible, a farm must have not less than 20 and not more than 100 acres of crops and grass, other than rough grazing: after improvement, the business must be likely to provide at least 275 standard man-days of work. As a general rule farms requiring more than 450 and less than 250 standard man-days of work in their existing pattern will not be eligible for the small farm assistance scheme. Farmers who wish to take advantage of the main scheme will have to submit comprehensive proposals for the development of their farms over a period of three to five years for approval by the officers of the National Agricultural Advisory Service. If approved, the schemes will then be assisted by farm business grants up to a total of £6 per acre for crops and grass (excluding rough grazing) and a maximum of £360 per farm; and by field husbandry grants payable at standard rates for minor improvements such as ditching, reclamation, reseeding, etc. The total assistance payable by way of field husbandry and farm

business grants will be limited to £1000 per farm; whatever assistance is granted will be payable in four equal instalments spread over a period of three years.

The supplementary scheme will provide grants in aid of specific operations such as ploughing grassland, liming, ditching and the application of fertilisers. It will be combined in Scotland with the existing marginal production scheme, though on a somewhat narrower basis of eligibility. It was calculated that possibly about 65,000 full-time farmers may be eligible for assistance under the small farm scheme in the United Kingdom, and possibly about 25,000 farmers may be eligible for the supplementary scheme only. By the middle of July 1959 nearly 19,000 applications had been received from farmers in England and Wales for these grants; 6,880 had been approved and the average amount of grant involved was £692. It should be noted that farmers not eligible under the small farm scheme can still obtain certain grants by the farm improvement scheme introduced under the Agriculture Act, 1957, or the Agriculture (Silo Subsidy) Act, 1956.

#### Horticultural Grants

In November 1959, the Government outlined proposals for assisting horticulturalists, whose products are not included under the guaranteed price schemes though many are protected by tariffs (Horticulture, Cmnd.840). The proposals take three forms. There are to be production grants up to one-third of the cost of approved expenditure on certain capital items for producers, and horticultural co-operative societies may claim similar grants for expenditure on buildings, grading and packing equipment. Secondly, there is to be a Horticultural Marketing Council representing all interests in the trade which is to be concerned with the collection of information, the improvement of grading and packing, the provision of research, advice and publicity. Finally, the special problem of Covent Garden market, one of the most congested markets in the centre of London, is to be tackled by the provision of more accommodation round the market where produce can be stored and graded, so that more can be sold by sample and description. In the first three months, to June 30, 1960, 616 applications had been received for grants in England and Wales, relating to new fruit stores, glasshouse heating, installation of electricity, provision of grading equipment and other facilities; 137 applications had been approved for a total expenditure of about £258,000, of which the grants would cover one-third (M. A. F. F. Press Notice).

PART V

GUARANTEED PRICE SCHEMES

Wheat and Rye

World supplies of wheat were ample throughout the past two years and price on international markets remained fairly steady at the low level of about 20s. per cwt. The price guaranteed to British farmers, which was 28s.1d. per cwt. in 1958/59, was reduced by 6d. for the crop harvested in 1959 and reduced again to 26s.11d. for the crop harvested in 1960. In order to encourage farmers to incur the costs of storage, the annual guaranteed price is broken down into five periods with a rising guaranteed price from July through the winter; farmers selling in each period obtain a deficiency payment equal to the difference between the average market price in that period and the appropriate standard price.

Table X. Wheat: Standard Prices and Deficiency Payments

Per cwt.	1958/59		1959/60		1960/61
	Standard Price	Deficiency Payment	Standard Price	Deficiency Payment	Standard Price
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July-Sept.	25 6	5 11.3	25 0	7 0.6	24 6
Oct.-Nov.	26 11	6 7.3	26 6	6 4.2	26 0
Dec.-Feb.	28 5	6 2.1	28 0	6 4.6	28 6
Mar.-April	30 0	8 7.4	29 6	7 8.3	29 0
May-June	30 6	10 8.5	30 0	6 11.9	29 6
Annual Average	28 1	-	27 7	-	26 11
Total Paid £m.	-	18 3	-	18 5	-

Hansard, Aug. 1, 1959; July 28, 1960.

(Appendix, Table 1). From an enquiry made by the Committee of Public Accounts (Third Report, 1958/59, H. C. 248), it appears that some millers in the wet year of 1958 certified as millable certain parcels of wheat with an exceptionally high moisture content bought at correspondingly low prices; this practice tended to lower the average market price and thus to raise the average deficiency payment, which is allowable only on wheat of good quality. The Ministry has powers to question a transaction which appears to refer to wheat which is only 'potentially millable' for which there are special regulations.

In keeping with the fall in wheat prices, the standard price of rye was reduced by 6d. to 21s. 7d. per cwt. for the 1959 crop, and was maintained at that level for 1960. Only about 14,000 acres of rye were grown in the United Kingdom in 1959; for the first time since 1955, the area under wheat fell below 2 million acres in 1959, but total production remains fairly constant at 2.6 - 2.8 million tons, since the fall in acreage is offset by the rising trend in yields.

### Barley and Oats

The deficiency payments for these two cereals are made on every acre recorded in June, if the average market price in the following cereal year falls below the price guaranteed at the annual review. They are calculated by taking the average yield of each crop over the past five years (less an allowance for tailings) and multiplying this figure by the average deficiency in price over the cereal year. During these two years market prices have been consistently below the guaranteed prices (Appendix, Table I). Advance acreage payments were made to farmers in December 1958 of £5.10s. per acre for barley and £2 per acre for oats; the total payment for the year amounted to £7.8s.4d. per acre for barley and £4.13s.11d. per acre for oats. Payments made on the 1959 crop were very much the same but the guaranteed prices were both reduced by 3d. per

Table XI. Barley and Oats: Standard Price and Deficiency Payments

	Barley		Oats	
	1958/59	1959/60	1958/59	1959/60
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Standard Price cwt.	29 0	29 0	27 5	27 5
Market Price cwt.	22 1.5	20 5.4	22 2.75	21 3.5
Payment per acre	148 4	184 8	93 11	110 2
Total Payments £m.	20.4	28.3	11.0	12.0

Hansard, Aug. 1, 1959; July 28, 1960.  
Cmnd. 970

cwt. for the crop to be harvested in 1960. It is noteworthy that the area planted to barley has steadily risen in past years and is now, at just over 3 million acres, three times what it was before the war. On the other hand, the area under oats has been falling slowly and was in 1959, at just over 2 million acres, slightly lower than in 1939. These two opposite trends reflect in part the tendency for the eastern arable farms to grow even more cereals, as modern methods of weed control reduce the need for cleaning crops, while the northern and western districts are slowly reducing their arable land and therefore the area under oats, their most profitable cereal, in favour of better grassland.

### Potatoes

The Potato Marketing Board was revived in 1955 and took over from the Ministry the operation of support prices for potatoes. For the four crops harvested in 1955-58 inclusive, the Ministry undertook to repay to the Board 95 per cent. of any loss incurred in buying at the appropriate minimum prices potatoes for which the growers could not otherwise find buyers. The Board can control the volume of potatoes coming on to the market by prescribing minimum sizes of riddle; it also has powers to restrict the area grown by each registered producer to a proportion of his basic quota, (the average area grown in 1955, 1956 and 1957) by levying a fine of £10 for every acre grown in excess. The Board recently undertook a revision of the basic quotas (which now amount to

752,674 acres for Great Britain) before prescribing a limit of 100 per cent. of the basic quota for 1959 and 1960. In fact the area planted in 1959 by registered producers totalled only 670,918 acres, made up of 120,000 acres of early potatoes and 551,000 acres of main crop.

An average minimum support price of 229s. per ton was prescribed for the main crop harvested in 1958 which was below the recent average in yield. Market prices were generally above those guaranteed and imports under licence amounted to rather more than 400,000 tons; the Board did not therefore make appreciable use of the support arrangements. The Committee of Public Accounts had criticised the financial arrangements between the Board and the Ministry (Session 1957-58, Third Report, 256) as tending to confuse the finance of the guarantee with the administrative costs of the Board which should properly be met out of the levy of £1 per acre paid by producers. A revised system was introduced for the main crop harvested in 1959 and in subsequent years, by which the Ministry will, in any crop year in which the average market price for main crop is less than the guaranteed price, make a deficiency payment to the Board on the quantity of potatoes (excluding early potatoes) estimated to have been sold for human consumption. (Potatoes (Guaranteed Prices) order, June 5, 1959 Nos. 983, 984). The guaranteed average price for the crop year August 1959 to July 1960 was announced at 254s. per ton, which was stated to be equal to the previous year's price of 229s. per ton, calculated on the old arrangements; the details of the calculation have not been made public. For the crop to be harvested in 1960, the guaranteed price has been raised to 260s. per ton, since the low market prices obtained for the large 1959 crop may have an unduly discouraging effect on subsequent plantings (Cmnd. 970, p. 10).

