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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1947

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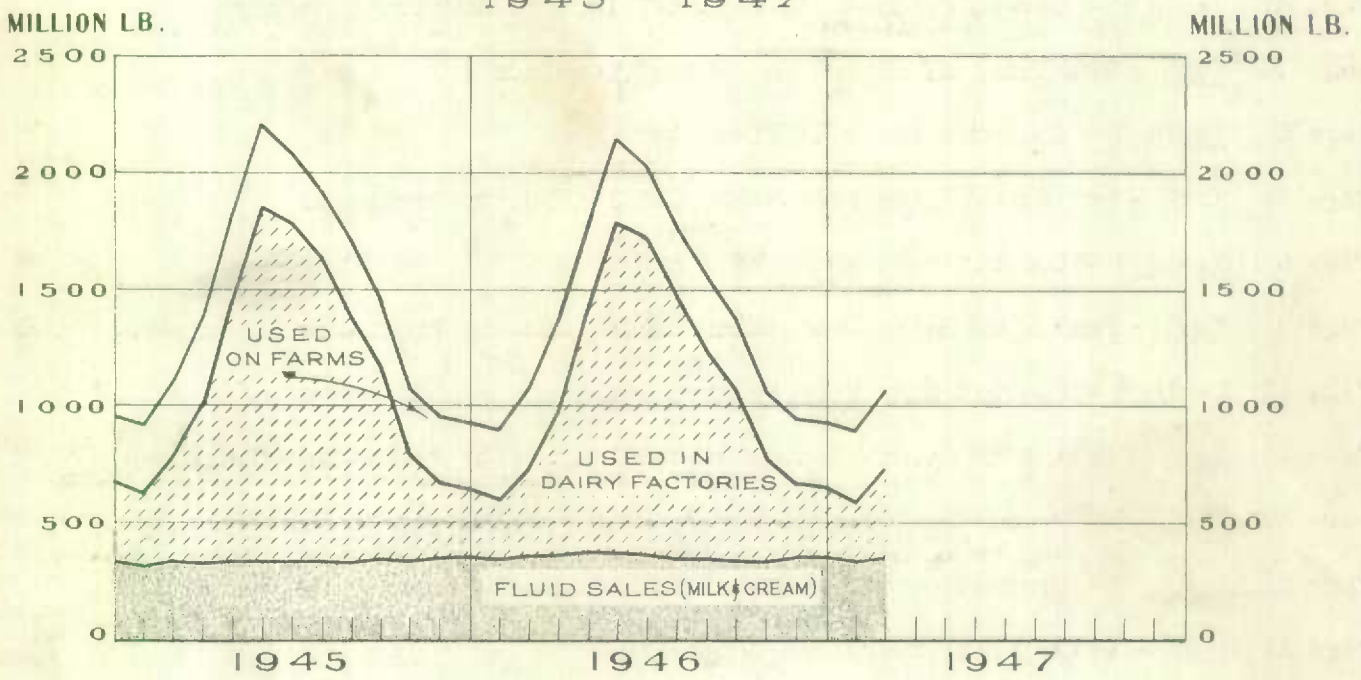
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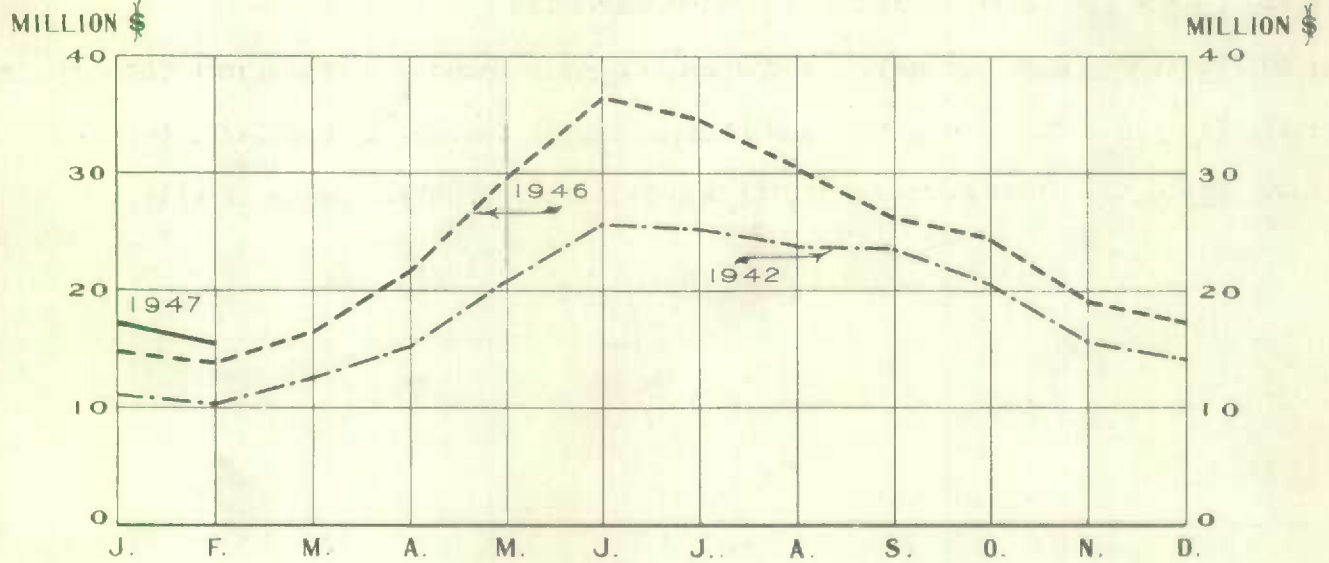
April

Published May 20, 1947.

## MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION 1945 - 1947



## SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING



Price: \$1.00 a year

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## THE DAIRY POSITION IN BRIEF

Creamery butter production in the month of April advanced 5 per cent above that of the same month last year. The amount produced during the month was 30 per cent greater than that of April, 1939, the highest since 1943.

The dairy butter make in the month of April, based on preliminary figures, amounted to 4,757,000 pounds. This was a gain of 3 per cent over the same month last year, but a decline of 38 per cent from April, 1939. Whey butter production amounted to 88,273 pounds, a decrease of nearly 30 per cent from the same month last year.

The total supply of butter, (creamery, dairy and whey) including stocks at the beginning, imports and the monthly make represented a total of approximately 41 million pounds as compared with 30 million pounds in April, 1946. The stock carry-over of creamery butter based on reports of May 1, amounted to 11,207,000 pounds in comparison with 6,791,000 pounds at the same date in 1946.

Domestic disappearance of creamery butter was approximately 2 pounds per capita in April, 1947; dairy butter was .38 pounds and total butter 2.40 pounds. The corresponding figures for April, 1946 were 1.47 pounds, .38 and 1.86 pounds.

Wholesale butter and cheese prices at Montreal averaged 40 cents and 23 cents, respectively, the same as those of a year ago.

Fluid milk sales (including cream expressed as milk), fell 3 per cent below those of March, 1946. Milk alone showed a somewhat greater reduction being down 3½ per cent as compared with the same month in the previous year.

Milk production fell to approximately 1,070,000,000 pounds in the month of March, a decline of nearly 4 million pounds in comparison with the same month in 1946.

Sales income from dairying in February reflected the increased prices now being paid to farmers; and regardless of a reduction in the quantity sold, the income advanced 2 million dollars or nearly 12 per cent over the sales income for the same month of the previous year.

The milch cow holdings in March showed the same decline as that reported a month ago, namely 2½ per cent as compared with March, 1946. Cows due to freshen next month showed a much greater reduction.

The month of April was a very cold month and heavy snowfalls were reported in many areas, particularly heavy falls were reported in the two central provinces. The season is inclined to be late, possibly ten days to two weeks behind last year.

On account of the late spring, feed supplies were beginning to run low in April. Roughages were deficient in some areas. Pastures are late but the abundant moisture supplies offer favourable expectations for a good growth of grass with the advent of warm weather.

Table 1 - PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CREAMERY, DAIRY AND TOTAL BUTTER  
In Canada, April, and Cumulative January - April, 1935 to 1947.

	Creamery Butter		Dairy Butter 1/		Total Butter 2/	
	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	13,684	38,170	8,552	33,792	22,320	72,148
1936	14,490	41,470	8,359	33,004	22,945	74,686
1937	15,298	41,577	8,200	32,325	23,616	74,168
1938	16,454	42,596	7,942	31,287	24,514	74,148
1939	15,900	45,116	7,623	30,065	23,641	75,446
1940	16,713	46,866	7,342	29,011	24,186	76,172
1941	19,126	53,252	7,222	28,564	26,488	82,128
1942	16,904	48,708	6,843	27,056	25,923	76,212
1943	22,961	63,497	4,792	18,936	27,851	82,637
1944	20,070	56,099	4,636	18,938	24,341	75,319
1945	21,045	57,749	4,503	18,428	25,721	76,542
1946	19,704	49,889	4,615	18,995	24,444	69,130
1947	20,737	51,294	4,757	19,480	25,582	70,965

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

1935	1.57	6.11	.79	3.14	2.37	9.26
1936	1.69	6.28	.76	3.03	2.46	9.33
1937	1.69	6.50	.75	2.95	2.45	9.47
1938	1.61	6.36	.71	2.81	2.33	9.19
1939	1.64	6.51	.68	2.70	2.33	9.23
1940	1.78	6.82	.65	2.55	2.44	9.41
1941	1.77	6.69	.63	2.50	2.41	9.23
1942	1.84	7.38	.59	2.32	2.45	9.75
1943	1.83	6.36	.40	1.60	2.24	7.97
1944	1.82	7.67	.39	1.59	2.22	9.30
1945	1.76	6.95	.37	1.53	2.14	8.52
1946	1.47	6.36	.38	1.55	1.96	7.95
1947	2.01	7.18	.38	1.58	2.40	8.80

APRIL MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946 3/

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	86.1	69.4	112.2	185.3	94.4	91.3
1936	91.1	73.5	109.7	181.1	97.1	93.9
1937	96.2	77.6	107.6	177.7	99.9	96.6
1938	103.5	83.5	104.2	172.1	103.7	100.3
1939	100.0	80.7	100.0	165.2	100.0	96.7
1940	105.1	84.8	96.3	159.1	102.3	98.9
1941	120.3	97.1	94.7	156.5	112.0	108.4
1942	106.3	85.8	89.8	148.3	101.2	97.9
1943	144.4	116.5	62.9	103.3	117.8	113.9
1944	126.2	101.9	60.8	100.5	105.1	101.6
1945	132.4	106.8	59.1	97.6	108.8	105.2
1946	123.9	100.0	60.5	100.0	103.4	100.0
1947	130.4	105.2	62.4	103.1	108.2	104.7

1/ Data for April, 1947, are preliminary; revisions for February appear on Table 8.

2/ Includes whey butter amounting to 125,400 pounds in April, 1946, and 83,273 pounds in April, 1947.

3/ Note that the base index in each column is shown as 100.

THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter Supplies: The production of creamery butter in the month of April amounted to approximately 21 million pounds, an increase of 1 million pounds over that of April, 1946. Adding in stocks in store and transit, and a small quantity of imported butter, the total supply of creamery butter amounted to approximately 36 million pounds as compared with 25 million pounds in the same month of the previous year. According to trade reports, 5,118,376 pounds of butter were imported in February and March, most of which came from New Zealand. In April, the imports fell to normal levels.

The stock position was materially strengthened this season by the imports referred to above. On April 1, the holdings of creamery butter amounted to more than 15 million pounds, approximately three times the quantity reported at the same date in the previous year. On May 1, the end of the storage period when stocks reach the low point, the quantity in store and transit amounted to approximately 11 million pounds as against 7 million pounds at the same date last year. The 1947 supply season begins, therefore, with a substantial carry-over, and providing production continues above the level of the previous year, a favourable supply position is indicated.

The production of dairy butter has been on the increase for several months past. The revised estimate for March was 5,498,000 pounds and the preliminary figure for April is 4,757,000, the latter being an increase of 3 per cent over that of April, 1946. Adding in the production of dairy butter with 88,273 pounds of whey butter and the combined stock holdings of 62,837 pounds, the supply of butter (creamery, dairy and whey) in the month of April showed a total of approximately 41 million pounds as against 30 million pounds in April, 1946. Since the weekly ration continues at 6 ounces per person as compared with 4 ounces a year ago, the domestic disappearance of total butter was 29,600,000 pounds in April as against 22,900,000 in the same month of the previous year. This works out to a per capita consumption of 2.40 pounds as against 1.86 pounds in April, 1946. Both figures were slightly higher than those of March, namely, 2.2 pounds and 1.75 pounds, respectively. It will be seen from Table 1 that the April disappearance figure was the highest since 1942.

Fluid Sales: A further reduction in the sales of fluid milk was reported in the month of March, a decline of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total of 298,332,000 pounds represented a more pronounced reduction than that indicated a month ago when the sales fell 2 per cent below those of February, 1946. Cream sales did not reveal as great a decline. The total sales of milk and cream combined, (cream expressed as milk), amounted to 350,444,000 pounds or 3 per cent below those of March, 1946. Increasing living costs together with a tendency to economize in the purchase of food products are the important factors in reducing fluid sales. Since this situation is one that is likely to grow in intensity, it may be expected that fluid sales may show a still more pronounced reduction during subsequent months.

Milk Production: The quantity of milk produced in Canada during the month of March (see Table 9), has been estimated at 1,069,537,000, compared with 1,072,000,000 in the same month of the previous year. This represents a decline of somewhat less than 4 million pounds or one-half of one per cent. When it is remembered that there was an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in January and that the farm milk output in February was above that of a year ago, it would appear that the general trend is moving in a downward direction. More milk was used for creamery butter, of course, and greater quantities were consumed in farm houses. Likewise, on account of butter being a rationed product, more milk was used on farms for the production of dairy butter.