It is not clear to what extent the new arrangements will differ in practice from the previous ones. The control of potato prices in wholesale markets rests primarily with the Potato Marketing Board which can keep back from the market varying proportions of the crop by imposing minimum sizes of riddle and can also buy potatoes at stated minimum prices either for resale later in the season for human consumption or for animal fodder. The first type of control places the cost of the unsold surplus on to the individual producers in proportion to the varying size of their potatoes; the second shares the loss equally over the producers who pay the levy to the Board. Both types of control were used by the Board during the course of the 1959 crop year; the minimum size of the riddle was raised to 2" in February 1960 and the Board also offered to buy potatoes which could not make certain minimum prices on the markets from February until June (Appendix, Table 2). The Government have also undertaken to bear two-thirds of the cost of any purchase by the Board required to ensure that the average market price to growers for potatoes sold for human consumption from the 1960 crop will equal the guaranteed price less an amount estimated to ensure a deficiency payment to the Board sufficient to cover their share of the cost of such buying (M. A. F. F. Press Notice).

An indirect influence over prices arises from the control of imports exercised by the Board of Trade, which only permits the import of main crop potatoes under licence, and subject to a duty of £1 per ton from September 1 to May 15 and of £2 per ton from May 16 to the end of June. Imports of new potatoes from the Channel Islands pay no duty; imports from other countries are not controlled by licence but pay a duty of 9s. 4d. per cwt. from May 16 to the end of June, and then the duty stated above.

For the crop year 1959/60, it was agreed that the quantity of main crop potatoes for which a deficiency payment might be made would be limited to 3,809,000 tons, representing the estimated sales for human consumption in the United Kingdom from the 1959 production. Total sales for human consumption in the last three crop years (including earlies, imports and carry-over from one

crop to the next crop year) are estimated by the Board at 4,436,000 tons in 1956/57, 4,540,000 tons in 1957/58 and 4,378,000 tons in 1958/59 (Reports of the Potato Marketing Board).

### Sugar Beet

The guaranteed price for sugar beet fixed at the annual price review is paid by the British Sugar Corporation, which controls all the beet factories. The Corporation sells the sugar, either raw or refined, on the London market in competition with sugar from other countries; any deficiency in its accounts is made good by the Sugar Board which imposes a levy, payable with the Customs duty on imports and with the Excise duty on home production, from which it pays both the Corporation and also the guaranteed price for sugar from the Commonwealth. From February 1958, this levy was at the rate of 1½d. per lb. refined sugar, raised to 1¾d. per lb. in January 1959.

The price of raw sugar c.i.f. London fell steadily from 31s. 4½d. per cwt. in July 1958 to 25s. 6d. in June 1959, after a recovery in the winter of 1958/59; it fell further to 23s. 7½d. per cwt. in July 1959 and remained below the bottom of the range envisaged by the International Sugar Agreement, and considerably below the price paid by the British Sugar Corporation for its beet. This was fixed at the annual price review at 130s. 6d. per ton (of beet at 16.5 per cent. sugar content) for 1958/59 and 1959/60 and was reduced to 128s. per ton for 1960/61. The Corporation therefore drew on the Sugar Board for a deficiency in its accounts of £7.96 million in 1958/59 and £11.73 million in 1959/60.

Table XII. Sugar Beet

	1958/59		1959/60		1960/61	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Guaranteed Price (per ton 16.5% sugar)	130	6	130	6	128	0
Average Producers Price (per ton)	121	6	134	3*	-	-
Guarantee Payment £m.	7.96		11.73		-	

\* Provisional  
Reports of the Sugar Board, Cmnd. 970

The wet year of 1958 and the exceptionally dry year of 1959 both affected the sugar content of the beet which was low in the first year and high in the second, so that the average price paid to producers differed substantially from the guaranteed price which relates to a ton of beet with a standard sugar content.

### Hops

There is no guaranteed price for hops, but under the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, the Hops Marketing Board is the sole seller of hops on behalf of the registered growers, whose output it controls by means of quotas to the amount which can be sold at a profitable price. The average price received by growers is determined each year by a Joint Hops Committee consisting of representatives



of the Board, the brewers and the Ministry and refers to a standard grade; the actual price received by each grower varies with the grade of his output. The brewers have undertaken to buy not less than 90 per cent of their requirements from the Board up to a maximum of the output from 20,000 acres, and not to

Table XIII. Hops Marketing Board

	Unit	1957	1958	1959 *
Area	acres	21130	21152	20353
Total Deliveries to Board	000 cwt.	243	275	199
Receipts from crop	£000	6743	7333	6346
Agreed price	s. per cwt.	51s.6d.	50s.6d.	65s.
Average market price	s. per cwt.	51s.6d	50s.	61s.6d.

\* Provisional  
Hops Marketing Board Reports.

import more than 6,000 cwt. in any one year. It was reported in 1958 that sales of quotas between registered producers had been transacted at prices averaging about £30 per cwt. (Report on Agricultural Marketing Schemes, 1957/58).

#### Milk

The five Milk Marketing Boards are the first buyers of all milk in their respective areas; they pay producers a pooled price from the receipts of sales to distributors for the liquid market, from manufacturers of milk products and from Government grants. For each Board, the Government guarantees a basic price each season for a basic quantity which corresponds roughly to the total sales in 1953/54 adjusted to subsequent changes in the amount of milk sold liquid in each area. In any season the basic prices agreed at the annual price review are reduced in proportion to the extent to which total production in each area exceeds the basic quantities. In Table XIV are given the basic quantities for each Board and the unadjusted basic prices as announced at the annual price review.

Table XIV. Milk: Basic Quantities and Prices

Marketing Board	Basic Quantity			Basic Price		
	Million gallons			Million gallons		
Year to March 31	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
England & Wales	1654½	1661½	1679	37.75	37.75	37.50
Scottish	183	183	184	37.76	37.76	37.51
Aberdeen & District	19½	19½	20	38.40	38.40	38.15
North of Scotland	9	9	9	39.49	39.49	39.24
Northern Ireland	95	95	96	36.41	36.41	36.16
United Kingdom	1961	1968	1988	37.70	37.70	37.45

The slow rise in liquid consumption has brought a corresponding rise in the basic quantities in recent years, but total sales have risen faster and the basic prices, which had been left unchanged for 1959/60 in spite of a rise in costs, have been reduced by one farthing a gallon for 1960/61; for calculating the Government grant, they will be further reduced by the rise in output. For the main Board operating in England and Wales, the excess output brought down the basic price from 37.75d. per gallon to 36.71d. for 1958/59 and from 37.75d. to 36.56d. for 1959/60.

Table XV. Milk: Sales and Prices

Year to March 31	England and Wales			Scottish		
	million gallons			million gallons		
	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Basic Quantity	1654½	1661½	1679	183	183	184
Sales: Liquid	1351	1376	-	116	118	-
Manufacture	414	422	-	75½	80	-
	pence per gallon			pence per gallon		
Basic Price	37.75	37.75	37.50	37.76	37.76	37.51
Basic Price adjusted for excess output	36.71	36.56	-	36.89	36.25	-
Prices paid to Board						
Liquid	41.76	41.61	-	43.62	43.46	-
Manufacturing*	18.17	21.13	-	17.55	21.57	-
Average	36.23	36.81	-	32.54	34.02	-
Pooled Producer price†	36.05	36.05	-	34.79	34.52	-

\* After deduction of marketing costs.

† Includes bonus and quality premiums.

C. E. C. Intelligence Bulletin, May 1960; Cmnd. 696, 970.  
Milk Marketing Boards' Reports.

For each area the guaranteed price is further broken down into a higher price for a primary proportion and a lower price for the remainder, which represents what the Ministry and each Board agree to be the likely average manufacturing price for the year (Table XVI). The higher price for the primary proportion (representing 81 per cent. of the basic quantity or of the total sales, whichever is the smaller) is then calculated at such a level as brings the return on the basic quantity to the basic price, as adjusted for excess output. If the price obtained for manufacturing milk differs from that forecast, the difference is shared equally between each Board and the Ministry and is brought into the final accounting for each year. The Ministry also controls the retail prices for liquid milk, which have remained at 5s. 4d. per gallon except for a reduction of 4d. per gallon for five summer months in 1959, and for six summer months in 1960/61; there are special higher rates for Channel Island milk, and the welfare milk retails at 2s. 8d. per gallon. The price which the Boards obtain from the distributors for milk sold liquid is therefore also determined by the Ministry within narrow limits.

Table XVI. Guaranteed Prices for Liquid and Manufacturing Milk

Pence per gallon	1957/58		1958/59		1959/60	
	Liquid	Manuf.	Liquid	Manuf.	Liquid	Manuf.
England and Wales	43.38	19.00	43.09	15.00	41.972	19.75
Scottish	43.419	20.125	43.325	15.50	-	-

C. E. C. Dairy Produce, 1960, p. 93.

The guaranteed basic prices remained the same in 1959/60 as in 1958/59; they were reduced by one farthing per gallon for 1960/61 but then related to somewhat larger basic quantities, as shown in Table XV. The Board for England and Wales has forecast a manufacturing price of about 17d. per gallon for 1960/61 (Milk, April 1960, p. 101).