**Table 2 - CHEESE PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL SUPPLY**  
Canada, April, and Cumulative, January - April, 1935 to 1947

	Cheddar Cheese 1/		Other Cheese		Total Cheese 2/	
	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	2,241	5,383	-	-	2,329	5,736
1937	2,445	5,414	-	-	2,529	5,749
1938	1,758	3,746	-	-	1,836	4,057
1939	3,092	7,478	-	-	3,164	7,764
1940	5,008	11,522	72	159	5,148	11,954
1941	3,955	7,436	97	215	4,119	7,916
1942	12,713	28,055	75	166	12,853	28,483
1943	5,888	12,593	88	424	6,039	13,070
1944	8,213	15,938	153	470	8,429	16,660
1945	10,318	18,907	160	568	10,540	19,722
1946	7,421	13,240	398	1,265	7,882	14,755
1947	5,189	10,605	240	928	5,491	11,780
EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL SUPPLY	STOCKS, MAY 1	
1935	249	1,215	64	267	-	11,217
1936	506	4,297	90	312	19,295	14,170
1937	670	3,311	142	471	20,680	15,985
1938	1,620	3,253	173	417	23,413	17,787
1939	377	3,492	98	344	29,424	26,576
1940	2,293	13,315	142	606	18,979	14,240
1941	991	3,459	48	330	19,136	15,722
1942	2,630	29,805	103	291	33,177	29,105
1943	6,524	35,550	22	136	24,796	17,613
1944	2,634	22,846	29	273	29,133	19,617
1945	2,411	19,850	13	141	32,042	25,926
1946	267	15,399	62	363	26,117	21,306
1947	126	2,972	=	=	=	19,291

APRIL MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939, AND 1946

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	72.5	30.2	-	-	73.6	29.5
1937	79.1	32.9	-	-	79.9	32.1
1938	56.9	23.7	-	-	58.0	23.3
1939	100.0	41.7	-	-	100.0	40.1
1940	162.0	67.5	-	18.1	162.7	65.3
1941	127.9	53.3	-	24.4	130.2	52.3
1942	411.2	171.3	-	18.8	406.2	163.1
1943	190.4	79.3	-	22.1	190.9	76.6
1944	265.6	110.7	-	38.4	266.4	106.9
1945	333.7	139.0	-	40.2	333.1	133.7
1946	240.0	100.0	-	100.0	249.1	100.0
1947	167.8	69.9	-	60.3	173.5	69.7

1/ Includes other cheese produced in Quebec, 1935 to 1939.

2/ Farm-made cheese is included in data shown in this column.

- Not available by months.

= Imports not available (see Trade Report No. 101 for data).

The loss to the fluid milk industry already referred to, represented a gain to **factories**. It is of interest to observe that the decline in the total milk supply was shown in all provinces with the exception of Ontario and Manitoba, the former showing an increase of nearly 2 per cent and the latter an increase of approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In British Columbia it was approximately the same as a year ago.

Sales Income: Farmers realized approximately \$15,620,000 from the sale of dairy products in Canada during the month of February, 1947, revealing an increase of nearly 2 million dollars or 11.7 per cent **over the sales income for the same** month of the previous year. It will be seen from Table 10 that the income from fluid milk exceeded the amount received in the same month of the previous year regardless of the reduction in quantity. The combined income from the sale of milk and cream showed a gain of 1 million dollars over that of February, 1946. Thus, while the quantity of fluid milk and cream declined nearly 5 per cent, the income to farmers advanced almost 12 per cent over that of February, 1946.

Production Conditions on Farms: Very cold weather was reported from most sections of Canada during the month of April. Heavy falls of snow were recorded in the Eastern Provinces, particularly Ontario and Quebec, and even at the end of the month dairy observers stated that the snow had not entirely disappeared from the wooded areas. The hours of sunshine were considerably below those of the same month last year and quite heavy frosts were recorded. Seeding operations were very seriously delayed on account of cold weather and excessive moisture. In fact, there was very little work done on the land until the end of April. Pastures showed very little growth, and the season as a whole appears to be from ten days to two weeks behind that of the previous year. In British Columbia, spring opened up early in March with normal to heavy precipitation. While this was followed by colder and somewhat **drier** weather, it did not interfere with **pasture growth**.

On account of the late spring, surplus feed supplies were rapidly depleted during the month of April. There seems to be a shortage of hay in the Eastern Provinces, and rough feeds were in short supply in some districts of Western Canada. Stocks of concentrates in the hands of dealers fell to a low level during the past month and in many cases farmers **were** unable to secure sufficient supplies. However, taking the season as a whole, the concentrated feeds situation showed some improvement over that of the previous year. Although the late season delayed **growth in past**ures, excessive moisture offers hopeful prospects of a good growth later in the season. This may not apply, however, to the Maritime Provinces where precipitation has been somewhat below normal.

Cow holdings continue at a lower level than those of year ago. During January, February and March, the numbers of milch cows on farms showed declines of approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On the other hand, the **percentages** milked advanced approximately 2 per cent over the same months of the previous year. It will be seen, therefore, that the potentialities of the situation are fairly satisfactory, the numbers of cows actually in production being just a little below those of a year ago. The future position is less optimistic. Forecasts made by dairy correspondents showed a decline of 12 per cent in the numbers of cows due to freshen in the month of April, as against a decline of 2 per cent in February. The labour situation appears to be responsible for this development. Farm help is extremely difficult to procure regardless of high wages which average from \$70.00 to \$90.00 a month. In many cases, farmers are depending entirely on family labour, supplemented by outside help hired by the day. While higher prices would increase deliveries to dairy factories, observers appear to doubt the possibilities of farmers producing greater quantities of milk until more adequate supplies of farm labour are available.

Table 5. - CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS  
Production and Domestic Disappearance, April and Cumulative, January-April, 1935 to 1947

	Whole Milk Products		Milk By-Products		Ice Cream	
	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.
1935	8,470	21,299	2,294	6,980	-	-
1936	6,929	19,562	2,170	6,900	-	-
1937	9,194	26,217	2,414	7,400	-	-
1938	12,332	35,675	2,923	8,150	-	-
1939	10,639	27,575	2,773	9,016	777	2,104
1940	13,614	38,919	3,233	9,498	943	2,566
1941	18,491	51,945	3,360	9,827	1,209	3,293
1942	20,040	52,956	3,719	10,323	1,298	3,518
1943	20,522	55,447	3,503	9,318	1,389	3,733
1944	21,109	54,590	3,970	10,905	1,502	4,079
1945	23,888	64,728	4,750	12,788	1,526	3,955
1946	23,743	60,772	5,107	13,086	1,451	3,664
1947	22,811	61,733	6,336	16,365	2,010	4,215

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

1935	.50	1.64	.21	.68	-	-
1936	.53	1.99	.22	.71	-	-
1937	.60	2.23	.20	.68	-	-
1938	.79	2.62	.19	.67	-	-
1939	.70	2.72	.23	.92	.07	.19
1940	.80	2.65	.32	1.00	.08	.23
1941	1.09	3.43	.30	1.06	.11	.29
1942	1.26	4.11	.30	.92	.11	.30
1943	1.28	4.15	.26	.85	.12	.32
1944	1.20	3.67	.28	.86	.13	.35
1945	1.19	4.55	.31	1.00	.13	.33
1946	1.41	4.72	.37	1.00	.12	.30
1947	1.03	4.26	.39	1.09	.16	.34

APRIL MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939, AND 1946 1/

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	79.6	35.7	82.7	44.9	-	-
1936	65.1	29.2	78.3	42.5	-	-
1937	86.4	38.7	87.1	47.3	-	-
1938	115.9	51.9	105.4	57.2	-	-
1939	100.0	44.8	100.0	54.3	100.0	53.5
1940	128.0	57.3	116.6	63.3	121.4	65.0
1941	173.8	77.9	121.2	65.8	155.6	83.3
1942	188.4	84.4	134.1	72.8	167.1	89.5
1943	192.9	86.4	126.3	68.6	178.8	95.7
1944	198.4	88.9	143.2	77.7	193.3	103.5
1945	224.5	100.6	171.3	93.0	196.4	105.2
1946	223.2	100.0	184.2	100.0	186.7	100.0
1947	214.4	96.1	228.5	124.1	258.7	138.5

1/ Note that base index in each column is shown as 100.



REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS BY PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island: A definite recession was indicated in milk production in this province during March, the total farm output of 8,359,000 pounds was about 4½ per cent below that of the same month of the previous year. This decline was reflected in the sales of fluid milk which fell nearly 3½ per cent while those of fluid cream showed a reduction of 1½ per cent. With the introduction of heifers into herds, the numbers of cows in lactation show the usual seasonal increase, but as compared with a year ago, a very considerable reduction was indicated. In the month of March, cow numbers were 12½ per cent below those of a year ago. This compared with a decline of 12 per cent in February and 10 per cent in January. This situation was due to heavy sales during the autumn, followed by continuous declines in freshenings, the greatest reduction being recorded in March. Favourable weather conditions permitted dairy herds the freedom of the fields, but the season has been late and there was very little growth during the month of April. The mean temperature at Charlottetown was about 30 degrees as against 32 degrees last year and the precipitation of 2.18 inches compared with 1.72 in April, 1946. However, dry weather last year retarded the growth of new seedlings, and with light precipitations, frequent frosts and spring heaving during the winter of 1947, the prospects for hay and pasture are not particularly satisfactory. Under the conditions that now exist, milk production may be expected to register quite a decline this season.

Nova Scotia: Milk production in this province is holding quite steady, the output of 31,950,000 pounds representing only a fractional decline from the same month of the previous year. Fluid milk sales showed a slight increase, the difference between last year and this year being less than 1 per cent. Sales of fluid cream, however, declined 15 per cent, and the quantity of milk in factory production fell nearly 2½ per cent below that of a year ago. On the other hand, the quantity of milk used in the manufacture of farm-produced dairy products compensated for the loss in factory deliveries. In comparison with the same month of the previous year, cow holdings continued on a lower level, being down 4½ per cent in both February and March. Likewise, the situation in regard to freshenings was much less favourable, indicating further reduction in subsequent months. Reduced numbers were offset by a pronounced increase in the percentage milking. Thus, the situation seems to be fairly well stabilized, with producing possibilities equal to last year. Warm sunny weather prevailed during the month of April with temperatures practically on a par with those of a year ago. There was much less moisture, and most of it came in the form of snow. At Kentville, only 4.2 inches of snow was recorded as compared with 19.3 inches in April, 1946; and 2.23 inches of rain as against 3.02 inches. Insufficient moisture and the winter killing of clover are two factors that would discourage hope of a heavy hay crop this season. Concentrates are still difficult to purchase and the necessity of buying mixed feeds in place of protein supplements adds to the cost of feeding dairy cows. The supply of labour is only slightly better than it was a year ago, and the average wages paid (board and room included), appear to be about \$60.00 a month. The season is well advanced in many areas, but on account of the lack of moisture there has been very little growth. Milk production may be adversely affected, and is not likely to measure up to the level of the previous year.

New Brunswick: The production of milk in March fell to 30,617,000 pounds or about 1 per cent below that of the previous March. Fluid milk sales are being well maintained, but the sales of fluid cream suffered a considerable reduction. Deliveries to factories were 9 per cent below those of the previous year, while the quantities of milk used on farms showed a slight increase. There were fewer milch cows kept on farms according to dairy correspondents, a reduction of 2½ per cent from March, 1946. Likewise, a sharp decline occurred in the percentage of cows milking, falling from 72.2 to 69.8. On the other hand, freshenings are on the increase and it is possible that the numbers of dairy cows available for milking purposes may show some improvement next month. The month of April was characterized by frosty nights and dry, warm days.

Table 4 - CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS  
 Production, Exports and Imports of Principal Products  
 April, and Cumulative, January-April, 1935 to 1947

	Evaporated Whole Milk		Condensed Whole Milk		Whole Milk Powder	
	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	7,357	17,475	859	2,993	143	444
1936	5,956	16,226	597	2,428	272	546
1937	7,352	20,842	1,281	3,841	425	1,259
1938	10,561	30,066	871	2,920	721	2,092
1939	9,164	22,805	556	2,166	642	1,653
1940	12,080	34,187	755	2,210	587	1,862
1941	16,132	44,579	1,430	4,692	819	2,274
1942	16,570	44,119	2,372	5,420	969	2,963
1943	16,130	44,047	2,864	7,255	1,465	3,954
1944	16,348	42,363	3,151	7,497	1,498	4,432
1945	18,310	49,625	3,809	9,609	1,610	4,926
1946	18,617	48,344	3,357	7,770	1,541	3,933
1947	18,977	49,773	2,321	6,884	1,315	4,373
EXPORTS						
1935	1,042	3,828	148	666	210	955
1936	458	2,506	61	368	252	1,634
1937	940	2,961	642	1,502	164	779
1938	568	4,795	101	912	324	1,313
1939	1,818	4,856	41	450	331	1,638
1940	1,132	5,616	63	860	609	1,742
1941	2,963	15,409	330	2,564	350	1,339
1942	1,156	11,068	1,387	3,431	122	524
1943	1,483	5,843	601	4,747	111	653
1944	664	5,652	1,320	4,304	108	299
1945	1,822	14,828	3,785	7,383	261	706
1946	912	5,926	1,208	3,531	508	1,163
1947	790	2,756	1,369	4,349	86	445
	TOTAL SUPPLY	STOCKS, MAY 1	TOTAL SUPPLY	STOCKS, MAY 1	IMPORTS	
1935	11,353	5,667	1,601	641	4	10
1936	10,467	4,932	1,186	504	68	142
1937	13,640	7,148	1,917	658	93	282
1938	18,378	10,145	1,223	438	46	412
1939	14,999	6,123	1,181	639	1	8
1940	21,559	12,249	1,224	438	4	6
1941	27,145	13,015	1,876	501	45	275
1942	27,645	12,810	3,174	1,669	4	22
1943	26,079	12,081	3,624	1,611	10	11
1944	27,018	14,823	4,876	2,359	6	7
1945	44,615	28,462	5,800	2,983	1	3
1946	31,510	15,751	4,933	2,170	-	1
1947	35,925	22,911	4,196	2,584	(3)	(3)

(3) Not available at date of publication.

The grass is beginning to green up, although the growth is slow. Hay and pasture prospects are not particularly favourable at the present time. Observers do not anticipate very much change in the production of milk this season as compared with that of the previous year. Much will depend on the availability of labour. At the present time wages are very high and it is difficult to procure help, even at the wages offered.

Quebec: A 4 per cent decline was reported in milk production for the month of March, falling to 216,423,000 pounds. This was reflected in fluid milk and cream sales which fell  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, respectively. With the production of butter, cheese and concentrated milk products falling below those of March, 1946, the deliveries to factories suffered a reduction of nearly 10 per cent. Farm production increased, due principally to an increase in the dairy butter make. The cow population appears to be holding steady and prospective freshenings were the same as last year. Since more cows were reported to be in calf the situation may improve later on. Heavy storms in the month of March were responsible in part for reduced deliveries and lower production. April was a very cold month. At Normandin Experimental Station, the average temperature of 20 degrees was the lowest in 10 years, with a range from 7 degrees below zero to 45 degrees above. At Ste-Anne de La Pocatiere, there was 14 inches of snow in April, and on the 29th the temperature fell to -1, the lowest minimum for that month in 34 years. Exceptionally heavy falls of snow were reported in all parts of the province, practically twice as much as last year and there were fewer hours of bright sunshine. The labour situation is still acute and farmers are hiring men at \$3.00 to \$3.50 a day, rather than to engage them by the month. A reduced demand for fluid milk is having an adverse effect on the overall milk production. Combined with a shortage of labour, production prospects are not particularly promising. Much will depend on pastures, however, and since there is plenty of moisture available, there should be good growth as soon as the weather warms up.