After the exceptionally good grazing of 1957/58, output in the area of both the main Boards fell somewhat in 1958/59 but has since resumed the upward trend. Liquid consumption has risen rather more slowly, so that larger quantities of

Table XVII. Sales of Milk

Million gallons	England and Wales			Scottish		
	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Liquid	1340	1351	1376	116	116	118
Manufacturing	538	414	422	89	77	80
Total	1878	1765	1798	205*	193*	198
Per cent sold for Manufacture	29	23½	23½	44	40	44½

\* Including imports into the Board's area of 6m. gallons in 1957/58 and 3m. gallons in 1958/59.

Reports of the Milk Marketing Boards; S. M. M. B. Bulletin, April 1959, April, 1960.

milk had to be sold for manufacture in 1959/60 than in 1958/59 though the amount did not reach the record volume of 1957/58. There were exceptionally high supplies of butter on the British market in 1958 and the low prices of butter brought low prices also for the milk sold for its manufacture for two seasons, but there was a return to a more usual level in 1959/60. These low prices for milk sold for manufacture, shown in Table XVIII, help to depress the average price paid to producers considerably below the price obtained in the liquid market.

Table XVIII. Milk Sold for Manufacture: England and Wales

Year to March 31	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	million gallons		
Sold for butter	152	81	70
cheese	213	161	175
	pence per gallon		
Sold for butter	13.5	9.96	16.71
cheese	11.8	18.41	21.81

Milk Marketing Board Reports

The annual average price paid to producers is derived from seasonally varied monthly prices announced by each Board at the beginning of each season, subject to later adjustments. The prices paid by the Board for England and Wales in 1959/60 had a seasonal variation of about 1s.5d. per gallon between June, at the seasonal peak of production, and January, when supplies are lowest; the Scottish Board gave its monthly prices a seasonal variation of 1s.4d. per gallon between May and November. In addition there are in England and Wales eleven regional pools for which separate prices are announced, varying by not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon from each other, from which the Board's average pooled price is derived. Producers also pay, as deductions from the regional pooled prices, standard regional transport rates representing a notional cost of transporting milk from the farms to the first point of sale.

Table XIX. Standard Regional Transport Rates: England and Wales

	Direct Market	Depot Market
	pence per gallon	
Northern, N. & S. Wales, Far Western	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
North-western, Eastern, E. & W. Midland,	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Southern, Mid-western	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
South-eastern	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$

Milk, April, 1960.

Changes have been made also recently in the payments to producers for quality milk. Until April 1959, there was a bonus of 2d. per gallon for tuberculin-tested milk paid in addition to the declared pooled prices. As attested areas have been gradually extended to include all Great Britain, this bonus was consolidated with the pooled price for 1959/60; the small and diminishing quantity of milk from non-attested herds suffered a deduction from the pooled price of 3d. per gallon from April 1959, 4d. from October 1959 and 6d. from April 1960.

Producer-retailers have paid to the appropriate Board a special levy designed to equalise their total receipts with the price paid to producers selling wholesale on the one hand and to the agreed distributive margin on the other, plus a small addition. The distributive margin has been standardised over the area served by each Board, although costs of distribution are generally considered as

higher in country districts with a high mileage to be travelled per gallon. Partly as a result, and partly because of the compulsory pasteurisation of supplies, the number of producer-retailers has steadily fallen in recent years. According to E. Strauss (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 123, 1960, Part 2 p. 153), the number of separate establishments receiving milk from farms in England and Wales fell from 8,231 in April 1945 to 6,133 in April, 1950 and to 1,506 in April, 1959; the average daily intake per establishment rose from 381 gallons to 3,325 gallons over this whole period; 75 per cent. of ex-farm supplies in April 1959 were handled by organisations dealing with 50,000 gallons per day or more. The Committee appointed by the Minister in 1957 to investigate the price structure for milk has not yet reported, but the main Boards altered the producer-retailer margins in 1960. The Board for England and Wales increased from July 1960 the allowance for producer-retailers by 1d. per gallon; the main Scottish Board allowed an increase of  $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per gallon from December 1959 and from April, 1960 calculated the producer-retailers' levy from the guaranteed price and not from the average pooled price, thus relieving the producer-retailers from contributing to the cost of the low-priced manufacturing milk. The new margin for 1960/61 is to be calculated by the method shown in Table XX.

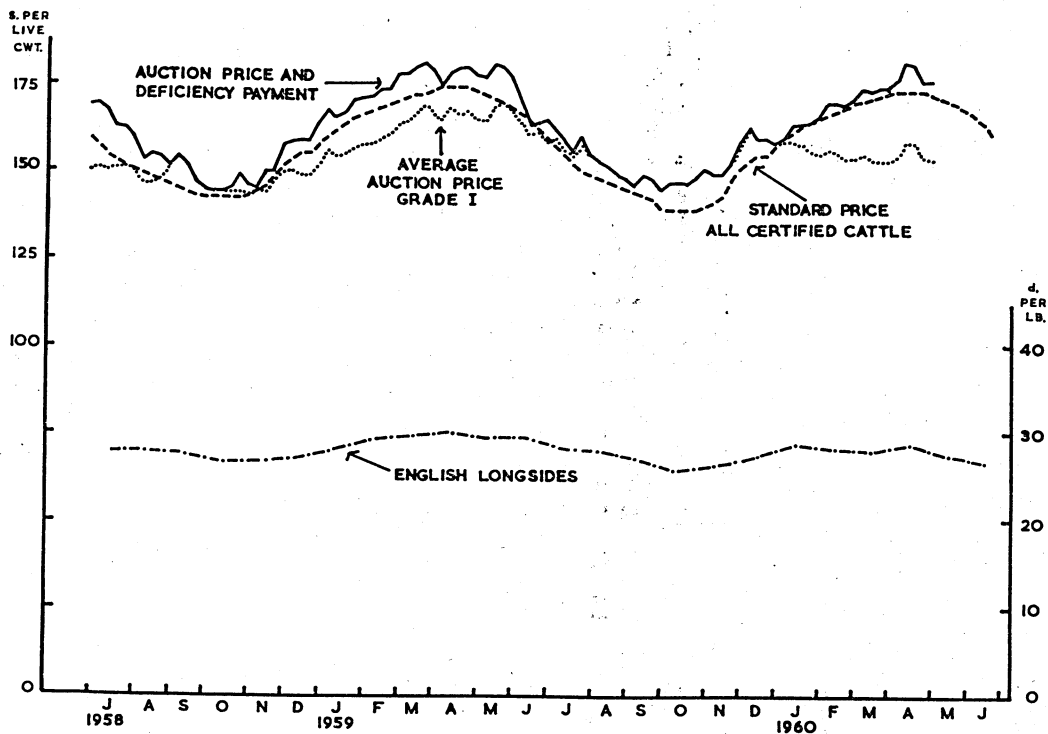
Table XX. Scottish Board: Producer-retailers' margin

	April-Sept.	Oct.-March
	d. per gallon	d. per gallon
Guaranteed price as producer	$37\frac{1}{4}$	$37\frac{1}{4}$
Distributive margin	$19\frac{1}{8}$	$18\frac{7}{8}$
Producer-retailers' differential	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Total due to Producer-retailer	$58\frac{1}{8}$	$57\frac{7}{8}$
Retail price received	60	64
Producer-retailers' contribution to Board	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$

S. M. M. B. Bulletin, April 1960, p. 13.

#### Fat Cattle and Sheep

The guaranteed price schemes for fat cattle and sheep continued to operate during 1958/59 and 1959/60 as in the two earlier years, with only minor changes in administration. For fat cattle, the standard price of 157s. per live cwt. was maintained without alteration but the maximum weight of steers qualifying for Grade I was raised from 11 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. from 30 March, 1959, and of heifers from 9 to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. from 28 March 1960. The deficiency payment designed to bring the average market price in any week up to the standard price was paid separately for Grade I and Grade II beasts; that for Grade I was 8s. per live cwt. higher than the payment for Grade II until 29 June 1959 and 5s. after that date. If the average deficiency payment due is less than 5s. per live cwt., there is therefore no payment for Grade II beasts at all. The deficiency payment for each week is calculated by comparing the appropriate standard price with the average of the market price for the four most recent weeks and of the forecasted price for the next four; when this latter price is known the deficiency payment is adjusted only if the producer's total price will lie outside the 'stabilising adjustment' of 7s. per live cwt. on each side of the standard price.