Ontario: Milk production in the month of March, advanced to 395,512,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 2 per cent over the same month last year. This advance showed up in the deliveries of milk to factories which moved up 9 per cent. However, a part of this was represented in a diversion from fluid sales, milk sales falling  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and cream sales 3 per cent. Cow holdings continue on a lower level, being down 3 per cent from last March. There was also a substantial fall-off in freshenings, a comparable situation to that reported a month ago. The decline in numbers was out-balanced, however, by the percentage of cows being milked, an advance of 7 per cent being indicated over that of March, 1946. Then too, there was a slight improvement in the production of milk per cow. The weather was very cold and backward during April. In Western Ontario, seeding operations were reported to be five weeks behind last year. Likewise, pastures are very late; in fact, there was practically no growth up to the end of April. Labour is scarce and wages are high (\$60.00 to \$70.00 per month with board). There are a large number of returned men operating their own farms, however, and many of them have small herds coming into production. When pastures reach full growth, it is possible that the milk output in the month of March, may exceed that produced in a given period of the previous year.

Manitoba: Total milk production showed an increase of approximately  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the month of March, and factory deliveries stepped up 10 per cent over those of a year ago. There was a slight decline in fluid sales, but more milk was used on farms for home manufacturing. Dairy herds are being well maintained, although in the month of March, **dairy correspondents** reported a reduction of 2 per cent in milch cows as compared with the same month in 1946. This was offset, however, by the percentage of cows being milked. On the other hand, freshenings appear to be running considerably below those of a year ago. The month of April was very cold although there was a good deal of sunshine and very little snow. Some farmers are running short of feed, and high feed costs may have caused some farmers to reduce their holdings of milch cows.

Table 5 - CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS  
 Production, Exports and Imports of Principal Products  
 April, and Cumulative, January-April, 1935 to 1947

	Skimmilk Powder		Condensed Skimmilk		Casein	
	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative	April	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	1,615	4,592	356	1,424	91	207
1936	1,349	4,373	318	1,280	159	300
1937	1,376	4,353	509	1,507	169	472
1938	2,039	5,387	408	1,359	108	228
1939	1,885	6,436	187	694	147	473
1940	2,328	6,854	371	1,236	164	298
1941	2,446	6,978	402	1,369	103	274
1942	2,574	6,852	519	1,824	237	527
1943	2,093	5,605	389	1,155	212	486
1944	2,487	6,070	493	1,159	147	313
1945	3,405	8,903	387	1,226	265	617
1946	3,955	9,503	244	1,005	252	453
1947	4,456	10,879	498	1,513	456	1,005
EXPORTS			IMPORTS			
1935	70	318	-	-	(2)	36
1936	84	545	-	-	1	32
1937	55	187	-	-	13	36
1938	-	350	-	-	40	103
1939	231	1,079	-	-	57	194
1940	81	207	-	(1)	546	910
1941	14	161	-	-	266	358
1942	9	119	-	-	220	447
1943	65	234	-	-	1	24
1944	1	1	-	-	2	419
1945	100	300	-	-	3	13
1946	-	847	-	-	(2)	81
1947	38	1,134	-	-	(3)	(3)
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA						
1935	.15	.46	.03	.13	.003	.03
1936	.13	.43	.04	.14	.02	.05
1937	.13	.42	.04	.13	.01	.04
1938	.13	.42	.03	.12	.01	.04
1939	.16	.66	.02	.06	.01	.07
1940	.19	.65	.03	.09	.06	.13
1941	.21	.74	.03	.12	.02	.06
1942	.20	.59	.04	.14	.03	.08
1943	.15	.50	.03	.09	.02	.07
1944	.16	.49	.03	.09	.02	.09
1945	.21	.67	.03	.09	.02	.06
1946	.28	.67	.02	.09	.03	.05
1947	.26	.71	.04	.12	.03	.13

(1) Condensed skim milk is not separately listed in import returns. Condensed milk designated as such shown in trade reports consists principally of condensed whole milk products.

(2) Less than 500 pounds. (3) Not available at date of publication.

The Winnipeg fluid milk market was well supplied during April, although deficiencies were reported from some of the larger towns in rural areas. It is generally believed that milk production will reach the level of the previous year, with an increase during the flush period of milk production.

Saskatchewan: Milk production was 130,238,000 in March, a drop of 3 per cent as compared with March, 1947. A corresponding reduction was shown in fluid milk sales, but sales of fluid cream advanced 10 per cent, diverting milk from dairy factories which received lesser quantities for manufacture. A sharp reduction in the holdings of milch cows was reported in March, being nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent below those of the same month in 1947. Freshenings also showed a considerable reduction but the loss in numbers was partially off-set by an increase in the percentage of cows milked. Rough feeds were reported to be running low in some districts on account of the late spring. Quite cold weather prevailed during the month of April, and compared with the corresponding month of the previous year there was more snow and fewer hours of sunshine. At Indian Head Experimental Station, the mean temperature fell 10 degrees and the periods of bright sunshine fell 35 hours below those of April, 1946. The season is about two weeks behind last year and pastures will be quite late. However, with the heavy snowfall and gradual thawing, the soil has received abundant supplies of moisture which offer a promising outlook for pastures and feed crops. Observers expect a decline in milk production during both April and May, but anticipate some increase when herds are released for full-time grazing.

Alberta: The farm output of milk in the month of March fell to 118,756,000 pounds, just slightly less than that produced in the same month a year ago. Fluid sales showed a more pronounced decline, being reduced by nearly 2 per cent and factory deliveries fell  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This slight recession was quite out of keeping with a decline of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the holdings of milch cows. However, this may be explained in part by an increase in the percentage of cows being milked and a greater number of cows due to freshen. However, dairy correspondents forecast a pronounced reduction in cows freshening in April, and if this proves to be the case the decline in milk production may be somewhat greater than that reported in March. The weather during the month of April followed the pattern shown in other provinces, namely, very cold and backward. The snow did not leave the ground in Southern Alberta until the twenty-first of March, which is quite abnormal, and farmers used up most of their surplus feed supplies in order to carry dairy herds through to the pasture season. Seeding commenced in the later part of April, but the season is estimated to be about ten days later than in 1946. Labour costs are quite high, the average wages on dairy farms moving up to \$80.00 and \$90.00 a month. Milk production in the spring period is not expected to change substantially from that of 1946.

British Columbia: Milk production appears to be holding up well, the March output being slightly above that of March, 1946. A very large proportion of the milk is still being sold for fluid purposes, nearly 5 per cent more than last year. Milk sales increased  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and cream sales advanced  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Deliveries to factories on the other hand, fell  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, a situation that was due to a diversion to the fluid milk trade. The numbers of milch cows showed a less reduction in March than in the previous month. Compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, the decline in April was only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as compared with a 3 per cent reduction in February. Fewer cows were expected to come into lactation in the subsequent month, but dairy correspondents forecast an increase in freshenings later on in the season. Favourable spring weather was experienced during the month of April, with less than the usual amount of rain. This latter situation was the opposite to that reported in March. The season is well advanced and a splendid growth of grass is indicated. Less feed was required on account of the early spring growth and feed supplies were adequate. On account of the reduced cow numbers, it is not expected that milk production will show much increase, although good pastures may compensate for this deficiency.