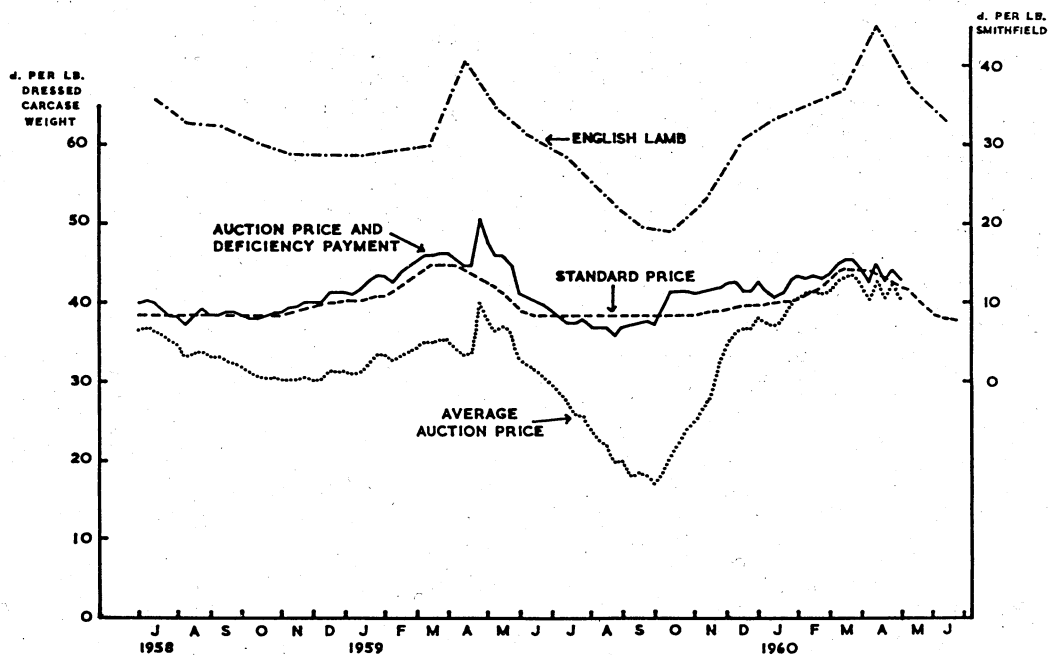
The prices for home-killed beef at Smithfield during these two years followed a smooth seasonal cycle which was narrower in range than in previous years; the troughs of this cycle occurred in the autumn when a large volume of cattle is sold off the grass, and the peaks occurred in spring and early summer. Thus prices dropped to approximately 2s.3d. per lb. for English longsides in October, November and December 1958, and recovered to 2s.5d., or slightly more in March, April, May and June, 1959. At a lower general level, the prices of imported beef followed a markedly similar trend, though the range between troughs and peaks was greater; in December 1958 the wholesale price per lb. of Argentine chilled beef was 1s.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., in February 1959 2s.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Throughout the latter half of 1958 and 1959, both home-killed and imported beef was somewhat dearer than in earlier years, coinciding with a lower level of supplies from both sources (see Chart I and Tables 3 and 4 in the Appendix).

This trend in beef prices went hand in hand with a similar trend in the market prices for fat cattle; the lowest prices in the seasonal swing in 1958 and 1959 were 140s. and 144s.7d. per live cwt. respectively, compared with 92s.5d. in 1956 and 112s.2d. in 1957. As the standard price was given approximately the same seasonal variation as in earlier years, the deficiency payments showed a remarkable tendency in 1958/59 and 1959/60 to rise with market prices and to disappear when prices were low as in September and October 1958 and throughout August, September, October and November 1959; but during March, April and May 1959, when Grade A cattle were fetching about 165s. per live cwt. farmers received a deficiency payment of about 20s. The deficiency payments scheme has thus intensified the seasonal swing in cattle prices in the last two years instead of reducing it (Appendix Table 3).

The markets for home-killed and imported lamb are sufficiently distinct for the seasonal peak in prices for the former to have little effect on the latter; the

seasonal peak of prices for home-killed lamb usually occurs about April when the Easter demand coincides with the period of lowest output. But the large increases in home supplies during the summer and autumn of 1959 brought a marked fall in price of both products; for a short period in October 1959, the wholesale price at Smithfield for English lamb at 1s. 7d. per lb. was slightly lower than the 1s. 8d. per lb. paid for New Zealand lamb, a complete reversal of the usual trend. By January 1960, home output and prices were back to a more usual level. (See Chart II and Tables 5 and 6 in the Appendix).

The increase in sheep numbers in the past few years led to the decisions not to raise the standard price in 1959/60 (at 3s. 3½d. per lb. dressed carcass weight) and to reduce it by ½d. per lb. for 1960/61. Deficiency payments were continuously paid in 1958/59 and 1959/60; in the autumn of 1959, market prices for fat lambs fell to less than 20d. per lb. compared with more than 30d. in the previous autumn; for a few weeks in September 1959, the deficiency payments were somewhat larger than the average market price, but they were substantially reduced again with the rise in the markets early in 1960.



## Fat Pigs

The standard price for fat pigs has no seasonal variation, but is adjusted weekly to changes in the price of a stated ration of feedingstuffs, so as to secure a stable profit margin over the principal item of cost (Appendix Table 9). This margin was reduced by 1s. per score dead weight at the price review held in the spring of 1958 since the output of pigs was so large that market prices had been for long below the standard price by a substantial amount. The smaller margin was maintained throughout 1959/60 when the number of breeding sows showed a decline; it was raised by 3d. per score for 1960/61 and linked to a basic price of 27s. 1d. per cwt. of the feed ration; changes of 1d. per cwt. in the price of this ration, averaged over the twelve weeks preceding the two weeks before each calculation is made, cause a corresponding adjustment of 1d. per score in the standard price for pigs in any week. The cost of the feed ration remained fairly stable in 1958/59 and 1959/60 apart from temporary falls in the autumn of each year.

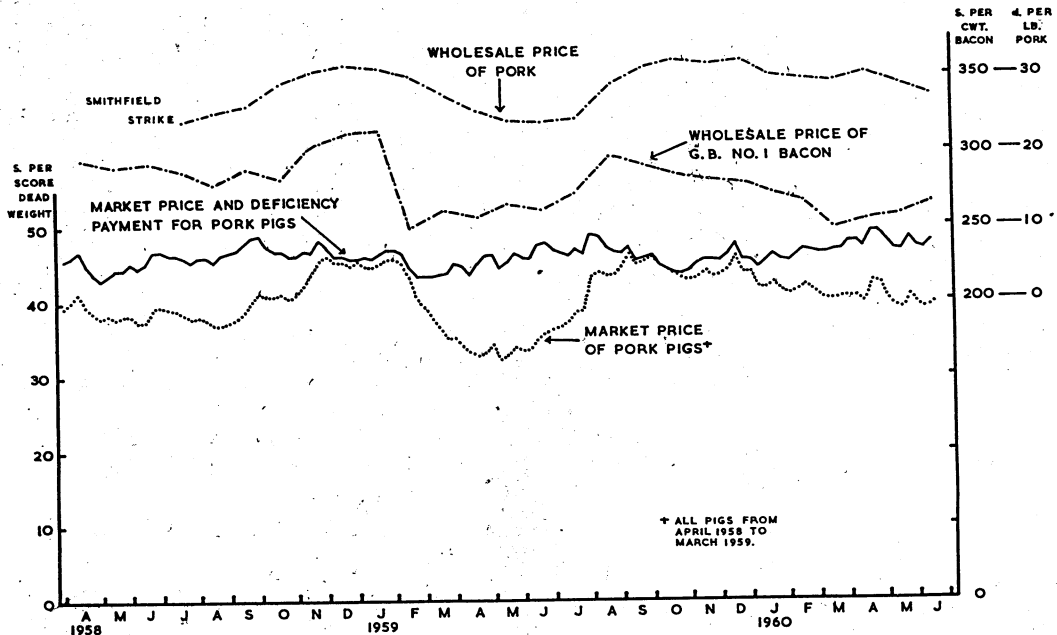
The deficiency payments for pigs are now determined by the difference between the standard price (as adjusted by changes in the price of the feed ration) and the average market price for bacon pigs and pork pigs separately. For bacon pigs, the price taken is the average weekly price paid by curers for pigs bought by grade and deadweight and delivered to their factories at the expense of the seller; the deficiency payment, if due, is paid to the seller whether this is the producer or a marketing corporation such as the Fatstock Marketing Corporation or the Northern Ireland Pigs Marketing Board, which buy from producers at prices which include the deficiency payment. For pork pigs, the price is taken as the average price at auction markets for pigs sold liveweight.

This separation of the market prices has operated since April 1959. Previously, a combined price was taken based on the auction price for pork pigs (which was regularly published) and the curers' price for all bacon pigs which included purchases both by grade and deadweight and also liveweight; this price was not published. A single deficiency payment was then made for both types of pig. As prices in these two markets might diverge considerably over short periods, the combined deficiency payment at times intensified rather than diminished the fluctuations in the final returns to pig producers. As for cattle and sheep, the announced deficiency payments, based on forecasts of market prices, may be adjusted when market prices are known to keep the average return to producers within 4s. per score deadweight of the standard price.