Table 6. - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING  
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for March 1943 to 1947.

Province	Milk production per cow in pounds per day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.
CANADA .....	13.0	13.6	14.8	14.9	15.8	14.4	63.4	64.4	67.0	67.0	71.0	66.6
Prince Edward Island	11.4	10.1	12.0	13.2	17.6	12.9	71.3	52.3	56.5	56.8	83.6	64.1
Nova Scotia .....	17.2	13.7	15.2	17.0	16.7	16.0	75.5	74.9	73.0	81.6	78.2	76.6
New Brunswick .....	13.6	14.4	16.1	17.7	15.5	15.5	70.6	75.9	74.7	74.7	69.8	73.1
Quebec .....	10.7	9.3	11.8	12.5	12.7	11.4	57.1	51.3	56.1	57.9	53.3	56.2
Ontario .....	15.0	15.7	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.9	67.1	69.2	67.8	67.5	71.0	68.5
Manitoba .....	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.8	16.5	14.3	63.9	69.8	67.0	66.3	71.6	68.7
Saskatchewan .....	11.9	14.2	15.6	13.7	14.8	14.0	63.1	65.7	70.6	63.4	63.4	66.2
Alberta .....	12.3	17.8	16.4	14.5	16.4	15.5	54.0	68.3	71.2	62.7	69.7	65.2
British Columbia ...	13.9	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.4	77.1	79.6	78.7	80.2	79.7	79.1

Table 7. - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA 1/  
By Provinces, March, 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1945 '000 lb.	1946 '000 lb.	1947 '000 lb.	1945 lb.	1946 lb.	1947 lb.
CANADA .....	5,257	5,420	5,498	55,007	43,446	47,589
Prince Edward Island	36	40	42	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	191	192	198	-	-	-
New Brunswick .....	388	411	415	-	-	-
Quebec .....	559	576	588	5,248	4,417	1,935
Ontario .....	1,354	1,408	1,387	43,835	36,409	41,773
Manitoba .....	460	474	488	2,928	814	1,792
Saskatchewan .....	1,297	1,310	1,362	-	-	-
Alberta .....	806	838	844	1,703	784	1,176
British Columbia ...	166	171	174	1,293	1,022	913

1/ Revised figures for March are shown in this table.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND CONTRACTS

AFFECTING THE PRICES, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

March 28: Order No. 51 of the Dairy Products Board which designated the persons **eligible** to manufacture Ice Cream Mix and which regulated the volume of Ice Cream Mix made during any quarter period was **rescinded**. Likewise, Order No. 59 which prohibited the addition of milk, cream and other dairy products to Ice Cream Mix at the time of freezing was also **rescinded**.

Order No. 72 which designated persons entitled to manufacture processed cheese and limited the quantities of cheddar which could be used in the manufacture of processed or emulsified cheese was **rescinded** by the Dairy Products Board.

April 30: Right Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, made the following statement in the House of Commons in regard to Dairy Products.

BUTTER

"With the concurrence of the Minister of Finance I am authorized to state that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have increased the ceiling price on butter by ten cents per pound effective May 1, 1947.

"From January 1, 1944, to date, the subsidy paid by the Dominion Government to producers of milk for the manufacture of creamery butter has been on the basis of ten cents per pound butterfat, equivalent to 8½ cents per pound of butter. The new ceiling, therefore, not only compensates for discontinuance of this subsidy but also provides an extra 1½ cents per pound of butter.

"Another factor influencing returns to many producers of milk for butter production is an agreement recently negotiated with the British Ministry of Food for the sale of at least eight million pounds of roller skim-milk powder, at a price of 13½ cents per pound.

"It was announced some time ago that in the event of an increase in the ceiling price of butter action would be taken to capture the increased inventory value of stocks of butter held at the time the ceiling was changed. This action is being taken by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited.

CHEESE

"The cheese agreement with the Ministry of Food covering the production year beginning April 1, 1947, has been amended to incorporate the following prices for export cheese delivered F.O.B. factory shipping point or grading station shipping point:-

	Cents per pound
First Grade .....	25
Second Grade .....	24½
Third Grade .....	24

This new price of 25 cents per pound for First Grade cheese compares with 23.3 cents per pound which the Ministry of Food had previously agreed to pay.

"The returns from the 25 cent price provided under this amended 1947-48 contract represent an increase of 1.7 cents per pound of cheese above those available in the 1946-47 contract year from the 20 cents per pound price for cheese plus the subsidy of 30 cents per hundred pounds of milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese.

DAIRY CATTLE NUMBERS

The results of the survey at December 1, 1946, are reviewed in Table 8, showing 3,959,300 milch cows, 1,307,400 heifers and 2,379,100 calves. The figures given for heifers and calves include animals being raised for beef as well as for milk. Compared with corresponding figures for the previous year, milch cows show a reduction of approximately 1.3 per cent, while heifers declined 4.5 per cent and calves were reduced by 1 per cent. It may be of interest to know that the milch cows reported herein represent an average of approximately one cow for every three persons in Canada. While it is difficult to estimate the trend in cow numbers without knowing the proportion of heifers being raised for milking purposes, it may be safely concluded from the figures given, that further reductions may be anticipated.

Table 8. - NUMBERS OF MILCH COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES ON FARMS IN CANADA 1/  
by Provinces, December 1, 1945, and 1946

Province		Milch Cows		Heifers 2/		Calves (All Classes)	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
CANADA .....	1945	4,012,600		1,369,400		2,403,800	
	1946	3,959,300	(-) 1.3	1,307,400	(-) 4.5	2,379,100	(-) 1.0
Prince Edward Island	1945	46,900		13,000		26,900	
	1946	43,700	(-) 6.8	11,900	(-) 8.5	21,700	(-) 19.3
Nova Scotia	1945	105,600		28,900		42,500	
	1946	101,500	(-) 3.9	27,200	(-) 5.9	42,500	(-) -
New Brunswick	1945	113,300		25,200		42,400	
	1946	107,100	(-) 5.5	22,300	(-) 11.5	39,200	(-) 7.5
Quebec	1945	1,127,900		213,400		279,500	
	1946	1,136,400	(+) 0.8	212,100	(-) 0.6	311,800	(+) 11.6
Ontario	1945	1,259,200		438,800		650,800	
	1946	1,237,800	(-) 1.7	423,000	(-) 3.6	658,600	(+) 1.2
Manitoba	1945	363,200		126,500		220,600	
	1946	353,400	(-) 2.7	111,500	(-) 11.9	195,000	(-) 11.6
Saskatchewan	1945	533,900		252,800		508,500	
	1946	533,400	(-) 0.09	236,700	(-) 6.4	473,000	(-) 7.0
Alberta	1945	364,900		220,400		545,600	
	1946	348,800	(-) 4.4	216,500	(-) 1.8	546,700	(+) 0.2
British Columbia	1945	97,700		50,400		87,000	
	1946	97,200	(-) 0.5	46,200	(-) 8.3	90,600	(+) 4.1

1/ Estimated on Basis of Live Stock Survey of December 1.