In 1959/60, pigs graded AA+ at the bacon factories received a quality premium of 3s. per score deadweight and those graded AA a premium of 2s; these premiums were paid out of the general deficiency payment and were therefore not received in any week in which the market price exceeded the standard price. In 1960/61, the premium will be paid in addition to any deficiency payment, whether or not such a payment is due. During these two years, the Pig Industry Development Authority has also charged on the deficiency payment a levy of 2d. per score liveweight or 1.46d. per score deadweight in order to finance its various improvement schemes; in Northern Ireland there has been a separate levy of 1d. per score deadweight for expenditure on pig progeny testing stations. (see p.40)

There was a large fall in the price of pork on the home market in the spring and early summer of 1959; the prices of bacon followed this trend, the decline in the number of home-bred bacon pigs being rather more than offset by the rise in imports (see Chart III and Tables 7 and 8 in the Appendix). The seasonal rise in the price of pork in the winter of 1959/60 carried the price of pork pigs to high levels, thus almost eliminating the deficiency payments to all pig producers; but the price of bacon only partially recovered and the curers found themselves short





of bacon pigs and squeezed between the low price of bacon and the price of pigs supplied under contract by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation. It was this situation, which repeated earlier experience, that led to the decision to provide separate deficiency payments for the two markets.

#### Fatstock Marketing Corporation

This organisation was established in 1954 (when Ministry of Food relinquished control over the meat trade) by the three National Farmers' Unions in order to maintain competition in the markets for the most important products of British farmers. It buys from farmers, either liveweight in the auction markets or by deadweight and grade, organises the slaughtering on commission and sells in the wholesale markets for dead meat; it normally sells bacon pigs live to the bacon curers with whom it has negotiated contracts. Over the past six years, it has sold between 10 and 15 per cent. of the annual output of cattle, sheep and pork pigs; at the start, it achieved a dominating position in the market for bacon pigs which it has not been able to maintain. Table XXI gives details of its turnover for the past five years and the proportion which this turnover bears to the total volume of trade in home-killed meat in Great Britain.

Table XXI. Fatstock Marketing Corporation

	Cattle		Sheep & Lambs		Pork pigs		Bacon pigs		Poultry
	Number 000	%	Number 000	%	Number 000	%	Number 000	%	lbs. meat 000
1955/56	288.6	12.3	1282	14.8	649.6	12.6	3220.6	88.1	-
1956/57	376.2	13.3	1338	14.6	595.2	11.7	2443.7	79.8	2865
1957/58	361.1	12.7	1374	14.1	595.3	10.3	2361.8	72.9	4916
1958/59	309.2	11.2	1287	13.6	606.9	10.7	2066.9	56.1	6610
1959/60	298.2	11.7	1613	13.8	654.1	12.3	1656.1	47.8	9969

Farmer and Stockbreeder, July 5, 1960

The Corporation is formally a limited company trading in competition with other companies and private firms; it is neither a statutory marketing organisation such as the Milk Marketing Board nor a farmers' co-operative society, but it is entirely controlled by the executives of the three National Farmers' Unions. It has been continuously short of capital; for a turnover of £84 millions in 1959/60, it had less than £1 million as reserves, a bank overdraft of about £2 million and made a profit of £447,025.

#### Eggs

Under the Egg Marketing Scheme introduced in July 1957, all egg producers with a flock of 50 laying hens of six months or over in age must register with the British Egg Marketing Board, and all their eggs must be sold through the Board, except for holders of 'A' and 'B' licences. An 'A' licence entitles the holder to sell direct to the public, including institutions, but the sale must not be made through any third person. A 'B' licence entitles the holder to sell direct to retailers and the Board cannot refuse a 'B' licence to a duly registered producer. There were 428,000 registered egg producers in the United Kingdom in March, 1959, an increase of 8 per cent. during the year. The Board buys eggs at previously announced prices which vary seasonally and also for each of the four grades of egg - large, standard, medium and small. It operates through the packing stations which collect, grade, mark and pack the eggs and sell in accordance with the Board's instructions.

The standard or minimum guaranteed price is determined each year at the annual price review and is linked to the cost of a standard ration of feedingstuffs, so as to provide a stable margin of profit over the main item of cost in egg production. The Board itself determines the prices paid to producers at such a level of price as will, over the year as a whole, equal either the guaranteed price or the Board's selling price (whichever is the higher), less the Board's marketing costs of about 5½d. per dozen. The Board has also prescribed a levy on the price paid to producers of ½d. per dozen eggs in order to finance its share of the deficiency payments and its advertising scheme; this levy brings in about £1½ million annually.

Each year the Board has received a deficiency payment equal to the difference between the guaranteed price and the expected market price (as forecast by the Ministry) which for the past three years has been consistently below the guaranteed price. At the end of each year when the actual market price was known a further adjustment was made; if the realised price differs from that forecast by

2d. per dozen or less, the Board finances the difference out of its levy or added the surplus to the producer price, while outside this limit, the Ministry paid nine-tenths of any deficiency or took back nine-tenths of any surplus, out of the next year's deficiency payment. These arrangements were found to create peculiar fluctuations in the producer price when the realised market price differed widely from that forecast. In 1957/58, for instance, the realised market price was 3s. 3d. per dozen above the forecasted price so that producers received rather more than the guaranteed price in that year, repaying the surplus out of the guaranteed price for 1958/59 when market prices were lower than in 1957/58.

New arrangements were therefore introduced to operate for the year 1960/61. If there is a difference between the forecasted market price and the realised market price, then

a) if the market price is the higher, the surplus will be shared initially as to 75 per cent. to the Board and 25 per cent. to the Ministry; the Board will allocate 40 per cent. of its share (i.e. 30 per cent. of the total surplus) to a reserve fund and retain the balance for disposal at its own discretion. The reserve fund will be used to meet losses in subsequent years in accordance with detailed arrangements to be agreed between the Ministry and the Board.

b) if the market price is the lower, the loss will be divided between the Ministry and the Board in the ratio of 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, except that 90 per cent. of any loss in excess of 6d. per dozen below the estimated price will be paid by the Ministry.

Table XXII. Egg Marketing Board

Year to end March	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	d. per dozen		
Forecast price	37.2	38.84	35.8
Guaranteed price +	48.95	48.53	47.15
Board's realised price	38.9	34.29	-
Average producer price* (1st. quality hen eggs)	45.73	40.56	-
Government subsidy	12.22	11.76*	11.35*
Year to 31 December	1958	1959	
	million dozen		
Sales through Board	1025.6	1067.9	

+ Assuming feed prices of 25s.9d. per cwt. in 1958/59, 26s.11d. per cwt. in 1959/60 and 26s.5d. per cwt. in 1960/61.

\* After deduction of levy of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen.

\* Provisional.

Sources: Report of the Egg Marketing Board; Cmnd. 970

Sales from Monthly Digest of Statistics.

C. E. C. Intelligence Bulletin.

The average cost of marketing eggs from producers to the point of sale by the Board (excluding the Board's administrative costs) for the year ending 28 March 1959 and 2 April 1960 was given in the Board's annual report as follows:

d. per dozen	1958/59	1959/60
Packers, Margin	2.94	2.83
Transport	0.54	0.58
Boxes and packaging	0.98	1.22
	<u>4.46</u>	<u>4.63</u>
Cost of marketing eggs not saleable as fresh in shell	0.65	0.78

In the autumn of 1958, the Board reduced the packers' margin by 0.2d. per dozen eggs for packers in Britain and by 0.1d. for packers in Northern Ireland, after an enquiry into packers, costs which was to be continued and used as a basis for fixing the margin in 1960/61.

In both the years under review, the price at which the Board could dispose of the rising volume of eggs was below the guaranteed price as adjusted to changes in the cost of the feedingstuffs ration (see Appendix Tables 10 and 11). In order to check the increasing output, the guaranteed price was reduced by 1d. per dozen for 1959 and by a further 1.38d. per dozen for 1960, assuming a stable cost of feeds. The Board is attempting to increase consumption from its present level of about 4 eggs per person per week by intensive advertising. It should be noted that an unknown quantity of eggs is sold by producers with fewer laying birds than 50 direct to consumers; these eggs together with those sold by registered producers with 'A' and 'B' licences obtain no subsidy, but they apparently command rather higher retail prices than those which are stamped by the Board, since housewives consider them fresher. The Board is attempting to meet this competition by speeding the flow of eggs through the packing stations and by insisting on regular collection of eggs from farms at least once weekly.

In its report for 1960, the Board stated that the investigation into costs had justified a reduction in 1960/61 of 0.13d. per dozen in the packers' margin in Northern Ireland but a small rise in that paid in Great Britain. In order to offset the higher costs of collecting small quantities of eggs, the Board had since 1959 paid the margin partly at a flat rate of 1s.6d. per consignment, and partly by a balancing charge designed to bring the total for all packers taken together to the agreed sum. The Board apparently feels that it cannot impose on its registered producers the varying costs of collecting varying quantities of eggs from varying distances but must pay an average and uniform price throughout the country, thus effectively reducing the economic advantages of proximity to market and of large-scale output.

## Wool

The British Wool Marketing Board is the sole seller of home produced fleece wool in the United Kingdom. If its annual receipts from the year's sales on the international market do not equal the guaranteed price fixed at the annual price review, then the deficiency is made up from its reserves or from the Ministry of Agriculture. It pays to producers a price which varies according to the quality and type of each clip but which on average equals the guaranteed price. If this is lower than the market price, the Board is bound to place the surplus to reserve so that it can be used in years of deficit. The market price has in fact been below the guaranteed price by a substantial amount since 1957/58, although the guaranteed price was reduced by 2d. per lb. for the 1959 clip and by a further

Table XXIII. Wool Marketing Board

Year to April 30	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Guaranteed price	56.25	54.25	53.25
Realised price	39.39	47.32	-
Producers price	50.85	49.70	48.55*
Marketing costs	5.4	4.48	4.7*

\* Provisional  
Reports of the Wool Marketing Board

1d. per lb. for the 1960 clip. As a result the Board has had to draw some £12 millions from the Ministry in the last five years in order to implement the guaranteed price, since it began the current five year period with no reserves.

In July 1958, a Committee of Investigation appointed by the Minister reported that the Board had imposed new contracts on the wool merchants who acted as its buying agents without reasonable negotiation and that the Board ought not even to appear to misuse its powers as a statutory monopolist. The Minister subsequently directed the Board to introduce a period of six months' notice before altering their contracts; negotiations are to be conducted by a joint committee of the Board and the wool merchants with powers to refer an unresolved dispute to an appointed and independent arbitrator. (British Wool Marketing Scheme (Amendment) Order, 1958, Nos. 2125, 2126).

## PART VI

### ADMINISTRATION

#### 1. Pig Industry Development Authority

This organisation, commonly known as PIDA, was set up under the Agriculture Act, 1957, on the recommendation of the Bosanquet Committee. The Board is appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and consists of fourteen persons representing specific interests in the breeding, rearing, processing and distribution of pigs and three other persons with general commercial experience and not connected with the industry. The Authority has taken over responsibility for the work in progress on progeny testing and pig recording. It obtains finance from a levy of 2d. per score deducted from the deficiency payment on each pig when the market price falls below the standard price; it is not clear what will happen to this levy if market prices exceed the standard price so that no deficiency payment is made (Pig Industry Development Authority Levy Scheme (Approval) Order, 1958, No.871).

PIDA has issued one annual report, for 1958.

#### 2. Caine Committee

The Caine Committee on the Use of Grassland, which reported in October 1958, were not able to recommend any single device which would accelerate the gradual process of improvement in the use of grassland and green forage crops, which would only occur simultaneously with a general rise in the level of farm management as a whole. The report commended the Government's small farm scheme launched in 1958 and recommended a strengthening of the advisory services, greatly extended trials of grassland management on a commercial scale, and some changes in the structure of the existing production grants.

#### 3. Landlord and Tenant

The Agricultural Land Tribunals and Notices to Quit Order 1959 Nos. 81 and 82, January 1959 and the Agricultural Land Tribunals (Amendment) Order, 1959 No. 359, made minor amendments in the procedure of these tribunals, of the serving of notices to quit and of counter-claims. Changes were also made in the values allowed to an outgoing tenant for various improvements and fertilisers by the Agriculture (Calculation of Value for Compensation) Regulations, 1959, No. 496, under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. It is not yet possible to assess the effect on rents of the new provisions of the Agriculture Act, 1958, which instructed arbitrators to have regard to the market value irrespective of the fact that the farm might be occupied by a sitting tenant. A comprehensive study of farm rents from 1945 to 1957, made by the Department of Estate Management, Cambridge, showed that open market rents were 13 - 14 per cent. higher than rents awarded by arbitrators and independent valuers, and rents negotiated with sitting tenants 3 per cent. higher (D. R. Denman and V. F. Stewart, Farm Rents. Allen and Unwin, 1960).

4. The Engholm Committee on Plant Breeders' Rights (Cmnd. 1092) published in July 1960, recommended legislative provision to enable plant breeders to acquire exclusive rights over their varieties for a limited period, usually about 15 years. It suggested that a Plant Variety Rights Office should be set up on the lines of the existing Patent Office, to examine applications for the grant of rights and generally to administer the arrangements.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1. Cereals: Average Market Prices

Per cwt.	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Average Market Prices		Average Market Prices		Average Market Prices	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1958						
July	23	7	20	5	24	6
August	20	8	22	2	22	3
September	19	5	21	5	21	5
October	19	8	21	7	21	0
November	21	0	22	7	22	2
December	21	9	23	5	22	10
1959						
January	22	6	24	6	23	10
February	22	7	25	2	24	4
March	21	6	24	5	23	3
April	20	11	23	3	22	3
May	20	1	22	3	21	9
June	19	6	21	9	21	2
July	18	6	20	8	20	1
August	17	10	20	1	18	11
September	18	5	19	7	19	2
October	19	8	20	2	20	10
November	21	1	20	9	22	5
December	21	2	20	10	23	2
1960						
January	21	9	21	1	23	3
February	22	2	21	10	23	7
March	21	6	21	10	23	1
April	22	3	22	0	22	10
May	23	0	22	6	23	4
June	23	6	22	6	23	7

M. A. F. F. Monthly Index Price, England and Wales.

Table 2. Potatoes: Market and Support Prices - G. B.

Per ton ware	(1) Average Market Price		(2) (3) (4) P. M. B. Support Prices England and Wales						(5) Scotland	
			1		2		3			
			South & West		Midlands & North		East & N. East			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1958										
July	302	0	282	6	275	0	270	0	262	6
August	281	6	282	6	275	0	270	0	262	6
September	402	0	282	6	275	0	270	0	262	6
October	497	6	282	6	275	0	270	0	262	6
November	514	6	282	6	275	0	270	0	262	6
December	540	6	282	6	275	0	270	0	262	6
1959										
January	577	6	247	6	240	0	235	0	227	6
February	554	0	257	6	250	0	245	0	237	6
March	539	6	265	0	257	6	252	6	245	0
April	513	0	275	0	267	6	262	6	255	0
May	356	0	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
June	402	6	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
July	414	0	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
August	370	6	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
September	299	0	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
October	293	0	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
November	304	0	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
December	319	6	285	0	277	6	272	6	265	0
1960										
January	310	0	-		-		-		-	
February	291	6	230	0	215	0	195	0	180	0
March	277	9	250	0	235	0	215	0	200	0
April	292	6	270	0	255	0	235	0	220	0
May	276	0	290	0	275	0	255	0	240	0
June	251	0	310	0	295	0	275	0	260	0

Col. (1) M. A. F. F. Monthly Index Price, England and Wales  
 cols. (2), (3), (4), (5), Farmer and Stockbreeder



Table 3. Fat Cattle: Auction Prices, Standard Prices and Deficiency Payments

Per live cwt.	(1) Average Auction Price*		(2) Standard Price		(3) Deficiency Payment	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week commencing 1958						
July 7	150	0	159	6	18	6
14	150	7	156	6	19	0
21	150	1	154	6	17	0
28	150	9	152	6	12	6
August 4	150	9	151	0	11	6
11	150	1	150	0	9	0
18	146	10	149	0	5	6
25	146	10	148	0	8	0
September 1	147	3	147	0	7	0
8	151	3	146	0	Nil	
15	153	8	145	0	Nil	
22	151	6	144	0	Nil	
29	147	2	143	0	Nil	
October 6	144	8	142	6	Nil	
13	144	2	142	6	Nil	
20	144	0	142	6	Nil	
27	143	11	142	6	2	0
November 3	144	0	142	6	5	0
10	143	0	143	0	3	0
17	144	9	144	0	Nil	
24	143	11	146	0	6	0
December 1	147	1	148	6	3	0
8	149	6	151	6	8	0
15	149	7	153	6	9	0
22 +	148	9	155	0	10	0
29 +	148	9	155	0	10	0
1959						
January 5	151	5	157	6	12	6
12	155	7	159	6	12	6
19	154	2	161	6	11	6
26	154	8	163	6	12	0
February 2	156	4	165	0	14	0
9	157	4	166	0	13	6
16	157	10	167	0	13	6
23	158	11	168	0	14	6
March 2	160	0	169	0	13	6
9	162	9	170	0	15	0
16	164	3	171	0	13	6
23	166	3	172	0	13	6
30	168	10	172	0	12	3
April 6	167	0	173	0	11	3
13	163	8	174	0	10	3
20	165	6	174	0	12	3
27	166	3	174	0	13	3