2/ Both Beef and Dairy Classes are Represented in these Data.



## EVAPORATED MILK

"It will be recalled that the subsidy paid by the Dominion Government on milk used in the manufacture of evaporated milk was discontinued as of September 30, 1946. Effective October 1, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board authorized an increase in the ceiling price of evaporated milk sold in Canada so that returns to producers would not be disturbed as a result of the discontinuance of the subsidy. The pack of milk (600,000 cases) for the Ministry of Food under the 1946-47 contract had already been completed by that date.

"With respect to the 1947-48 contract, the Ministry of Food has already agreed to purchase 600,000 cases of evaporated milk in the production year beginning April 1, 1947, at a price of \$5.25 per case, basis f.o.b. ocean steamers Montreal, Vancouver or New Westminster or, in the event of shipment through some other port, f.o.b. the ports mentioned. This would give producers the same returns for milk as they received in the 1946-47 contract year, when the Dominion Government paid a subsidy on milk used for this purpose.

"In view of the higher returns that have now been provided for cheese and other dairy products, negotiations are now being carried on with a view to amending the 1947-48 contract for evaporated milk at a price to be mutually agreed upon which will keep returns to producers of milk for this purpose in proper relationship with returns for other dairy products.

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## THE DAIRY SITUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

More milk was available for the production of manufactured products in Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and the United Kingdom during the last three months of 1946 than that produced during the same period of the previous year. Production also advanced in the United States and Argentina. In Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, the supplies of milk suffered from the adverse effects of a prolonged spring-time drought.

Below normal temperature throughout the dairy belt of the United States held back the growth on dairy pastures. Crop correspondants reporting at April 1st, estimated the condition of pastures at 79 per cent of the normal, the lowest at that date since 1941. In spite of the abnormal weather conditions milk production gained a normal of 16 percent over the February output, giving a total of 9.9 billion pounds or 2 percent above that of March 1945.

Denmark exported 36.2 short tons of butter (53.7 tons or 62.3 percent of which was shipped to the United Kingdom) in the twelve-month period, November 1945 to October 1946. This compares with the pre-war 1935-39 average of 16.4 short tons.

Table 9. - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES  
March 1945, 1946 and 1947

(Section A)

		Total Milk Production '000 lb.	Factory Production				Farm Production	
			1	2	3	4	5	6
			Creamery Butter '000 lb.	Factory Cheese '000 lb.	Conc. Milk '000 lb.	Ice Cream '000 lb.	Dairy Butter '000 lb.	Farm Cheese '000 lb.
CANADA	1945	1,116,358	343,882	45,547	48,238	12,359	123,171	693
	1946	1,073,186	277,388	33,920	46,604	10,731	126,992	694
	1947	1,069,537	282,941	29,547	46,721	10,603	128,818	694
P.E.I.	1945	8,653	3,398	67	-	71	844	1
	1946	8,764	3,257	67	-	43	937	1
	1947	8,359	2,811	111	-	29	984	1
N.S.	1945	32,707	10,216	-	440	1,100	4,475	27
	1946	32,051	9,559	-	736	714	4,499	27
	1947	31,930	9,185	-	847	714	4,639	27
N.B.	1945	30,234	6,584	223	-	371	9,091	3
	1946	30,956	6,513	278	-	343	9,630	3
	1947	30,617	5,998	111	-	386	9,723	3
Que.	1945	214,552	37,605	7,207	7,762	2,258	13,097	28
	1946	225,508	38,730	6,484	9,853	2,043	13,496	28
	1947	216,423	36,691	4,055	8,451	2,272	13,777	28
Ont.	1945	411,048	118,415	30,769	31,984	4,687	31,724	145
	1946	389,005	92,525	22,068	27,595	4,244	32,990	145
	1947	395,512	106,138	19,751	29,816	3,801	32,497	145
Man.	1945	91,392	40,979	3,040	-	1,015	10,778	112
	1946	82,006	31,709	1,602	-	843	11,106	111
	1947	85,780	33,927	2,366	-	843	11,434	111
Sask.	1945	148,565	65,299	55	-	643	30,389	133
	1946	134,125	48,336	56	-	500	30,693	134
	1947	130,238	43,580	134	-	543	31,912	134
Alta.	1945	126,689	49,554	3,473	2,182	900	18,884	211
	1946	118,922	39,597	2,697	1,965	772	19,634	212
	1947	118,756	38,871	2,495	2,193	800	19,775	212
B.C.	1945	52,513	11,332	713	5,870	1,314	3,389	33
	1946	51,849	7,662	668	6,455	1,229	4,007	33
	1947	51,922	5,740	524	5,414	1,215	4,077	33

Table 9. - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES  
March 1945, 1946 and 1947

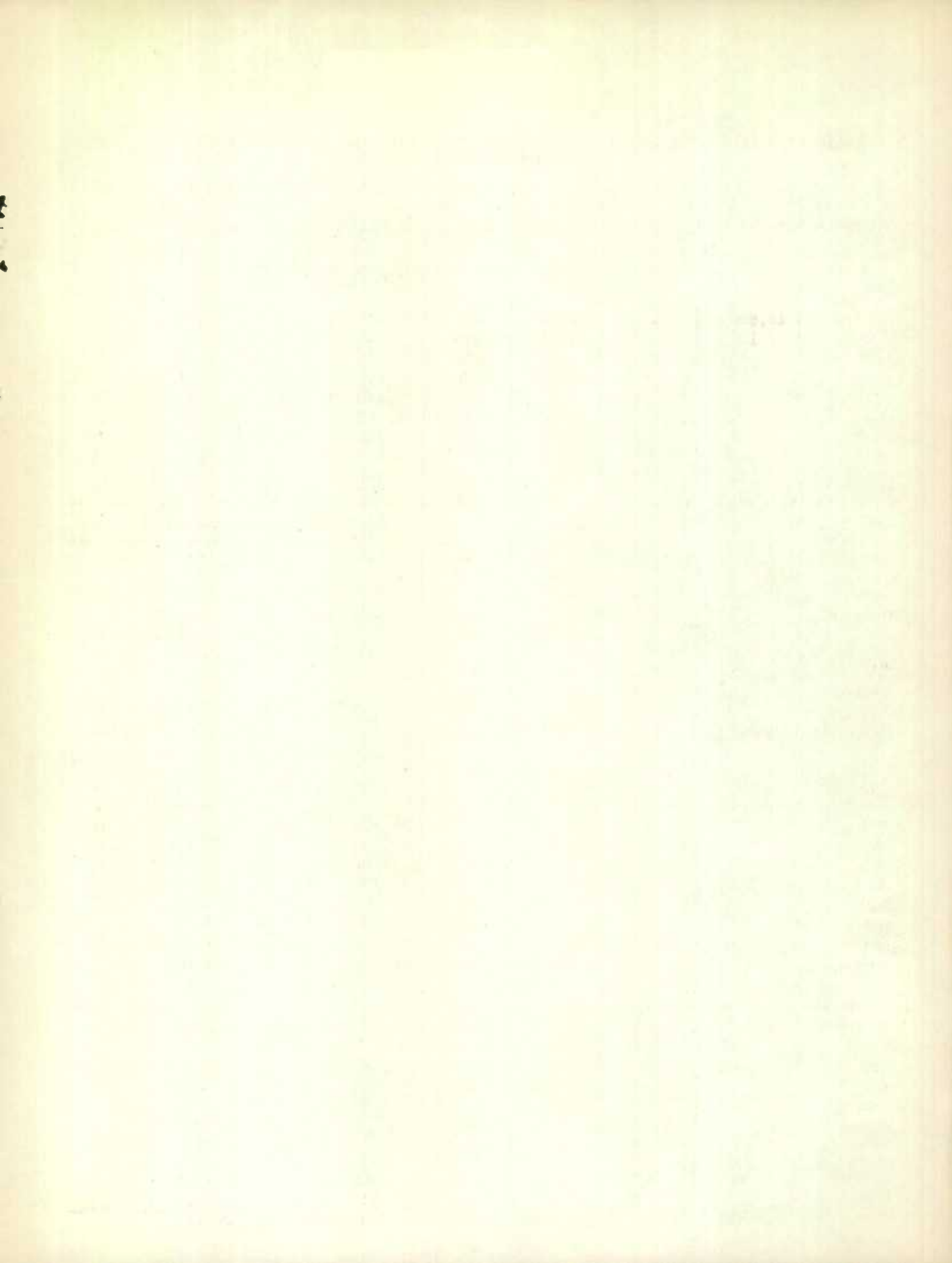
(Section B)