Table 3. continued

Per live cwt.		(1) Average Auction Price*	(2) Standard Price	(3) Deficiency Payment
May	4	167 2	174 0	12 3
	11	165 1	173 0	12 3
	18	164 7	172 0	12 3
	25	168 2	171 0	12 3
June	1	169 4	170 0	10 3
	8	168 4	168 6	8 3
	15	164 9	166 6	5 9
	22	160 5	164 6	2 6
July	29	161 1	162 0	2 6
	6	158 8	159 6	5 6
	13	159 0	157 0	2 6
	20	156 0	154 6	2 6
August	27	154 2	152 0	0 9
	3	157 6	150 0	1 9
	10	154 7	149 0	Nil
	17	152 6	148 0	Nil
September	24	151 1	147 0	Nil
	31	149 0	146 0	Nil
	7	147 9	145 0	Nil
	14	145 8	144 0	Nil
October	21	148 6	143 0	Nil
	28	147 1	142 0	Nil
	5	144 7	141 6	Nil
	12	146 6	141 6	Nil
November	19	146 9	141 6	Nil
	26	146 5	141 6	Nil
	2	147 9	141 6	Nil
	9	150 2	142 6	Nil
December	16	149 1	143 6	Nil
	23	149 1	145 6	Nil
	30	152 2	148 0	Nil
	7	157 2	151 0	0 9
1960	14	162 5	153 0	Nil
	21 +	159 4	154 6	Nil
	28 +	159 4	154 6	Nil
January	4	157 9	157 0	Nil
	11	158 5	159 0	0 9
	18	158 2	161 0	5 0
	25	157 5	163 0	6 0
February	1	155 8	164 0	8 0
	8	154 10	165 0	10 6
	15	156 1	166 0	13 0
	22	155 4	167 0	14 0
	29	153 9	168 0	15 0

Table 3 continued

Per live cwt.	(1) Average Auction Price*	(2) Standard Price	(3) Deficiency Payment
March 7	153 8	169 0	17 0
14	154 5	170 0	19 0
21	153 3	171 0	19 6
28	152 9	171 6	21 0
April 4	152 10	172 6	21 6
11	154 1	173 0	22 6
18	158 1	173 0	23 0
25	157 9	173 0	22 6
May 2	153 10	173 0	21 6
9	153 6	172 0	22 0
16	155 5	171 0	22 0
23	158 7	170 0	21 6
30	157 3	169 0	20 0
June 6	151 5	167 6	18 6
13	152 3	165 6	17 6
20	148 1	163 6	17 0
27	148 6	161 0	17 6

\* Steers and Heifers, light weight, Grade A  
 + Treated as one week because of Christmas holidays  
 Cols. (1) and (3) M.A. F. F. Fatstock Guarantee Scheme  
 col. (2) Farmer and Stockbreeder

Table 4. Beef: Supplies and Prices

	(1) Supplies (2)		(3) Wholesale Prices per lb.* (4)	
	Home+ Output	Imports	English Longsides	Argentinian Chilled
	000 tons		s. d.	s. d.
1958				
July (a)	64.4	39.4	2 4	1 9
August	55.7	45.5	2 4	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
September	58.6	31.6	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
October (a)	75.2	28.1	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
November	63.8	39.1	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
December	60.4	35.1	2 3	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1959				
January (a)	75.7	34.9	2 4	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
February	58.6	16.4	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	56.3	32.5	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2
April (a)	62.2	24.8	2 6	2 0
May	47.8	28.3	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	47.8	22.0	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
July (a)	56.5	36.2	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
August	49.3	26.4	2 4	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
September	57.4	32.3	2 3	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
October (a)	73.7	41.0	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	61.9	30.1	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
December	57.2	24.8	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11
1960				
January (a)	73.9	30.4	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	61.0	25.1	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	62.2	26.6	2 4	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	73.9	24.0	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
May	58.2	28.5	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	50.5	32.4	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Five week periods

\* Monthly average prices at Smithfield derived from average of top daily prices

+ Including production from imported livestock

col. 1 Monthly Digest of Statistics

cols. 2, 3, and 4 C. E. C. Intelligence Bulletin July 1958 - August 1960

Table 5. Fat Lambs: Auction Prices, Standard Prices and Deficiency Payments

Pence per lb. dressed carcase weight	(1) Average Auction Price	(2) Standard Price	(3) Deficiency Payment
Week commencing 1958	d.	d.	d.
	Lambs medium weight		
July 7	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
August 4	35	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
11	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	33	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
25	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
September 1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	33	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	33	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
29	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
October 6	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	31	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
November 3	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	30	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	30	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
24	30	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
December 1	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	30	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
15	30	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
22 *	31	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
29 *	31	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
1959		Hoggets: Light	
January 5	31	40	10
12	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	10
19	31	40	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	32	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
February 2	33	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	33	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
16	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
23	33	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
March 2	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	34	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	11
16	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	11
23	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
30	35	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
April 6	35	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
13	34	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	11

Table 5. continued

Pence per lb. dressed carcass weight		(1) Average Auction Price	(2) Standard Price	(3) Deficiency Payment
Week commencing 1959		d.	d.	d.
Lambs medium weight				
May	4	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	11	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
	18	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	25	36	41	9
June	1	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	8	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	15	32	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	22	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	29	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
July	6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	13	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	20	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
	27	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
August	3	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
	10	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	13
	17	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
	24	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
	31	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
September	7	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
	14	18	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	19
	21	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	19
	28	18	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	5	17	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	20
	12	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
	19	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	21
	26	22	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
November	2	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	9	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
	16	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
	23	28	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	30	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
December	7	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	8
	14	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	21 *	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	28 *	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1960			Hoggets: Light	
January	4	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	11	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
	18	37	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	25	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Table 5. continued

Pence per lb. dressed carcass weight	(1) Average Auction Price	(2) Standard Price	(3) Deficiency Payment
Week commencing 1960	d.	d. Hoggets: Light	
February 1	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
15	41	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
22	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
29	41	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
March 7	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	43	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	2
April 4	42	44	2
11	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	2
18	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	2
		Lambs medium weight	
May 2	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
23	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
30	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
June 6	35	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
27	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	5

\* Treated as one week due to the Christmas holidays  
 Col. 1. M. A. F. F. Fatstock Guarantee Scheme  
 col. 2. Farmer and Stockbreeder  
 col. 3. M. A. F. F. Press Notices

Table 6. Mutton and Lamb: Supplies and Prices

	(1) Home* Output	(2) Imports		(3) Wholesale Prices Per lb.		+
		Mutton	Lamb	English Lamb	N. Zealand Lamb	
		000 tons		s.	d.	s. d.
1958						
July (a)	17.2	3.3	20.3	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
August	14.8	4.3	22.2	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
September	15.7	6.4	16.0	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5
October (a)	21.2	3.9	16.4	2	6	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	19.4	8.9	17.8	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	16.8	7.1	13.9	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5
1959						
January (a)	21.8	3.3	29.8	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4
February	15.1	2.9	27.5	2	5	2 1
March	13.7	6.9	42.2	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11
April (a)	15.3	9.3	35.9	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	13.6	5.0	20.5	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	15.2	3.3	18.9	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10
July (a)	21.0	3.3	20.3	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
August	20.3	3.0	23.2	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8
September	28.1	5.8	21.9	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8
October (a)	39.6	3.9	16.3	1	7	1 8
November	25.7	13.1	15.8	1	11	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	17.2	7.9	10.8	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1960						
January (a)	18.2	1.8	27.9	2	9	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
February	12.4	1.3	23.3	2	11	2 4
March	10.3	3.9	53.4	3	1	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
April (a)	12.1	6.4	33.9	3	9	2 1
May	12.2	4.4	22.9	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	15.3	5.9	22.6	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

\* Including production from imported livestock

+ Monthly average prices at Smithfield

(a) Five week periods

Col. 1. Monthly Digest of Statistics

cols. 2, 3 and 4 C. E. C. Intelligence Bulletin February 1958-August 1960



Table 7. Fat Pigs: Average Returns and Deficiency Payments

Week Commencing 1958	(1)		(2)	
	All Pigs			
	Average Returns		Deficiency Payment	
	per score deadweight			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
April 1	45	6	6	2
8	46	0	5	9
15	46	10	5	9
22	44	10	5	2
29	43	8	4	8
May 6	42	10	4	11
13	43	7	5	3
20	44	4	6	0
27	44	5	6	2
June 3	45	4	7	2
10	44	6	7	0
17	45	2	7	8
23	46	10	7	8
30	46	9	7	4
July 7	46	4	7	2
14	46	4	7	4
21	46	0	7	5
28	45	4	7	6
August 4	45	11	7	10
11	46	0	8	4
18	45	2	8	2
25	46	2	9	0
September 1	46	6	9	2
8	46	10	9	1
15	47	8	9	1
22	48	6	8	7
29	48	8	7	9
October 6	47	5	6	8
13	46	8	6	0
20	46	8	5	8
27	46	0	5	8
November 3	46	2	5	2
10	46	7	4	4
17	47	4	3	8
24	48	2	2	8
December 1	47	1	1	2
8	46	0	0	9
15	45	11	0	7
22	45	7	0	9
29	45	7	0	4