		7	8	9	10	1-4	5-6	7-10
		Milk Otherwise Used			Recapitulation			
		Fluid Milk	Fluid(1) Cream	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed to Livestock	Factory Production	Farm Production	Otherwise Used
		'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
CANADA	1945	283,206	48,509	138,977	71,776	450,026	123,864	542,468
	1946	309,210	52,551	142,105	72,991	368,643	127,686	576,857
	1947	298,332	52,112	145,200	74,569	369,812	129,512	570,213
P.E.I.	1945	1,663	288	1,768	553	3,536	845	4,272
	1946	1,786	321	1,777	575	3,367	938	4,459
	1947	1,728	316	1,795	584	2,951	985	4,423
N.S.	1945	9,556	1,232	4,550	1,111	11,756	4,502	16,449
	1946	9,665	1,177	4,596	1,078	11,009	4,526	16,516
	1947	9,734	1,000	4,683	1,096	10,746	4,666	16,513
N.B.	1945	7,016	708	4,648	1,590	7,178	9,094	13,962
	1946	6,971	714	4,854	1,670	7,134	9,633	14,139
	1947	7,059	549	5,076	1,712	6,495	9,726	14,396
Que.	1945	89,180	14,687	27,459	15,269	54,832	13,125	146,595
	1946	96,393	15,783	27,734	14,964	57,110	13,524	154,874
	1947	92,205	14,923	28,982	15,039	51,469	13,805	151,149
Ont.	1945	114,937	13,642	41,576	25,169	185,855	31,869	193,324
	1946	127,389	14,691	43,031	24,327	146,432	33,135	209,438
	1947	119,291	14,264	44,752	25,057	159,506	32,642	203,364
Man.	1945	12,805	3,833	11,887	6,938	45,034	10,890	35,468
	1946	14,061	4,080	12,125	6,869	33,654	11,217	37,135
	1947	13,700	4,073	12,246	7,075	37,136	11,545	37,099
Sask.	1945	11,824	3,388	28,502	8,332	65,997	30,522	52,046
	1946	13,238	3,799	23,737	3,582	48,892	30,827	54,406
	1947	12,676	4,191	28,211	8,357	44,257	32,046	53,935
Alta.	1945	17,837	4,462	16,143	13,043	56,109	19,095	51,485
	1946	19,013	5,067	16,789	13,173	45,031	19,346	54,045
	1947	18,669	5,414	16,957	13,370	44,359	19,987	54,410
B.C.	1945	13,388	6,264	2,444	1,771	19,729	3,922	28,867
	1946	20,691	6,919	2,432	1,753	16,014	4,040	31,795
	1947	23,270	7,377	2,493	1,779	12,893	4,110	34,919

Table 10. - FARM INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND PRICE AVERAGES PER HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK  
By Provinces and By Products, February, 1946 and 1947.

Province	Income		Price		Income		Price	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	TOTAL INCOME				(1) FLUID SALES (MILK ONLY)			
	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$
CANADA	13,899	15,520	2.26	2.54	8,408	9,430	2.90	3.31
P.E.I.	104	109	1.91	2.25	39	49	2.30	3.05
N.S.	553	549	2.41	2.51	321	325	3.38	3.32
N.B.	304	315	2.34	2.40	178	173	3.16	3.13
Que.	3,174	3,847	2.47	2.94	2,455	3,028	2.76	3.40
Ont.	5,735	6,576	2.36	2.63	3,667	4,058	2.93	3.34
Man.	813	901	1.92	2.10	326	335	2.81	2.96
Sask.	1,025	1,083	1.76	2.01	304	350	2.70	3.13
Alta.	1,149	1,200	1.86	2.07	453	501	2.74	3.11
B.C.	1,037	940	2.58	2.70	665	611	3.41	3.27
	(2) FLUID CREAM				(3) MILK FOR CONCENTRATION			
CANADA	879	948	1.70	2.02	537	646	2.17	2.25
P.E.I.	5	7	1.61	1.98	-	-	-	-
N.S.	18	16	1.57	1.54	16	17	2.24	2.28
N.B.	8	10	1.39	1.90	-	-	-	-
Que.	279	233	1.81	1.93	95	96	2.15	2.44
Ont.	258	310	1.64	2.06	331	438	2.23	2.27
Man.	65	83	1.71	2.39	-	-	-	-
Sask.	51	60	1.49	1.79	-	-	-	-
Alta.	68	87	1.49	1.81	32	34	2.02	2.09
B.C.	127	142	1.91	2.30	63	61	2.04	1.92
	(4) CHEESE MILK				(5) ICE CREAM			
CANADA	351	359	1.95	2.17	182	210	1.92	2.16
P.E.I.	1	2	1.74	2.27	1	1	1.58	2.40
N.S.	-	-	-	-	14	13	1.96	2.11
N.B.	4	3	1.89	2.25	5	6	1.84	2.02
Que.	58	69	1.86	2.16	39	49	2.15	2.28
Ont.	226	211	2.00	2.26	74	85	1.92	2.17
Man.	12	26	1.84	2.08	10	14	1.59	1.87
Sask.	1	2	1.65	1.80	9	9	1.70	1.96
Alta.	39	36	1.91	1.88	10	10	1.67	1.96
B.C.	10	10	1.83	2.10	20	23	2.00	2.34
	(6) CREAMERY BUTTER-FAT				(7) DAIRY BUTTER SOLD			
CANADA	3,225	3,565	45.4	50.1	317	362	37.6	41.5
P.E.I.	55	48	49.4	51.9	3	2	37.0	42.0
N.S.	153	151	48.3	52.5	31	27	40.0	43.0
N.B.	79	86	50.0	52.8	30	37	40.0	43.0
Que.	214	295	48.2	52.8	34	77	37.0	41.0
Ont.	1,109	1,415	46.4	52.0	70	59	39.0	42.5
Man.	387	422	44.5	48.2	18	21	36.5	40.0
Sask.	604	572	45.9	48.7	56	90	35.0	41.0
Alta.	497	498	42.6	46.0	50	84	37.0	40.0
B.C.	127	78	45.7	49.6	25	15	39.0	43.0

Government subsidies and bonuses are represented in Income and Price data.



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