Table 7. continued

Week Commencing	(1) All Pigs Average returns		(2) Deficiency Payment	
	1959			
January 5	45	10	1	1
12	45	9	1	2
19	46	4	1	5
26	46	9	1	3
February 2	46	8	1	2
9	46	4	1	4
16	44	7	1	8
23	43	3	3	0
March 2	43	2	4	0
9	43	2	5	6
16	43	5	6	11
23	43	8	8	7

Week Commencing	(1) Pork Pigs* Average returns				(2) Bacon Pigs* Average returns			
	Average returns		Deficiency payment		Average returns		Deficiency payment	
1959	per score				deadweight			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
March 30	45	1	10	1	44	5	10	1
April 6	44	8	10	9	44	7	10	9
13	43	6	11	2	44	11	11	1
20	44	11	12	3	45	6	12	3
27	45	11	12	10	47	10	12	10
May 4	46	2	12	0	48	0	12	0
11	44	2	12	0	48	3	12	0
18	44	11	12	3	47	2	12	3
25	46	3	12	5	45	9	12	5
June 1	45	8	12	3	46	10	12	3
8	45	6	11	10	46	9	11	10
15	46	10	11	11	46	9	11	11
22	47	2	11	7	47	9	11	7
29	46	8	10	4	48	6	10	4
July 6	46	4	9	9	48	0	9	9
13	45	11	8	7	47	2	8	7
20	46	8	8	3	47	1	8	3
27	46	3	7	6	47	8	7	6
August 3	48	10	5	9	46	6	6	4
10	48	7	4	11	47	3	5	4
17	47	1	3	9	48	1	3	8
24	46	5	3	0	48	0	2	11
31	46	3	1	7	46	9	1	7
September 7	47	0	0	9	44	2	0	9
14	45	4	0	5	43	4	0	5
21	45	7	0	3	43	0	0	3
28	46	0	0	1	43	2	0	1

Table 7. continued

Week Commencing	(1) Pork Pigs*				(2) Bacon Pigs*			
	Average returns		Deficiency payment		Average returns		Deficiency payment	
	s.	d.	per score deadweight				s.	d.
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
October	5	44 7	Nil		42	6	Nil	
	12	44 1	Nil		42	0	Nil	
	19	43 9	0	1	41	2	0	1
	26	43 6	0	8	41	1	0	8
November	2	43 10	1	2	41	6	1	2
	9	44 10	1	10	42	3	1	10
	16	45 5	1	9	42	7	1	9
	23	45 3	2	1	42	10	2	1
	30	45 3	1	10	42	10	1	10
December	7	46 0	1	11	43	2	1	11
	14	47 6	1	10	43	1	1	10
	21	45 5	1	10	43	1	1	10
	28	45 5	1	10	43	1	1	10
1960								
January	4	44 4	2	8	41	5	3	8
	11	45 2	3	8	42	5	3	9
	18	46 1	3	10	42	11	3	10
	25	45 5	4	1	44	2	4	1
February	1	45 3	4	5	44	6	4	5
	8	46 0	4	11	44	10	4	11
	15	46 10	5	1	44	11	5	1
	22	46 7	5	2	43	5	5	2
	29	46 4	5	10	43	6	5	10
March	7	46 3	6	3	43	6	6	3
	14	46 6	6	6	43	7	6	6
	21	46 8	6	5	42	7	6	5
	28	47 10	7	7	42	7	9	10
April	4	47 10	7	8	44	4	8	1
	11	47 0	7	6	44	2	8	1
	18	49 1	6	9	44	3	8	4
	25	49 0	6	11	44	2	8	6
May	2	47 10	7	8	42	7	9	9
	9	46 9	7	7	42	6	9	8
	16	46 7	7	10	43	1	9	4
	23	48 2	7	7	44	9	7	10
	30	47 1	7	10	44	7	7	11
June	6	46 10	8	1	44	8	8	2
	13	47 9	8	4	44	10	8	4
	20	45 10	8	4	44	10	8	6
	27	45 10	8	3	44	10	8	5

Table 7 continued

\* P. I. D. A. levy subtracted; excluding quality bonus.  
M. A. F. F Press Notices

The standard price varies by a penny from the basic standard price set for the whole year for every penny by which the standard feed price varies from its basic annual figure.

From April 1958 - March 1959 the basic price was 44s. 9d. per score and the basic feed price 26s. 3d. per cwt.

From April 1959 - March 1960 the basic price was 46s. 9d. per score and the basic feed price 28s. 3d.

From April 1960 - March 1961 the basic price is 45s. 10d. per score and the basic feed price 27s. 1d.

Average returns include market price and deficiency payment

Table 8. Pork and Bacon: Supplies and Prices

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Pork		Bacon			
	Home Output	Wholesale Price under 100 lb.	Home* Output	Imports	Wholesale Price +	
	000 tons	per lb.	000 tons	000 tons	G. B. No. 1	Danish A
	s. d.			cwt.	cwt.	
				s. d.	s. d.	
July (a)	34.3	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	21.4	28.7	287 2	299 5
August	30.0	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17.5	28.1	278 0	290 0
September	33.8	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19.2	26.2	286 10	307 8
October (a)	46.6	2 5	22.7	29.4	281 11	301 10
November	37.6	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.2	25.1	302 9	311 7
December	42.0	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.6	24.4	312 0	320 0
1959						
January (a)	40.3	2 7	18.5	27.5	313 9	320 0
February	33.6	2 6	17.4	25.9	249 0	297 6
March	34.9	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.2	29.6	258 10	269 7
April (a)	42.6	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	22.6	26.5	255 7	271 2
May	30.7	2 0	18.3	28.2	263 3	276 3
June	29.1	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.0	29.1	258 11	269 3
July (a)	33.3	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	21.1	29.2	271 1	279 1
August	27.4	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.5	30.3	296 10	301 6
September	30.3	2 7	17.1	28.3	290 0	295 0
October (a)	40.1	2 8	20.3	30.9	284 5	290 7
November	34.8	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.0	34.2	280 0	285 0
December	42.1	2 8	14.7	29.8	278 3	282 9
1960						
January (a)	40.3	2 6	15.7	31.1	272 7	272 7
February	33.9	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.8	34.8	266 0	269 7
March	33.5	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13.6	34.1	248 4	253 4
April (a)	39.5	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	16.6	35.6	253 10	260 0
May	30.1	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	13.6	30.1	257 0	265 0
June	27.1	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13.0	34.0	264 11	270 9

\* Including hams

+ Monthly average prices at London Provision Exchange

(a) Five week periods

cols. (1) and (3) Monthly Digest of Statistics

cols. (2), (4), (5) and (6), C. E. C. Intelligence Bulletin July 1958-August 1960

Table 9. Eggs: Producer and Wholesale Prices

per 120	(1) Average Producer Price		(2) Wholesale* Price	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1958				
July	43	1	37	3
August	45	5	37	5
September	42	6	34	11
October	46	7	37	5
November	45	4	35	8
December	42	2	37	5
1959				
January	35	5	30	3
February	31	4	27	0
March	29	1	26	0
April	29	8	26	0
May	30	10	26	0
June	31	1	26	0
July	33	10	27	11
August	40	6	34	8
September	37	10	26	3
October	41	6	27	1
November	45	5	33	4
December	40	6	35	3
1960				
January	30	5		
February	28	10		
March	28	11		
April	31	4		
May	32	10		
June	35	4		

\* Prices relate to English standard at London Provision Exchange  
col. 1. M.A.F.F. Index Price, England and Wales.  
col. 2. C.E.C. Intelligence Bulletin July 1958 - July 1960

Table 10. Constituents of Standard Feed Rations

<u>Poultry</u>	<u>Per cent. by weight</u>
Feeding Wheat	20
Feeding Barley	10
Feeding Oats	20
Maize	15
Wheat Offals	20
Extracted Soya Bean Meal	10
White Fish Meal	5
	<u>100</u>
<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Per cent. by weight</u>
Feeding Wheat	20
Feeding Oats	10
Barley Meal	40
Maize Meal	10
Wheat Offals	10
Extracted Soya Bean Meal	5
White Fish Meal	5
	<u>100</u>

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Table 11. Cost of Standard Poultry Ration

Per cwt.			s.	d.				s.	d.
1958	June	28	26	8	1959	July	25	25	4
	July	26	27	2		August	22	24	11
	August	23	27	4		September	19	24	7
	September	20	27	1		October	17	24	8
	October	18	26	6		November	14	25	3
	November	15	26	1		December	12	26	0
	December	13	26	4					
1959	January	10	26	10	1960	January	9	26	5
	February	7	27	3		February	6	26	7
	March	7	27	3		March	5	26	5
	April	4	27	0		April	2	26	2
	May	2	26	7		April	30	26	0
	May	30	26	2		May	28	26	2
	June	27	25	9		June	25	26	4

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